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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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A NEW DEAL

What the troubled machine workers would like to know, and what the rest of the citizens calmly enjoy guessing at, is how the new city primaries are going to work—not as a mere theory, but practically in detail.

We all understand and endorse the theory: it is that the people should at the first election say who are to be nominated as first and second choice, and then decide at a second election, which of the two is to be chosen to fill the office. The plan is simple and apparently serviceable, but neither its friends nor its opponents quite agree among themselves just how it will work out. It is confessedly a good deal of an experiment. Direct primary laws exist in many states, but they vary greatly in detail. Here there are local considerations of a peculiar order. We are to work under a charter provision and there is also a state law. Has the latter any effect upon the former? Will the two work together, and if they do not, what is to be the effect on the party machinery?

In any conflict between a state law and a local charter provision, the latter, unless it be fundamentally unconstitutional, prevails as to local affairs. A municipal election is undoubtedly a local affair, wherefore unless the Supreme Court should see fit sometime to take away our charter direct primary law entirely, it will hold as against the state primary law.

Now there is no provision whatever in our direct primary charter amendment for the holding of a party primary, and the use of party designations anywhere on the tickets is expressly forbidden. Plainly there cannot be two primaries at public expense, one under the state law and one under the city charter. If such a plan were broached (which, by the way, the overlapping of dates makes impracticable) the court would undoubtedly hold that the charter having provided a method of nomination by primary at public expense, no repetition of the performance is necessary or allowable.

What then? How is this loud demand that we hear from the reactionary machine journal for a straight Republican ticket throughout for loyal (S. P. machine) Republicans to vote for, going to be supplied? If there are no primaries how can there be a convention, and without a convention to go through the motions of ratifying the nominations of W. Parker, how can there be this straight Republican ticket for which great numbers of loyal voters are said to be honing and honing?

Two substitutes are under consideration: informal primaries; action by the city central committee.

The informal primary is a long step backward, and it opens the door to troubles that must make even this most hardened partisan, if he has a clear memory of the past, hesitate and draw back. Here we go back to the days of tissue paper ballots, stolen ballot boxes, repeaters carried about in big vans, rows, sluggings, and contesting delegations. If the party nominations and seats

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in the convention are worth anything at all, an informal primary might open up rifts in the organization that would come mighty unhandy when the next senatorial contest arrived. No, it is not to be thought of seriously.

Endorsement of a ticket by the city central committee could be worked out easily, if the committee had enough nerve and lacked enough good political sense to do it; but as providing nutriment for the growth of party spirit and votes it will do about as well as nice fresh excelsior would to nourish a hungry horse.

Right here there is a nice distinction to consider.

When a number of men get together—like the Municipal Voters League of Chicago, which consists of seven men out of that vast 2,000,000 of population—and nominate or recommends a ticket, calling it a Good Government or any other named ticket, that recommendation stands for what it is intrinsically worth. Everybody can see what there is of it. If people have no confidence in the seven, they can turn down the recommendation. If their confidence in these individuals or their experience with former nominations have convinced them that the so-called Good Government ticket is likely to be desirable, they will vote for it. So it really doesn't matter how many are making the nominations, or who chooses these nominators. In Chicago they are a close corporation, filling the vacancies themselves as they occur. Great roars were, in the beginning, put up by the politicians over this fact, but the voters at large did not seem to be much worried. Were the nominations really good, that was the question before the house.

But when a ticket is stamped "Regular Republican," it is a matter of vast importance who does the stamping. Why? Because votes are no longer asked for the nominees strictly on their merit, nor on the personal responsibility of anybody in particular who has investigated them and found them good. The voter is asked to give these nominees his support, because he belongs to the great national party whose local machin-

ery has, under the primary law of the state, been put into operation to select them.

In other words while the people will stand for an endorsement or nomination of a ticket by a small coterie—a "set" if you like—of citizens that they know and have confidence in, they will not stand for the use of a party name for a ticket, unless the regular and legitimate machinery of the party is used for that purpose.

If you choose to write your own name on a check that is a matter between you and the bank, but when you put in some other name, the law and public sentiment begin to take notice.

However, the outcome of the vote in the recall campaign showed plainly enough that the machine does not need a convention nor any open party action to poll its vote. It may content itself with passing the word along the line before the try-out as to who are its favorites. Of the two tickets with which we finally go into the election, one will probably be that of the machine and the other that of the good government forces. The fear that the machine may capture the whole ticket is highly chimerical. To accomplish that it must have an overwhelming majority, with its opponents utterly disorganized. Neither of these two conditions exists.

Nothing is perfect and the direct primary has, no doubt, some form of drawback. It will not put the organization out of business, but it will make its business extra hazardous.

* * *

SEVERAL KINDS OF FOOLISHNESS

If it be true that the Good Government League of San Francisco sent out circulars to the voters of that city with great register tally numbers concealed under the stamp of the return envelope—and there seems to be no denial of the essential facts of the story—then we say without hesitation that they have been guilty of a piece of inexcusable folly, and that they deserve all the criticism and a good deal of the abuse that seems to be coming their way.

The circular asked the voter what he thought of Phelan as a candidate for mayor, and whether he favored the continuance of the graft prosecution. The man who desired to send his sentiments back with his name signed could do so; but the man who filled in the card and returned it anonymously would be caught. The committee could find out his identity by taking off the stamp and examining the register check number.

It was a small piece of trickery, utterly unworthy of a good cause. We do not believe that the Good Government League, as a whole, were in any way responsible for it. There was probably a small committee in which somebody suggested the idea, and the others agreed to it, only half understanding. Or it may have been solely the work of a single individual.

The fact is there are some men who break into politics, particularly on the reform end of it, who start off with the idea that it is

all a game of chicanery, and that everything goes. It is a natural enough mistake, but a mistake just the same. There are tricks that go, and others that don't. It is not always easy to sense the distinction but it exists. Incidentally it might be observed that any kind of a trick played by people who are suspected of being reformers is a thousand times worse than the same trick played by the machine. Had these circulars been sent out by the organization, for example, the reformers would have said, "Well isn't that just like them," and let it go at that. But now, on the other hand, the machine is making the welkin roar with its furious denunciations of "this Russian spy system, this high-handed outrage, this infamous infringement on the liberty of the individual."

And saddest of all, many of the good people of San Francisco, who are first cousins to the bunny tribe, are beginning to run round in circles and jump up and down. A new and superior brand of fit is being very generally thrown. The great Joss Hysteria is in the ascendant.

After all when we admit that it was a silly trick, a fluke of some inexperienced would-be politician, haven't we done enough? We somehow find it difficult to get up an acute sympathy for the citizen of San Francisco who has been actually trapped into saying whether he thinks boodlers ought to be punished or not, or whether he would like to see Phelan run for mayor. It is nothing to the sufferings of the early martyrs. The Good Government League has undoubtedly hurt itself, but the citizenship of San Francisco will emerge with no very serious disfigurement.

* * *

PRIMARY LAW HOLDS

The tender solicitude recently shown by the morning reactionary journal in behalf of the Socialists and the Prohibitionists, for fear they may be injured by the direct primary law, is enough to bring tears to the eyes of the stoniest-hearted crocodile that ever swallowed a negro baby whole. Heretofore we had particularly noted that paper's attitude toward these little people, and we had never heard it bestow a word softer than a brickbat on any one of them. The socialist was the same as an anarchist—ready to throw a bomb or drive a dirk. The prohibitionist was a crank and a nuisance.

But it was these same socialists, aided and abetted by the prohibitionists, that recently brought suit to prevent the holding of try-out primary elections—after the form and manner of our own charter primary plan—in the city of San Francisco. The point of their objection to the new law is that if they fail to obtain either the largest number of votes the next to the largest number of votes in the try-out ballot, they are therefore shut out from the final election ballot. This is fiercely denounced by the reactionary journal as an infringement on the sacred liberties of free American citizens, forgetting that only a little while ago it was declaring that these same free American citizens, the socialists, ought to be flung into jail.

The Supreme Court has just come through with a decision waving aside the socialist objections to the direct primary law, covering all the points involved with such nicety and thoroughness that there is not much of an outlook for an assault on the Los Angeles charter provision.

Does the direct primary hurt or help the small party? Let us see.

The main object of existence for the small party is to gain converts and ultimately to become a large party. The socialist is absolutely certain that the day will come when his organization will have a majority of votes. Well now, under the old system of party primaries and party designated ballots great numbers of voters were, so to speak, sewed up in a bag. They voted the party ticket and no questions asked. The new law rips open the bag and lets them out. Hasn't the socialist a better chance to win them than before—on the merit of his proposition and his candidates? And he has two chances to pull through on the try-out ballot—first or second place.

Opinions will probably differ as to whether it should be possible for the voter to write any name he chooses on the final ballot. Our own view is that he probably has the right and his vote should be counted. But only two names are to be printed on this ballot.

It is rumored that the local body of Socialists are preparing to recognize the splendid but useless aid given to their cause by the reactionary machine journal, by presenting its editor with a small gold-plated section of gas-pipe filled with perfumed dynamite, to be worn on the coat as a decoration.

* * *

THE HIGH SCHOOL DILEMMA

Eastern educational journals and some magazines of general circulation are discussing the causes that have brought the high school into its present unsatisfactory condition, and there is a general disposition to hold the college responsible.

The charges against the high school are: That children are made to work too hard; that the standard for graduation has been hoisted too high; that much of the work is useless and some of it absurd; that little is done toward the development of character; that individuality is suppressed rather than cultivated.

The application of these general faults will naturally vary with the locality, but the first three, at least, are fairly universal, and we believe that it is the experience of most parents of Los Angeles and neighboring cities that they apply here.

Let it be said at the outset that there is no disposition on the part of sensible people to object to things in the high school curriculum merely because they are "new fangled". Every now and again some conservative educator breaks out against the teaching of domestic science, of sloyd, of the rudiments of the trades and of business. But the practical people, of which this community is largely composed, are not going to object to the teaching of practical things, and to whatever extent our schools excel on the polytechnic side, to that extent are they in advance of the rest of the country, and to that extent are they in line with the spirit of the day.

It will be conceded, however, that the high school has another function to perform, besides that of technical and manual education. The ancient academy, to which the high school has succeeded, or attempted to succeed, was the center of culture for the community, and it stimulated the intellectual growth and established life's ideals for great numbers of young people to whom a college education was an impossibility.

Does the modern high school do that? Is it using to the full the opportunity that is given it? And is it true that there are pupils here and there on whom the burden of

work and of nervous strain presses so heavily that the high school is a detriment rather than a benefit to them? And if these things are true, as many parents and some educators assert, what is the underlying cause?

In response to this last question the answer seems almost unanimous: the influence that is drawing our high schools away from their natural function is the college. This is especially true in states where the state university has come into great prominence, because as a government institution it is able to combine actual authority with its natural influence.

The university looks upon the high school simply in the light of a feeder in spite of the fact that in the country at large it gets on the average less than 3 per cent of the output, and under the most favorable conditions in the most prosperous communities, not over 10 per cent.

It is the aim of every high school, public or private, to be "accredited" to the colleges of its state. This means that its graduates are accepted into those colleges without examination. To accomplish this the entire course is bent and twisted to fit the college requirements, despite the fact that only a trifling percentage of the high school attendants need this accrediting.

This explains the incessant raising of standard, for the colleges have been raising their stands. Each college professor tries to outdo his predecessors and himself in requiring more and more of his pupils before entrance, in order that he may send them further into the subject before graduation.

Hence the overwork of high school children, hence the five years instead of four that is required in many cases for graduation, hence their getting out of the high school aged 19 or 20 instead of 17 or 18 as formerly, an undergraduate from college at 23 or 24.

Waiving the question of whether all this is for the best with those who are to go to college, we must acknowledge it has serious drawbacks for those who seek the high school for general culture and for preparation for life.

The English course, for example, when it has been gimcracked by college professors, each plastering on his own fads and no one taking anything off, becomes at last a thing to make a lover of good literature weep. Children of 15 or 16 years are compelled to read and discourse upon Emerson's Essays and Burke's French Revolution. They must write odes, sonnets and masques.

What has the college done for Latin in our high schools? Butchered it. Staggering along with only a few votaries here and there, one of the most ancient and one of the most valuable agencies for general culture is apparently on the verge of ceasing to exist. Except where some especially popular teacher is able to overcome the handicap of the college requirements, the classes in Latin grow smaller and smaller each year, limited exclusively now to those who expect to go to college and containing with each term fewer of these. Higher and higher went the standard, more was required each year of the pupil, all "quantities" must be committed to memory and marked in examinations, long lessons in Latin prose composition accompanied all translation work—there are items in the long story of tears and headaches, until all practical usefulness has left the study.

Presently we may have a local school board somewhere that will have the courage to fight it out with the university, and re-

ture of high school to its ancient standing in the field of culture.

* * *

A SANE FOURTH

What is the proper time to agitate for a sane Fourth of July—a celebration of the nation's birthday without any blindness, house burnings, blowing off of fingers, disfigurements, burning alive, and fatal bullet wounds? A local civic organization has several times discussed starting on a crusade against fire crackers and fire works, but has been deterred by the argument that it was unjust to destroy the value of the stocks acquired by storekeepers to be sold on the 4th. As the manufacture of fire works and the placing of stock goes on through most of the year, it is difficult to determine how legislation can be accomplished without touching somebody's interest.

We are all so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the interests of property are paramount to the interests of human life, that we, of course, cannot venture on restrictive legislation unless the business feature is carefully looked out for.

The best time to secure a sane 4th of July in Los Angeles in 1910 is right now, at the next meeting of council, and any member of that body who has the nerve to rise in his place Tuesday, July 6th, 1909, and move that the City Attorney and Chief of Police be instructed to prepare the necessary ordinance, will make a great hit with the 99 per cent of the community that have no interest in the sale of death dealers.

The glorious period has already opened with a small boy losing his eyesight from the explosion of a diabolical contrivance known as a Roman candle. Although the shooting-off of things is forbidden in the down-town district, and although guns, pistols, bombs and cannon are prohibited, there will no doubt be the customary list of casualties to wring the hearts of parents and to make the entire community ashamed of itself. The burned child dreads the fire. Then is the time, the very psychological moment—as the smarty story writers love to say—for somebody to spring this idea of a sane fourth for 1910. Get the law passed now; and if a future council thinks it can repeal the law in the interest of the fire-works people let it try the experiment.

* * *

ALL IS LOST

It is cheering to the heart to know that those trumpet calls to stanch Republicanism, those stirring appeals for a straight organization ticket in the coming city election, that appear from day to day in a morning machine journal, are all turned out by an old-line Democrat. But if, in the days when he was a school-master—and an excellent one at that—he had told his pupils that the phrase "All is lost save honor" originated with Louis I. of France, as he tells the public in a recent editorial, there certainly would have been a riot.

* * *

DRESS AND MORALITY

They call them "Directoire"—these garments in which women advertise their figures in public, referring of course to the period of the period of the Directory in France, just after the fall of Robespierre and the extreme radicals, and just before the rule of Napoleon.

One of the most entertaining and enlightening books ever written on the French

Revolution is the Story of France by Thomas F. Watson, the second volume of which deals exclusively with that event. As it was written nine years ago, he had, of course, no thought of the revival of the Directoire form of dress, when he penned the following significant lines, page 1017:

"The austere revolutionists had frowned down all immodesties of dress or manners. Under the Directory, regard for decency was sneered out of court. Just as the courtesans of the nobility had made a jest of virtue during the old regime, and had rejected conjugal fidelity as only fit for the wives of shopkeepers, so the modest dress of the Revolution was called the 'robe of hypocrisy' by the women of the directorial court. Transparent robes of muslin became the rage. All the graceful curvature of limb and form were seen under these gauzy coverings, which exposed rather than covered. Madam Fallien, leading the court, appeared in the streets so perfectly clad after the fashion, that a vulgar mob of uneducated people took her to be naked, and they chased her off the sidewalk. 'Beguazed nudities,' as the butterflies of society were called, wore an undergarment of pink silk which closely fitted the body and limbs, and on the thighs were worn bracelets studded with diamonds. These exposed beauties fell victims by the thousand—to lovers and to consumption."

* * *

TAFT, DOWN TO DATE

So far the country is in an attitude of suspended judgment on William H. Taft in the office of President, as it very properly should be with less than four months, one-twelfth of his entire term, completed. Not but that we had already made up our minds about Roosevelt at the end of four months. But then Teddy was different, and besides we already knew about him.

It did not seem so very much of a gamble, what sort of a President Mr. Taft would make. We knew he had been an excellent judge, a highly efficient cabinet officer and a good all-round clean-up man to send to a point where there was trouble. He was the first President we have ever had who seemed to be specially trained for the job, and he was warmly recommended to us by a man in whose sincerity we had every confidence. To be sure we had not unlimited confidence in Teddy's judgment of men. He had an unfortunate habit of picking up favorites and pushing them forward recklessly into all sorts of places, and the people were not always able to follow him in his extreme likes and dislikes.

However, we took Taft partly on the Roosevelt say-so, partly because we liked his looks, and partly because we are coming to believe, as a nation, in the doctrine of trained efficiency as applied to all positions, even the ones that in the past were regarded as purely political.

If we are due for a disappointment, it will come with the severest shock the American people have been called upon to endure, since Buchanan soured on their hands.

To be quite frank about it, the record up to date is very far from reassuring. But these various happenings may be mere chunes or coincidences, and presently something may occur that will wipe them all off and leave a large balance on the other side.

The cabinet had some good spots and some not so good. The fact that it is almost unanimously made up of lawyers seems to confirm the theory that we are to have an administration in which law and

precedent will probably say the first word, as they generally do the last.

Mr. Garfield's successor in the cabinet begins his career by quietly throwing open to entry about a million acres of government land which had been held back under the Roosevelt administration because it covered available water power sites. Mr. Ballinger failed to take the public into his confidence in this course, and a number of sites were lost before the change in policy was discovered. When President Taft was appealed to by an indignant press and public to put a stop to this spoliation by the corporations that had already—before Mr. Garfield withdrew the lands—secured many of the most valuable sites, he yielded, and the lands were again withdrawn. It seems almost incredible that a cabinet officer should have taken such a step without consulting the President.

The offer of a federal judgeship and later of the mission to China to ex-Senator Fulton is something to make the judicious grieve, and with this must be classed the endearing reference in public speeches to "my dear friend, old Uncle Joe Cannon." We expect President Taft to keep the peace with the Speaker of the House even with a man like Cannon, but he does not need to make love to him.

And now the Progressives in the Senate are turning bitterly upon the President, because he interfered, at a critical moment, when the passage of an income tax amendment to the tariff bill seemed certain, with a message on that subject which blasted their hopes. Although his campaign was made on the distinct policy of a "revision downwards," the Progressives declare they have received neither aid nor comfort from him in their effort to defeat the Aldrich plan for higher tariffs, and that when he might have saved them, he dealt instead a staggering blow.

To all these criticisms there are, no doubt, answers and a great many counter considerations. No President will satisfy all of us all the time. A general average must be struck.

However, within a very short time now, Mr. Taft must answer yes or no to one of the most important questions that will be put to him through the entire four years. The Aldrich program will carry and will be embodied in a bill that will have the necessary votes to go through both houses. It will then be up to President Taft to say whether it shall be a law or not, for it can never get through over his veto.

It must be confessed that it does not look much like a veto. The President is not the type of officer who acts without warning, and evidently Aldrich is not expecting trouble from that quarter.

But if he fails to veto it, millions of people in this country will suddenly change their view of W. H. Taft.

* * *

ALWAYS SOMETHING ELSE

"IT IS always something else," says Governor Folk of Missouri. "When you are doing one thing, they always try to discredit what you are doing by saying, 'Why don't you do this, or that'—not with a view to having this or that done, but in an effort to bring discredit upon what is being done. That also is a part of the history of every prosecution of corruptionists."

The same tactics are used to ward off any kind of reform that chances to interfere with established privileges. When a civic organization or a progressive newspaper under-

takes to remedy some existing evil, all the interests back of the evil and all their friends cry out, "Why, what are you wasting time on that for when things that are so much worse are allowed to exist." If you seek to recall a mayor the cry is raised, "Why not recall the council; they are worse." If you get after the garbage contractors, they call your attention to the shortcomings of the people who do paving.

There was a time when this game could be worked with fair success to confuse the public and to embarrass those who were striving for better things. But that day is very nearly over. The percentage of the gullible grows steadily smaller.

* * *

A CENTURY AND A QUARTER

SIX GREAT events mark the pivotal points in the history of Los Angeles through the first 130 years of its existence.

- 1st. Its founding, 1781.
- 2nd. It becomes American, 1847.
- 3rd. The railroad connects it with the East, 1876.
- 4th. The government begins the outer harbor, 1899.
- 5th. The aqueduct, 1906.
- 6th. Annexation of the harbor, 1909.

There is one other great event that cannot be located in any one year; it is the adoption by the city of changes in its organic law that make its government responsive to the popular will and free it from corporate control.

* * *

A QUEER LAW

The state of New York is guilty of a law limiting the amount of business that may be written by any one life insurance company to \$150,000,000 per year. This is a form of legislation that one hears advocated now and then by half-baked enthusiasts of the populist type, but it is incredible that it should emanate from the wealthiest state of the Union as a finished product of law. As a result of this absurd requirement the great companies will be compelled to reduce their plants, discharge men and close in on business to keep within the limit.

* * *

WE MUST KEEP FRIES

While the fight to keep Captain Fries in his present position should be maintained to a further point of protest, and the first refusal should not be regarded as final, nevertheless it behooves the people of this community to consider steps for retaining him here in the employ of the city, or city and county, in the event that our plea to the Department is finally disregarded. With \$10,000,000 of harbor projects in view Los Angeles needs Captain Fries.

* * *

CITY HALL SUMMARY

The attention of the readers of the Pacific Outlook is especially called to the page wherein is presented a carefully prepared and indexed summary of the week's work at the City Hall. This covers not only council and board of public works, but all the various departments as well. Instead of being thrown together in disorder, or presented by its place of origin, the items are arranged by streets, in the case of improvements, or by topics, in general action.

This summary, we believe, will be of great value to every property-owner, every dealer in real estate and every citizen who

is interested directly or indirectly in the development of Los Angeles. To get its full value the subscriber should procure a file and keep his copies of the Outlook within easy reach for reference. By this process he can always determine the exact status of matters he is especially interested in.

Pacific Outlook frankly wishes to become indispensable to the good citizen. What he needs and desires most of all is knowledge of civic affairs. We shall undertake to supply that even down to the small details of daily work, believing that we may thereby give most effectual aid to the cause of good government, and at the same time put this periodical into the hands of the widest possible circle of readers and friends.

* * *

A FAVOR

Pacific Outlook has run out of copies of the issue of June 5th, and, by an accident, has failed to reserve any for its files. If a dozen or so of our readers are disposed to do us a favor, they will mail us copies for which—though we hate to admit it—we suspect they have no particular use.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

Congress opposes itself as a near actual obstacle to the resumption of industry at full tide. The country cannot afford the luxury. Senator Gallinger says that the congressional tariff "hot air" is costing the country about \$10,000,000 a day, and he, perhaps, does not overestimate the loss.—Atlanta Constitution.

How fleeting is fame! A newspaper refers to Judge Alton B. Parker as a former candidate for Congress.—Washington Post.

What with keeping a refrigerator full and the pail underneath it empty, man has his troubles.—Detroit Free Press.

Don't be too severe on him. The yearly jokes about the college graduate form one of the largest and most reliable of crops, but why forget that vanity seldom disappears with age? Those who have had the advantage of 20 or 40 years of conflicts still admire themselves. Vanity is among the most difficult traits to understand. It might be supposed that even a limited intellect would appear to itself a pathetic atom in a mighty universe; yet self-admiration exists, and occasionally even in superior form. Go easy, therefore, on the graduate. Youth is often out of focus, but that lack of perspective is not peculiar to our early years. If one is ever conceited, is he not likely to remain conceited to the end?—Collier's Weekly.

The picture of Grover Cleveland on the new \$20 bills will go far toward reconciling Mr. Bryan to the use of gold as a currency medium.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

* * *

Reno Divorce Emporium

Reno is becoming the Sioux Falls of the West. Divorces are about as easily plucked in Nevada these days as flowers in May. There is a flourishing divorce colony at Reno where the galling yokes are laid off without much ado or much waiting. Ere long it may be supposed that social castes will be established among the would-be separated and even matrimonial agencies among the more impressionable, so that new matches may be contracted while they wait to have the old matches broken up.

A job lot of actresses of greater or lesser reputation are at Reno taking the misfit marriage

cure. Any number of new-rich, who have an off-again-on-again-gone-again idea of the marriage relation, have congregated to Nevada's divorceopolis.

Few states still have disgraceful divorce laws. Nevada leads these few at present.—Pasadena Star.

A Business Proposition

The conduct of the Ideal Modern City, says Harlan P. Kelsey, is essentially and finally a business proposition; where the health, comfort and pleasure of each citizen is considered a tangible asset equally with the tax levy; where all municipal functions are adjusted to operate harmoniously; where the costly and disheartening regime of the incompetent, self-seeking politician is banished; and where service, as an honor and a duty, is assumed by the ablest and best citizen.—Cincinnati Bulletin, Cincinnati.

Free Institutions Cannot Exist Without Political Equality

Congressman Willard P. Borland, of Kansas City, truly says: "Self government and free institutions cannot exist without political equality. The demand for equality and justice and the fight against special privilege and governmental favors has been the guide and compass, not only of our party, but of all movements for free government from the very dawn of history. Men must either govern themselves, by the exercise of moderation and justice or they must be governed by others without their consent." That is why the principle of self-government of cities is making such great headway in this country.—Oakland Enquirer.


Buying Off the Undesirables

The brokerage firm which as a matter of economy paid one of the partners \$12,000 a year to keep away from the office adopted a policy which might be imitated to advantage by some cities.—New York World.

* * *

A Never Failing Supply


The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train, he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?" "Oo, no!" she responded sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—London Tatler.



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HYGIENIC
BEDDING

 IF YOU are anticipating the replenishing of your supply of bedding before *Elks' Week*, a visit to our new bedding department on the second floor would be very profitable.

Note the Following:

\$12.00 Nemo Felt Mattresses at each..\$8.00
Feather Pillows; Live Geese feathers.
Size 2½ pounds, at each.....\$2.00
Fancy Plaid Blankets, 11-4 size, at pair.\$2.00
Bed Comfortables, Silkoline covered.
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The Organization and The Charter Direct Primary

An Interview With D. C. McGarvin, Esq., Chairman of the
Republican City Central Committee.

The Pacific Outlook desires to give the Organization a chance to present its case whenever it is willing to talk to the public. A representative of this paper called on Mr. McGarvin, who is one of the local Southern Pacific attorneys, and is also a prominent official in the Republican organization, and asked him to present his views on the city charter direct primary provision, its relation to the State law, the attitude of the organization toward it, and his opinion of its practical working.

"The machine, the push, or whatever you prefer to call the regular party organization," said Mr. McGarvin to our representative, "will do well to act at the coming city election under the charter provisions regarding the direct primaries, and ignore the state law providing for party conventions. This is merely my private opinion for I do not know yet what is going to be done by the party."

"If a convention should be called," he continued, "it would be merely advisory, in case action under the charter provision for direct primaries should not be found defective. But it might be a good idea to have some alternative ready. If a convention had been held, the candidates would have presented their certificates to the City Clerk, who would have rejected them. But these candidates would be in a position to present their certificates anew, because they would have been nominated in due form under the State law.

"But the question arises of the holding of two primaries, in taking any such precautionary measures, and I don't know just how that would work out without further study.

"However, there is probably no need to worry, for I haven't any doubt of the soundness of the charter provision for direct primaries. It will work all right. The natural thing for the party organization to do would be to get the ticket it wants by proceeding under the charter. If a convention were called in perfectly regular way and a regular ticket put up, the ticket would be nothing more than notice of what the party organization wanted. It wouldn't insure election. Look at Dr. Lindley, the regular Republican nominee; wasn't he defeated by the so-called good government forces in the third, fourth and fifth wards, the strongest Republican wards in the city?

"The central committee might endorse a set of candidates perhaps, as far as the possibility of the thing goes, but I don't see what good it would do, any more than the convention. I don't know whether either of these plans is contemplated. There is plenty of time yet, and whether the party organizations have plans as yet or not, is no vital matter. They could change them, for there is no hurry. I personally would proceed under the charter if I were running it. It is just about as easy to pull together that way as under the State law. The opposition think it would prevent partisanship and the leadership of a boss, and that is what they were after. They may think differently after it has been tried.

"But they have, by obtaining the direct primary provision, forced a situation which they pretend to be diametrically opposed to. They have forced a sort of bossism, to use their own phraseology.

"Under the law the two candidates receiving the highest votes at the primaries are the only ones whose names are placed on the ballots at the election. For one of these two the voter must cast his ballot. He has no option. Now, the average voter doesn't know anything about politics, and requires the leadership of some person who does. And it will be quite natural for the so-called boss to direct the voters under the charter provision as before. The result, as I said, is going to be just what the opposition claim they are trying to avoid.

"For instance; here's a man who is running for mayor. He wants some person's support, the support of some influential man who can help him along by throwing his influence in his favor. He goes to such a person and asks his backing during the campaign. The other fellow agrees to help him, but he agrees to it only on condition that the friends of the candidate for mayor will actively support a favorite of his own for city attorney.

"Thus the supporters of the man out for mayor virtually work under the leadership of the person to whom that candidate appeals to make his fight, and who is already making the fight of a candidate for city attorney. Here then are the beginnings of a ticket and the beginnings of a boss. The rest you can easily figure out for yourself, for it is plain enough that other candidates will seek the aid of the person who has the mayoralty and attorneyship candidates in charge, and he can thus make an additional deal in regard to other friends of his.

"So there you have a ticket, just as real a ticket as if nominated by a convention in the old way. The leader who has evolved out of the backer of the mayoralty candidate or some other candidate concentrates his efforts along some particular line, and is in fact a party boss, though he isn't called that.

"Now the ease of 'getting together' is greater when you have the candidates simmered down to only two, as will happen this year; the work of the boss (I use this term because it seems most readily understood as a synonym for political leader) will be easier a good deal than under the party system, where there are many parties in the field, all separately organized and each with its own field forces. It isn't so easy to pull them together under those conditions.

"To a certain extent I believe in non-partisanship, if the public were educated in citizenship. But the average man doesn't think of politics, doesn't understand the situation, and needs a guide. There are plenty of illustrations of that fact. For instance, the very same people who voted for the councilmen-at-large amendment voted also for a reduction of salaries of officials, when their own argument had been that you can't get good men without better salaries. Was that consistent or intelligent?

"Again, they made a loud clamor about street railway franchises, and they alleged usurpations of the people's rights and property; and yet they voted down the 35-year franchise amendment. That was just what the companies wanted, if the voters would know if they would only use some intelli-

gence in thinking about the matter. The companies now installed have long ago floated their bonds and settled down comfortably. They need no lengthening of the franchise-term because they have no competitors. They had rather have the term short because it will discourage competition. Now I say that it shows a lack of education not to see that.

"Here's another example: the people voted the river-bed charter provision, making its use for railway purposes impossible. Now they didn't stop to consider that the river-bed is the only way into town for another competing line, and there will be a popular demand for another line some day, with no inducement to offer to one. No such line need be looked for if it has to buy a right of way.

"These are illustrations of a lack of political education in the mass of the voters. It shows how necessary party organization is, for defining policies and selecting suitable men to execute them.

"Party tickets are safe enough as it is; but they would be safer with an absolute party dictator, if that were possible. Suppose you have a legislative district which overlaps a supervisorial district in, say, the seventh ward. The consequence is a trading between the two principal parties. An absolute dictator could prevent such trading.

"And he could pick good men for office much more satisfactorily than a committee of reformers can, because a man thus selected would not have his motives attacked so fiercely, while the other man is sure to undergo that attack. One of the hardest things to do in politics is to get good men to run. They say they can't afford it and allege various reasons, but they are all pretty sure to fear that their motives would be misunderstood, and of that they seem to have a great dread.

"Anyhow if such men won't risk a little misunderstanding of their own motives, they ought not to suspect other people's motives so habitually.

"If everything in politics were laid open to inspection it would be better for everybody. The corporations, particularly the railways, are suspected of a great many mix-ups in local and general politics that do not occur at all. As a personal instance, think of the variety of conclusions drawn from my appearing for Mayor Harper and withdrawing his candidacy at the recent election. As a matter of fact there was nothing in this in the slightest way connected with corporations, corporate influence or interest. I was retained by private persons who wished Harper removed from office.

"The public is not against corporations but against secrecy, and I think it would greatly alleviate the friction and clear the air if the public utilities corporations would take the public into their confidence. The public would find they had been scared by a bugaboo. They are always suspecting, for instance, the existence of working agreements between supposedly competing roads. Well, the only working agreement I know of in this city is a joint pole agreement by which the number of poles is diminished. I don't believe there is any agreement even as to territory."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

An ounce of referendum is better than a pound of regrets.

* * *

The Municipal League sent strong telegrams to Senator Flint and to the Secretary of War urging the retention of Captain Fries in his present place.

* * *

Leo F. McCullough, president of the Boston Common Council, has just been sentenced to two years hard labor in the penitentiary. George H. Beltran, an alderman, got three years in the house of correction.

* * *

Among the measures that were voted upon by the people at the recent election in Portland, one that carried was a requirement that the holders of franchises must file quarterly reports of their financial affairs with the city.

* * *

Ocean Park and Santa Monica will both vote on August 5 to decide whether to consolidate. The voters in Ocean Park opposed to Santa Monica's closing of saloons on Sunday, will be the element most likely to prevent consolidation.

* * *

The Police Commission objects to the practice of shaking dice for cigars at the stands, on the ground that it teaches young men to gamble. They pass a resolution asking Council to forbid the practice by ordinance. Council refuses to act. You see it would "hurt business".

* * *

We are accustomed to think of Paris as a finished city, and yet it is just planning to issue \$160,000,000 in bonds to pay for an extensive system of improvements, partly for beautifying the city and partly for improving its sanitary conditions to the highest possible standard.

* * *

The state highway commissioner of Massachusetts declares that it will take \$700,000 to repair the injury wrought by automobiles this year on the new macadam roads of that state. The swift passage of the machine sucks out the binder. We are spending \$3,500,000 to construct macadam roads in this county, with no provision for maintenance.

* * *

San Francisco's bond propositions were all defeated except that of \$600,000 for a Polytechnic High School. A two-thirds majority is required to validate bonded indebtedness. Every project presented got a majority vote. The Civic Center project made the poorest run, and the establishment of the Geary street line as a municipal enterprise very nearly pulled through. It is to be presented in changed form next fall.

* * *

The Civic League of St. Louis, which is the leading municipal organization in that city, has put forth a plan for a new city charter. It provides for a referendum, but excludes the initiative and recall. Of the latter the committee's report says that in times of popular agitation it cannot be relied upon to be wisely exercised, and that it would tend to lessen the feeling of responsibility for elections. Our St. Louis friends have something yet to learn.

An official of the Pacific Electric has declared against pennies, instructing the conductors of his division not to accept them. He says that the use of the penny shows a leaning toward cheapness in a community, and that it may lead up to a demand for a three-cent fare. Thrifty people and financiers will not agree with him in scorning the penny. No community begins to save money until it makes the penny the basis of its commercial system.

* * *

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland has tackled the 3-cent carfare fight again, this time at a new angle. He says that heretofore he has made the mistake of showing great consideration towards the existing corporations, and that as a result the city has been betrayed, "gentlemen's agreements" have been broken, and treachery and bad faith has signalized the whole procedure on the railway side. Now he proposes a finish fight with no quarter for anybody. This sounds interesting.

* * *

By overlooking an immaterial flaw in a bid on Section 3, South Los Angeles Sewer, the city saved \$4,929.17. D. M. Leary deposited \$3,300 instead of \$3,314.90 in making his bid, which was the lowest; on referring the matter to the City Attorney, he ruled that the discrepancy of \$14.90 would not prevent the city from preferring this bid to the next lowest, and the bid was therefore accepted by the Board of Public Works. That sounds in cheerful contrast with the red tape which often defeats the spirit of the ordinances.

* * *

There seems to be now no serious opposition in council to the appointment of a public utilities commission, after the plan outlined a year ago by the Municipal League. The details will probably be worked out in the framing of the ordinance by the city attorney. The most important detail of all is to provide the funds necessary to employ some expert help. The member from the Eighth declared himself against the commission plan on the ground that it was the duty of the Council to make the investigation. This is a roundabout way of saying that no investigation should be made.

* * *

Those who indiscriminately suspect city officials of neglecting as much work as possible, ought to note it when they do more than the law calls for, in the endeavor to save trouble to the city and to citizens. For instance, the law pertaining to the opening and widening of streets requires only publication of the notice for ten consecutive days; it does not require any notification of individual property owners who would be affected. If nothing were done to wake up the owners except publish a notice for ten days in the Journal, which reaches comparatively few property holders, about ninety per cent of the property affected by the proceeding would be sold for non-payment of assessment. Such is the estimate of the men in charge of that work. But Col. Schreiber, after starting the publication in the Journal, tries to reach the owners through the mail. Thirty days, the time allowed by law, run away pretty fast, and sometimes the owners are not located until

the last day is dangerously close, for in the course of the years during which the proceeding slowly reaches the assessment stage, there are often several transfers of title. Sometimes the colonel goes to the property, reads the "for sale" sign and gets at the owner through a real estate agent; other ways are used when the postoffice and the agent fail, with the final result that instead of ninety per cent of delinquents, there are usually very few; the consequent saving to property holders is a substantial sum.

* * *

In its literature the Municipal League of Los Angeles has always referred to Baltimore as being, next to Cleveland, the best managed large municipality in the United States. Recently Baltimore and New York simultaneously put out issues of bonds in the same amount (\$1,500,000) and with the same interest and the same conditions attached, the New York bonds brought 100.71 in the open market, while the Baltimore issue on the same day brought 105.177. Thus Baltimore drew down a premium of \$77,655 where New York got only \$10,650. Some years ago Baltimore got tired of playing politics and began electing men to office on their merit. No, it isn't perfect; but it is vastly better than the average American city.

* * *

The Los Angeles Housing Commission is feeling especially pleased and rewarded at the betterment of the poorer people through the personal interest of Mr. A. G. Nells, manager of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, whose courts used by the company as habitations for Mexican laborers are to be promptly improved to comply with the House Court Ordinance, and also the construction of a new court of forty habitations to be immediately erected. By a gift of \$5 from the First Congregational Bible Class to the Housing Commission, eighty yards of mosquito netting was procured and used at the doors and windows of twenty-six habitations in two railroad courts where conditions were very bad because of the flies.

* * *

Consolidation elections are fixed to occur early in August: that with Wilmington on the 4th and that with San Pedro on the 12th. When the matter was before Council for consideration a highly unseemly and unnecessary contest took place, as to which of the harbor towns should be given precedence. It was, as a matter of fact, of very little importance which election should occur first, but as the Consolidation Commission had recommended Wilmington, Council did wisely in adhering to that program.

The attack made by Joseph Call, Esq., who appeared for the people of San Pedro, on the authority and the sincerity of the Consolidation Commission was as unjust as it was tactless. Mr. Call is a vehement anti-corporation fighter, who has at times rendered the people's cause good service. His work in recovering public lands confiscated by the railroads is worthy of grateful remembrance. But of late he has acquired the chip-in-his-shoulder habit, and he seems to think that a perfect demonstration of his own sincerity can be most easily achieved by casting doubts on the sincerity of others.

Chief of Police Dishman, who is back from the national convention of police chiefs, says that the method of detecting the identity of criminals by finger prints is meeting with great success throughout the East, and he proposes to introduce it here. This is a curious illustration of how even the best kind of a proposition is compelled to await its time. "Puddinghead Wilson", by Mark Twain, was first published in the Century Magazine about 1887. The chief feature of the story, and of the play which was founded on the story and which achieved great popularity, was the use of thumb prints to prove identity. Nearly every newspaper in the country commented on the scheme at the time, but it is only in the past year or two that the police and the banks have begun to make practical use of it. More than twenty years of waiting before some "crank reformer" ventured to try it on.

* * *

Napoleon was wont to say, "An army travels on its belly." Similarly it may be said of any great enterprise—like the aqueduct—that the matter of the proper feeding of the men employed is not a mere detail nor a side issue, but a question of prime importance—in the same class with financing and engineering. There are always grumblers at every mess, but when they are in the majority, or make up a large minority—as seems now to be the case on the aqueduct—and when the complaints are mainly on bad cooking and unsanitary kitchens, the problem is one that calls for serious consideration and persistent work.

The people of Los Angeles have entire confidence in Mr. Mulholland and in the Public Works Board, but they have not yet been enlightened as to the reason why it should be necessary to make a food contract that compels the collection of subsistence charges from men who board themselves. Explanations rendered thus far seem inadequate. But if such a contract is necessary and has been made, then it rests with the aqueduct authorities to make sure that the food is properly prepared in kitchens that are thoroughly sanitary.

* * *

The playgrounds of the city have planned a unique allegorical float to participate in the Elks' parade on July 16th. It will represent a miniature playground with some of the playground activities. There will be block building, basket weaving, saws, sand piles, swings, beanbags, chutes, sewing, story-telling, etc. There will be children swinging from the limb of a tree on the float. The children will wear beautiful garlands of flowers. The float will be decorated in an artistic manner by the playground workers. Wells-Fargo Co. will furnish four magnificent black horses to draw the "playground". There will be twelve outriders mounted on Shetland ponies carrying lances and banners. Five ponies have been provided and it is desired that anyone having a pony will report to the playground superintendent at city hall at once and enter their name. The playground boys and girls hope to secure one of the prizes offered for a fine display. The playground band and drum and bugle corps will furnish music.

At a meeting of the playground commission it was decided to open the Vacation Playgrounds on July 6th. These will be located at Utah Street School, Fourteenth Street School, Castelar Street School, New Macy Street School, San Pedro Street School and Thirtieth Street School. The regular playgrounds will be at Violet and Mateo Streets, Echo Park, Slauson and

Compton Avenues and Hazard east of the County Hospital besides the Recreation Center at Holly and North Main Streets. All the playgrounds will be under the supervision of trained workers, apparatus is being installed, baths will be furnished and many interesting things are being arranged for the city's boys and girls. Los Angeles is becoming famous for its municipal playgrounds.

* * *

The refusal of Ramish & Marsh to agree to the specifications for street sprinkling resulted in re-advertising for bids. Among points in the specifications objected to is that of the model of wagon. Ramish & Marsh would like to use the perpendicular tanks of which they have a good many; and yet the horizontal tank is the type now being manufactured by Studebaker and other standard companies. There are six and one-half inches in favor of the center of gravity of the horizontal tank, but much that is saved in topheaviness is lost in water-pressure. The advocates of the old-style, vertical tank claim that the horizontal pattern won't do on sloping ground, because the water-level is too low and the strain from movement of the water is hard on both wagon and horses; but this difficulty, it is answered, is not encountered with serious frequency in places where a half-empty tank must be used, and anyhow it is intended to put an end to sprinkling such slopes by oiling them. The pull is about the same in both types of wagon. It has been suggested that the only point in which the horizontal type seems not to be the superior one—the down-hill slope problem—will be eliminated by adding a forcing attachment, shown in the manufacturers' latest catalogues. The main issue seems of course to be that sprinkling wagons cost lots of money and it won't do to change the type every little while.

* * *

Marvelous

"More than five thousand elephants a year go to make piano keys," remarked the student boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in a patent-medicine almanac. "For the land's sake!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it wonderful what some animals can be trained to do?"—Chicago News.

A Distinction

Some one asked Max Nordau to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," said the author of "Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least, sure of his board and clothes."—Argonaut.

Of Course Not

An overdressed woman was talking to an acquaintance. "Yes," she said, "since John came into his money we have a nice country house, horses, cows, pigs, and hens." "That must be charming," remarked the other; "you can have all the fresh eggs you want." "Oh, well," replied the first lady, "of course the hens can lay if they like to, but in our position it isn't at all necessary."

For a Distant Harvest

A Kentucky girl whose father was an undertaker was sent to a fashionable New York boarding-house for finishing term. One day one of the girls asked her what business her father was in, and, fearing she would lose caste if she told the truth, she carelessly answered, "Oh, my father's a Southern planter."—Lippincott's.

Times Change

Tar—On my last voyage I saw waves one hundred feet high!
Spar—I've been a sailor forty years, and never seen 'em over forty.
Tar—Pr'aps not! But everything is higher now than it used to be, mate!—Judge.

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THE SUNSET CLUB

Its Outing, Its Characteristics and Its Membership

About forty of the members of the Sunset Club went up San Gabriel Canyon last week to observe the ceremonies with which that organization annually regales itself. A special car on the Pacific Electric, supplied by H. E. Huntington, who is an active member of the club, carried the party to Azusa, Friday afternoon, where they embarked in coaches for a ride up the canyon to one of the Follows camps, which had been set aside for their exclusive use.

Henry O'Melveny, arrayed as a chef, superintended the cooking of the mountain trout which had been caught for the occasion. Al Levy, long the mainstay of the club's inner man, served as caterer. James Slauson took care of the decoration of the tables.

Friday evening there was a campfire with reminiscences, chiefly of the

sorts. The storm broke shortly after midnight and finished with a general armistice which was declared about two or three o'clock, after which peace reigned. The king of the revels wore a large pink robe, and it was an exhilarating sight to behold a score of the most sedate citizens of Los Angeles compelled by cruel tortures to go down on their knees before him.

The return was made Sunday via the mountain home of Henry O'Melveny and the Oak Knoll place of Mr. Huntington.

As the Sunset Club is one of the recognized institutions of Los Angeles, a few words about its history and general character may interest the reader. It was established about 15 years ago with a limited membership of 60, which number was presently raised to 70 and there it has

"We don't want anybody in this club that does not care for it," say the members "and the man who stays away shows that he doesn't care."

The members of the club are mostly men who "belong" to about every kind of organization there is, but the Sunset claims and exacts precedence.

It costs nothing to belong to the Sunset—no initiation fee and no dues, and only once a year is an evening coat required.

The process of election is somewhat unique. It is intended to bring out in one ballot not only the questions of a man's popularity with the club, but also the question of whether he has enemies. The members are given a printed list of names of candidates who have been proposed by petition of three members. On this list the members check the names of those he desires to see elected, and

wine. Officials: N. P. Conrey, Frank P. Flint, C. J. K. Jones, J. B. Lippincott, Wm. Mulholland, Lucien Shaw, C. D. Wilbur. Writers: Harry E. Brook, R. H. H. Chapman, Sam T. Clover, H. Z. Osborne, Otheman Stevens, Ben C. Truman, C. D. Willard. Railwaymen: W. G. Barnwell, Jno. J. Byrne, Thos. Graham, Godfrey Holterhoff, H. E. Huntington. Ranchers: E. W. Jones, G. A. Parkyns, James Slauson. Educational: Homer P. Earle, W. A. Edwards, Burt Estes Howard, J. C. Moore, J. A. B. Scherer. The Church: Rt. Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, Rt. Rev. Jos. H. Johnson. Agents, Brokers, etc.: W. H. Holabird, Geo. W. Parsons, R. W. Poindexter, Louis F. Vetter. Manufacturers: J. O. Koepfli, Geo. H. Stewart. Architects: T. A. Eisen, Sumner P. Hunt. Business: F. L. Allcs, L. W. Blinn, H. Jevne, Frank W. King, C. C. Parker. Miscellaneous: R. W. Burnnam, Dunn & Co. A. B. Cass, Home Telephone; Jas. A. Foshay, Fraternal Brotherhood; J. Bond Francisco, artist; A. H. Naftzger, Klamath Development Co., Frank Wiggins, Chamber of Commerce.



THE SUNSET CLUB IN SAN GABRIEL CANYON

civil war, by Major Ben C. Truman and Major Henry T. Lee of the northern end of that great contest, and by J. M. Elliott of the southern end.

Saturday the members fished or rambled about in small parties, all returning at night for the splendid beefsteak dinner which had been prepared. The ceremonial this year was the "Drowning of the Whiffen Poof," a mysterious object to which every member had attached all his private griefs, grouches, troubles and prejudices, so he could start the next year with a clear score. It was weighted with a piece of iron and allowed to sink to the bottom of the reservoir.

At the end of the ceremonial all hands made a bluff at going to bed, everybody watching everybody else out of the corner of his eye. Some like R. W. Burnham, for example, took up their beds and hiked for the chaparral. Others lay in wait for marauders with implements of various

remained ever since. Elections are held only once a year, and then only if there are vacancies. As a rule there are from two to five places open, due to death or removal from the city. The limit of membership has of late been violated only in one respect: when a member who has left the city returns or—as in the case of several—comes back for special celebrations, these people are entered on the printed list, but they do not subtract from the vacancies. Thus the present list carries 79 names.

The club meets regularly once a month at Al Levy's, absorbs a good dinner, listens to a paper on some topic of live interest, and discusses for an hour or so the issues brought out by the paper. Members are bidden to attend regularly, unless they are out of town or ill. The man who fails to obey this rule presently ceases to get his invitation, and at the end of the year there is that vacancy to be filled.

he also designates by a special marking the name of anyone that he objects to have enter the club. If there are five such objections, the man cannot enter, no matter if he does get the necessary number of affirmative votes. Of late years elections have largely gone to men who have achieved something notable in the community.

The present list is made up as follows: Lawyers, Jas. A. Anderson, Robert N. Bulla, F. W. Burnett, E. W. Camp, Chas. Cassat Davis, L. C. Gates, M. L. Graff, L. A. Groff, H. T. Lee, J. W. McKinley, H. W. O'Melveny, Geo. S. Patton, Willoughby Rodman, Joseph Scott, Percy R. Wilson. Physicians: Wm. D. Babcock, Norman Bridge, J. H. Davisson, H. Bert Ellis, John R. Haynes, E. R. Smith, Jay H. Utley, Wm. LeMoyné Wills. Bankers: Willis H. Booth, J. M. Elliott, J. E. Fishburn, Stoddard Jess, W. C. Patterson, Wm. D. Stephens, W. J. Washburn, W. D. Wool-

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OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND BOYS

The Work of the Los Angeles Humane Society for Children

The Los Angeles Humane Society for children was incorporated in 1886, and for a number of years the work was carried on in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a comparatively small amount of work being done for children. During the union of the two Societies, the following acted as presidents:

H. T. Lee 1885-1895
 Dr. Walter Lindley 1895-1896
 Maj. W. J. Wedemeyer 1896-1897
 Asa A. Clark 1897-1899
 Dr. F. A. Seymour 1899-1904
 Mrs. J. B. Millard 1904-1909

About 1904 it was thought best to separate the work of the two societies, and Mrs. J. B. Millard was elected President of the Humane Society for children, which pledged itself to

a small appropriation made by the City Council. An office was rented in the O. T. Johnson Building, corner of Fourth and Broadway, which has been the continuous home of the Humane Society for children.

In the past five years of the Society's separate existence there have been four different Humane Officers; Mr. J. C. Webb, Mr. H. C. Aiken, and Mr. E. F. G. Dearborn, for one year each, and R. W. Reynolds, for more than two years past. Mrs. Virginia Heap, the very efficient District Visitor and Deputy Humane Officer, was elected in 1906. As an indication of the growth of the work of looking after and caring for neglected and abused children, the work of the past two years shows more cases investigated, and more children looked after, than

sent to hospitals; 70 taken through the Juvenile Court, and 55 placed in public institutions. During the year 142 cases were prosecuted in the courts, including the 70 in the Juvenile Court. Many of these cases were for wrongs of the gravest nature against young children; many were against fathers and husbands for failure to provide; some for cruelty and abuse; others for the violation of the theatre or child labor laws. In almost every case brought, the prosecution was successful.

The bright little chap in the first picture is called "Nobody's Boy", and was taken when very young from a maternity home in the city and given into the care of a man and wife whom it was discovered afterward did not get along well together. The child

she is being cared for, and educated by the Sisters of the institution. These are only a few among the many whose lives the society has brightened and whose future it has saved from probable wreck.

The present officers of the Society are: John C. Austin, President; James A. Haskett, Vice-President; M. C. Adler, Treasurer. These with C. C. Desmond and Mrs. Fred Hooker Jones, form the Executive Committee. Miss Elizabeth A. King is Secretary; R. W. Reynolds and Mrs. Virginia Heap, officers.

The work for the present month, the first in the new year's work, is the largest in the history of the Society. Eighty cases have been investigated involving more than 150 children, re-



the furtherance of the following aims:

To rescue children from vicious and immoral surroundings.

To prevent them from being cruelly neglected, beaten or otherwise abused.

To compel parents to properly feed, clothe and shelter them.

To prevent children from drinking, smoking and lounging about saloons.

To prohibit them from being employed for mendicant purposes.

To prevent them from frequenting dance houses, pool rooms or places where liquor is sold.

To prohibit the employment of children under age, in theatrical or acrobatic performances.

For the enforcement of the child labor law and all other laws relating to minors.

At that time the Society had neither office nor officers, furniture nor funds. For a few months they had the loan of a desk and desk room from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Some money was raised by the President and her friends, and

in all the previous records of the Society. With the increase in growth, there is also shown an increase in efficiency in the work of caring for children, greater stress being laid upon preventive work; fewer children are removed from the homes and placed in institutions, and more parents are being compelled to properly care for, and support their own children.

During the past year 695 separate cases were investigated, requiring 1840 calls, and with the work of looking after old cases required 3390 calls by the two officers. In these cases 1012 children were involved. More than one-half, or 525 children were relieved; 245 warnings were given, in most cases no further action was necessary; 50 incorrigibles were placed on probation at their homes, and most of them have made good; 65 boys and girls were placed in private families; 55 returned to their parents; 23 little children were placed in good homes for adoption; 17 were

was abandoned by the couple, was recovered by the Society and placed in one of their children's homes. The foster father begging to have the boy back and promising to reform, the child was again given into his charge, but had to be taken away again and has been placed with a family who expect to adopt him.

The center picture shows two little boys who were found on a ranch all alone in the midst of indescribable filth, and with nothing to eat; the mother with her little girl had been driven from home by the cruelty of the father. The two were taken before Judge Wilbur, declared dependants, and the Society placed them in the care of a good woman. The mother is doing what she can to help them.

The little Mexican girl in the lower picture was taken by the Society from very immoral surroundings; the mother was a bad woman and the father dead. The child was placed in one of the Catholic homes where

requiring more than 400 calls by the officers. Fifteen cases were prosecuted in the Courts. In the Juvenile Court, 9 cases were brought, 6 for the protection of children, and 3 to restrain from wrong-doing. In the Police and Justice Courts, 4 men were prosecuted for abusing little school girls, and 2 men prosecuted for failure to provide for their young children.

With the increase of cases comes increase of opportunities to help some poor neglected or abused child.

The Society seeks the co-operation of the public in reporting cases of real abuse or neglect of children, and in helping to care for "Some of the least of these."

Mr. Lovatt Fursyte—"I'd like you to go to church with me sometime next month."

Miss Pechis—"Good! But can you have your tresseau made in time?"—Philadelphia Press.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Second from Flower to Figueroa; work accepted.

Fourth St.; assessments for opening and widening payable on or before July 29; 5% thereafter.

Fifth St.; e. of Los Angeles st.; see "Fire Dept."

Fifth and Wall; permit for L. L. Bertonneau to place banner, ref. to Inspector.

Sixth from Olive to Figueroa; notice given of sale of double track electric street railway franchise, for the Pacific Electric Ry Co.

Seventh from Park View to Vermont; ord. of int. to improve.

Ninth from Union to Park; final ordinance passed for paving.

Ninth and San Pedro; spur track granted Simpson Fruit Co.

Ninth and Hill; L. A. Pac. Ry. Co. instructed to pave.

2075 West 29; complain of dust nuisance ref. to Inspector.

Thirty-fourth from Wesley to Figueroa; sewer construction; final ordinance passed.

Thirty-fourth St. from Grand to Hope; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Thirty-seventh Place from Figueroa to Flower; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Thirty-seventh Street from Figueroa to Hope; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Thirty-eighth Street from Moneta to Hill, and from Figueroa to Grand; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Fortieth Place from Figueroa to Moneta; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Forty-first Place from Figueroa to Moneta; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Forty-first Street from Figueroa to Moneta; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Forty-second from Figueroa to Moneta; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Forty-second from Wesley to Vermont; Engineer asks limits of assessment for opening and widening; referred.

Forty-third St. from Olive 110 feet easterly; and from Grand 110 feet easterly; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Aaron from Alvarado to Alessandro; curb lines established.

Alameda St.; appeals of C. E. Worden, Union Warehouse Co., Oil Well Supply Co., from acceptance of paving; postponed one week.

Alameda from 6th to near 3d; ord. of int. to improve.

Allesandro; Edendale district claims against city for widening; all are now settled.

Alley s of 2d St., bet Fremont and Beaudry; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Alley from 11th to 12th bet Main

and Los Angeles; map prepared of assessment district for opening.

Alley n of Humboldt bet. Ave 20 and Ave. 21, to right of way of Santa Fe Ry.; map prepared of assessment district for opening.

Alley between Hill and Broadway from 5th to 6th; final ordinance passed for paving.

Alvarado Street sewer district; \$100 paid A. L. Coleman for right of way.

Alvarado from Pico to Hoover; city engineer reports Central Baptist church against improvement is majority.

Amador from Bonett to Yuba; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Avenue 20 from Pasadena to San Fernando; protest from C. Spricht et al. against widening; City Engineer reports it not a majority.

Avenue 25 from Pasadena Ave. north; protest D. G. Hutchinson et al. against macadam; held to have no legal force.

Ave. 52 from Longfellow to Highland; curb lines established.

Bridge at Avenue 52; ord. adopting specifications.

Avenue 56 at Monte Vista; permit to C. H. Randall et al. to erect a seat on the sidewalk, reconsidered, upon protest of T. B. Machin, and seat ordered removed.

Beaudry Ave.; curb lines established.

Bishops Road; duplicate maps prepared, sewer assesst. dist.

Brandon from Alvarado to Alessandro; curb lines established.

Budlong from 39th street to 39th Place; map prepared of assessment district for opening.

Buena Vista from Temple to Fort Moore Place; City Engineer reports protest Mrs. M. F. Baker et al. against sewer construction is majority, but recom. denial thereof.

Carrillo from Bellevue to West Kensington Road; curb lines established.

Childs from Effie to Lucile; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Clifford from Alvarado to Alessandro; curb lines established.

Commercial from Alameda to Los Angeles; sewer construction; final ordinance passed.

Coronado from 6th to Ocean View; permission to lay temporary board sidewalk ref. to Inspector.

Council from Burtz 84 feet w'y; ordinance of intention to improve under Bond Act.

Daly from Pasadena to Downey; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Dayton from Ave. 20 to Pasadena; ord. of int. to open and widen; submitted by City Atty.

Duane from Alvarado to Alessandro; curb lines established.

Eastlake from Norfolk 81 ft. n. w'y; sewer construction; final ordinance passed.

Echandia west side from Kearney

to New Jersey; final ord. to change and estab. grade.

Effie from Alvarado to Alessandro; curb lines established.

Effie from Hyperion to north city boundary; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade.

Emmett from Concord to Lorena assessment list certified in the matter of street improvement.

Figueroa from Vernon to Santa Monica; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Flower from Santa Monica to 35th St., from 37th Place to 37th street and from Vernon to 42d St.; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Garrison Drive from New York Ave. 200 ft. w'y; permit to C. S. P. Pope, to excavate.

Georgia from 12th to Girard; final ord. to change and estab. grade.

Grand from Vernon to 42d, from Flower to 35th, and from 35th to Jefferson; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Hancock from Henry to Donahoe tract; curb lines established.

Henry from Eastlake to Griffin; curb lines established.

Hill from Santa Barbara to 38th; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Hill and Ninth; L. A. Pac. Ry. Co. instructed to pave.

Hooper Avenue improvement; City Engineer reports petitions 501 and 632 must be majority petitions, being filed within 6 mos. of time when previous order was protested.

Hoover from First to Vendome; contractor granted 60 days extension of time for street improvement.

Hoover from 32d to Kingsley; map prepared for assessment district for opening and widening.

Hope from Santa Monica to 35th, and from 37th St. 500 feet n. e'y; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Hope St. improvement; City Engineer recom. protest M. F. Rice et al. against, be sustained.

Idell from Cypress to Locust; grant of S. V. Landt to strip one foot wide along center of street; paid for.

Illinois; opening of street; City Atty. states that interlocutory judgment has been entered.

Lake Shore from Scott to Glendale; final ordinance passed for improvement.

Lake Shore Terrace from Colton to Council; final ord. to change and estab. grade.

Macy from Main to Lyon; final ord. to change and estab. grade.

May from Henry to Donahoe Tract; curb lines established.

McKinley from Ave. 48 to 51st St.; ord. of intention to improve.

Montana from Echo Park ave. to Alvarado; acceptance of street work.

Monte Vista from Ave. 59 to near Ave. 50; ord. of int. to improve.

Mountain View and Temple; catch-

basin connection referred to Engineer.

New High from Temple to Commercial; sewer construction; final ordinance passed.

Norfolk from Griffin to San Pablo; curb lines established.

Norfolk from Eastlake to Griffin; sewer construction; final ordinance passed.

Olive from Vernon to 42d, and from Santa Barbara to 38th; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Pasadena from Ave. 50 to Piedmont; duplicate maps prepared.

Pico from Maple to Los Angeles; sewer construction; final ordinance passed.

Pico corner of Lake; ordinance for vacation triangular piece of ground.

Pomona from Sierra to Prichard; curb lines established.

Redondo St.; petition from Lacey Mfg. Co. for spur track; granted.

Roosevelt Drive from New York 200 feet w'y; permit to C. S. P. Pope to excavate.

San Benito from New Jersey to Brooklyn; final ord. to change and estab. grade.

San Fernando Road; petition of S. P. Co. for spur track; granted.

San Fernando Road from Ave. 20 to N. city limits; Engineer asks limits of assessment district for opening and widening; referred.

San Pablo from Griffin to Alhambra; curb lines established.

San Pedro St.; sewer manhole at intersection of old sewer on E. side of street; request for transfer thereof of \$80 to Engineer's fund.

Santa Barbara from Figueroa to Moneta; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Santa Monica from Wisconsin to Vermont; petitions of Diamond Coal Co. and Hardesty and Jacobs for spur tracks; went over four weeks.

Santa Monica from Figueroa to Hope; ord. of intention to construct sewer.

Scarff from Adams to 23d; final ordinance to estab. grade.

Sierra from Flora to Ela Hills Tract; curb lines fixed.

Sunset Blvd. from Coronado to Hubbard; permission granted to property owners to improve.

Sunste Blvd. from Marion Ave. to N. city boundary; Barber Asphalt Pvg. Co. awarded contract; paving per sq. ft. 17c curb per lin. ft. 29c, gutter per sq. ft. 20c; drains, catchbasins, etc.

Thomas from w'y terminus to Minnesota St.; City Engineer asks limits of assessment district for opening and widening; referred.

Temple and Mountain View; catchbasin connection ref. to Engineer.

Vernon from Figueroa to Moneta; ord. of intention to construct a sewer.

Wall from 4th to 7th; ord. of intention to establish grade.

Wall from 22d to 23d; sewer construction, mail ordinance passed.

Wilshire Blvd.; petition Union Ice Co. for permission to do teaming, referred to City Attorney.

Wyoming Avenue; ordinance to change name to **Scott Avenue.**

Yuba from Amador to Casanova; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Lot 1 Angelus Tract; City Atty. reports on purchase for fire house site.

Lot 1, Blk. 8, Garvanza; \$100 paid John Harding for storm drain damages.

Lot 21 Long and Stedman Tract; disclaimer to quiet title; order to file.

General Legislation

Aqueduct Bureau; contract awarded Allis-Chalmers Co. for **grading machinery**; one ball mill, two tube mills; total \$5820; bond \$1200. **Resignations** approved of C. G. Lewis and G. E. Biles, construction elks. **Carburetor prices;** the Auditor points out to Bd. Pub. Wks. a carburetor priced to the aqueduct bureau at \$16; same article priced to the city by the same firm at \$10.50; also another carburetor priced to Bureau at \$18; same article billed by same dealer to the city at \$15; ref. to storekeeper. Contract executed with Marion Steam Shovel Co. for electrically driven dredge. **Employers' Declaration** executed in connection with bonding of Warren Stewart, W. W. Nier and Leroy Minnich, construction elks.

Building permits for June, over one million dollars, as follows:

Class A, reinforced concrete	\$ 27,548
Class C	320,726
Class D, one-story	285,170
Class D, 1½-story	39,685
Class D, 2-story	196,830
Sheds	10,413
Foundations	1,600
Brick Alterations	72,939
Frame Alterations	44,351
Demolitions	460

Total\$1,000,722

There was one Class A building, thirty of Class C. The foregoing figures do not quite complete June report.

J. F. Connell, member Bd. of Engineers; hearing of charges postponed.

Consolidation with Wilmington and San Pedro; ordinance passed setting time for special city election; in respect to Wilmington, August 4; in respect to San Pedro August 12.

Dice-throwing; the Police Commission recommends repeal of Sec. 3½ of an ordinance regulating gambling, so as to prohibit throwing dice at cigar shops.

Elks Convention decorations: request of B. F. Kierulff, Jr. Co., to place on light posts in front of city hall their design as a decoration; ref. to Chairman Hutchinson of Illuminating Committee.

Elks' Parade route; the Sheriff announced the following: Form on Hope and Flower streets, these streets to be cleared of vehicles from 5th to 9th streets; column will move from Ninth and Hope, east on Ninth to

First; along Broadway to First; along First to Spring; along Spring to Ninth; along Ninth to Main; along Main to north of Plaza; and disband.

Excavations; ord. submitted by City Atty. regulating making excavations in streets and public places.

Fire Dept.; map of residence and industrial districts prepared. **Engine house on Fifth St., E. of Los Angeles St.;** Fire Commission report against all bids for construction save as recommended June 16; report filed and commission asked whether they consider the price (over \$50,000) reasonable and the plans satisfactory. Bd. Pub. Wks. reports bids rec'd but no funds available; instructed by council to accept bids; funds to be provided in July budget.

Flag display; the Fourth of July coming on Sunday, the program for celebration will be carried out on Monday; citizens are requested by the committee to display flags on both Sunday and Monday.

Garbage; specifications adopted.

License collection; the Mayor's message; postponed to July 20.

L. A. Pac. Co.; petition for return of taxes; held to have no claim.

Park in Sixth ward; petition of I. W. Fox et al.; postponed.

School Dept. Finances; the finance com. of Bd. of Education submits following valuation of school property: Common school lands, \$1,159,200; buildings, \$1,690,295; furniture and fixtures, \$165,550; total for common schools, \$4,015,045; high school lands, \$293,300; buildings, \$396,940; furniture and fixtures, \$122,980; total for high schools, \$813,130. **Estimate of funds;** the Bd. of Education asks City Attorney whether an estimate must be furnished council or any other official, of funds for coming year. Bd. of Education reports that all contracts with **F. O. Engstrom Co.** have been completed satisfactorily. **Coal;** all bids rejected and new ones to be called for, with new specifications. Lease to Board of certain **city lands** near High School; postponed.

Sewer; East Boyle Heights main sewer plan and profile submitted.

Sprinkling; Bd. Pub. Wks. requests council for leave to engage for two months from July 1, 125 teams and wagons at not above \$1.50 without advertising, on account of shortness of time to make contract. The Metropolitan Contracting Co.'s equipment, now employed, and the only one available will be used. **Bids,** receivable up to July 6, have been advertised for.

Utilities Commission; motion of Mr. Wallace for appointment of such commissions, consisting of Auditor, Attorney, Assessor and Chairman Bd. Pub. Wks., authorized to appoint an engineer to investigate plants of utilities companies; postponed.

* * *

Larry—"Phwat's th' excitement. Pat?" Pat—"Shure, an' th' automobile has turned turtle." Larry—"Turned turtle, eh? Bedad, Oi bet that's th' reason ut choose a mud puddle."—Judge.

When Women Want the Suffrage

By MARGARET C. GRAHAM

The American man frequently indulges in the somewhat complacent boast that "when the American woman wants the suffrage she can have it." True, the manner in which he says this leaves little room for doubt that he does not want her to have it, and considers her demand a foolish one, but being an American man, he is determined to live up to his reputation for letting his women folks have everything they want.

Some of us who have been quietly wanting the franchise for a score or more of years have wondered of late if the men who insist that women can have the suffrage when they really desire it are not largely responsible for the somewhat noisy demand which has been made of late in this country as well as in England. The women who have wanted the suffrage have always wondered a little how they were to make their wishes known and have tried all the means within their power, which seemed to them compatible with womanly dignity and the propriety which doth always hedge about a woman. And all to no avail. Is it strange, therefore, that they should decide, in spite of the oft-repeated assertion that a low sweet voice is an excellent thing in woman, that noise is a potent factor with men, and that they should resort to din and confusion as the only way of arresting the attention of the masculine powers that be?

Of course all thoughtful women have long been aware that the alleged willingness on the part of men to grant them the suffrage "when they really want it," is only an evasion. This is not the way in which men go about righting injustice to men. Having decided that certain restrictions or demands are burdensome to certain classes of citizens, they do not ask those citizens to express themselves unanimously before taking the matter in hand. They know perfectly well that unanimity of thought is impossible on many subjects and in this case gives them an easy escape from responsibility.

There is little doubt that a majority of the better class of women desire the suffrage today. Many who do not actively desire it, say without hesitation that they would avail themselves of it if granted; and all, both intelligent and ignorant, are well aware that is not withheld from them because there is any doubt as to their wishes, but because the majority of voters prefer to withhold it.

Just why this is so it is hard to understand. Prejudice and tradition are never easy of analysis and many men, otherwise logical and fair-minded, do not hesitate to ascribe their position on this subject to prejudice. It is one of those matters to which men refuse to apply the rules of logic, and even seem to feel a virtuous pride in their refusal.

If it were true that men are only awaiting the announcement by women that they desire the franchise we should find them making earnest inquiry and endeavoring to learn the wishes of women concerning it. Instead of this we find them unwilling to discuss the matter, disposed even to treat it flippantly when mentioned.

It is frequently urged that wives should vote as their husbands. Sons frequently vote as their fathers, but this is not urged against giving them the suffrage. Most of us see no objection to the agreement of husbands and wives. Women have not yet learned to consider marital congeniality a reason for injustice, although men sometimes seem disposed to regard it thus. We are not prepared to assert that all husbands vote wrong or that all wives would vote right, nor do we consider the suffrage as a necessary protection against those of our own household; but every self-respecting woman resents the objections which men of her own class, not to mention the more ignorant, bring against her exercise of the franchise; and it is frequently asserted by intelligent women that they did not realize the ignominy of their position until they heard men gravely announcing why they should not vote.

The patronizing attitude of boys toward their mothers is so common as scarcely to arouse comment, and it is not to be wondered at when one considers that the opinion of a callow youth of twenty-one is held in higher esteem by the government than that of the mother who bore him.

Whatever the right of women to vote will do for the community—and according to the testimony of those "who have tested it, it will do much—it will do vastly more for the women who exercise it. If women are intelligent the community needs their vote for its protection; if they are ignorant they need it for their own protection. And as they are one-half of the population, their needs are certainly entitled to consideration.

Women are somewhat weary of the assertion that they can have the suffrage when they want it. How many of them must want it? And how many they make their wishes known?

That the woman of the future will vote hardly admits of doubt. No party has taken up her cause because no party, as such, will profit by her vote. In those states in which the ballot has been given her she has been found to scratch her ticket in the interests of morality, but it is not strange that her attention should be drawn to those who have been hospitable to her cause. And this may account for the widespread interest of thoughtful women in socialism today.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Southern California Dental Association will be held in this city June 28, 29 and 30.



By MAY, RAMSEY THORN

Among the last of the season's important musical events the Orpheus Club Concert drew a large crowd to Simpson Auditorium last Tuesday evening. The program selected was well adapted to a chorus of this size and each individual number showed most minute and careful preparation. As is the custom with the Orpheus Club, the numbers were sung from memory, the painstaking work of both conductor and choir showing in this as well as in the accuracy of rhythm and attack and well-defined contrasts. "Sunset" by Beardsley Vaude Water, the most pleasing as well as the most pretentious of the chorus offerings, was an unusually good bit of unaccompanied singing, the incidental solos adding to its attractiveness. "The Plainsman's Song," Paul Bliss, an effective composition for solo and chorus, was given with spirit, and Hoffman's "Waltz Song" was charming. The other numbers were a clever bit of humorous composition by Clifford Page, and Geibel's "March Onward". Although prevented by their numbers from producing "big" effects, the work of the Orpheus Club was most satisfactorily artistic, and altogether pleasing. The soloists of the evening were Mrs. Nuncie Sabini Bittman and Master Ralph Ginsburg. Mrs. Bittman's sweet and pure contralto was pleasing in Meyerbeer's beautiful aria from "Le Prophete", "Ah, Mon Fils"; Clough-Leighen's "My Lover He Comes on the Skee" and "I know" by Spross being her remaining contributions to the program. A violinist of exceptional talent, Ralph Ginsburg, is becoming rapidly known in this city for the surprising artistic as well as technical maturity of his playing. Considering his sixteen years his work Tuesday evening was nothing less than remarkable. Especially in the first two movements of the Vieuxtemps concerto and in Schubert's "Ave Maria" did he show artistic feeling and temperament. The dramatic Finale Marziale required the strength and maturity of an older performer.

At the Majestic theatre this (Saturday) evening, July 3, a testimonial concert and dramatic entertainment will be tendered to Eugene Nowland by Mrs. Beatrice Hubbel Plummer, soprano; Mr. Harry Girard, baritone; Herr Ignaz Eduard Haroldi, violinist, in concert program followed by Francois Coppe's beautiful little drama "The Violin Maker of Cremona," with the following cast: Eugene Nowland as Filippo, Clara Williams as Giannina, William Harris as Ferrari, Sherman Bainbridge as Sandro. The tickets are to be had at the Majestic Theatre Box Office.

Mr. Edwin House, baritone of the quartet at the Jewish Synagogue B'nai B'rith, has recently been engaged as soloist for the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, which meets in Simpson Auditorium.

If the city council is willing to grant \$10,000 for the necessary expenses, park concerts will be held during the winter season of 1910.

For unusual industry in music three free scholarships will be awarded the afternoon of July 1 to the three most industrious students of the Von Stein academy.

From July 1 until the reopening of the public schools in the fall the weekly musicals at this institution will be Thursday instead of Saturday afternoons and the public, as usual, will be welcome.

Meanwhile the management of the academy is engaged in carrying out its promise to give Los Angeles one of the largest colleges of music in the United States.

A vigorous campaign for the enrollment of new students has been begun and four branch schools for the convenience of students too far from the headquarters of the school in Los Angeles have been established. They are at Alhambra, El Monte, West Avenue Fifty-four and Forty-second street.

An extraordinary combination of instruments was called for by a composition lately discovered in the British Museum, and given at a concert of old Chamber music in London. It was written in 1740 for two oboes, string quintet and piano.

There is at present on foot in Berlin a plan to build a Richard Wagner Opera House, the funds to come from an operative society of 60,000 members each of whom shall subscribe 4 marks annually.

Programmes

I'm giving a Recital in another week or two.

I want to settle up my songs, and get the programme through.

I'm singing six in German, and another in Chinese;

Italian, one; Norwegian three; a thing in Portuguese;

Two chansons (French); a Russian dirge; a song in modern Greek;

One Esperanto comic (most refined and very "chic");

A folk-song air in double-Dutch completes a first-class lot.

What's that you say? No English? Well, I don't think! Rather not!

—H. E. Hunt in London Musical News.



Art in the High School

The Art Department of the High School held its exhibition in the art rooms of the high school building on June 25th—visitors' day. Mr. Roger J. Sterritt is at the head of the art work, under his direction he has most efficient assistance in Miss Edna Gearhart, Mr. James McBirney, Miss Frances Sterritt, and Lena R. Haas.

The equipments of the art department are quite as complete as that of most art schools and new things are continually being added to give all the advantages possible to the students. The art rooms are all most agreeably and pleasantly situated, well lighted and ventilated.

The out of door views from the windows which is unobstructed, offers many a fine subject for landscape painting and illustration, the broad panoramic view of East and North Los Angeles, the hills, the mountains beyond, altogether giving beautiful arrangements for compositions and color effects. Studies may be made from the sky and clouds, and varying atmospheric effects, all of this adds to the interest of the surrounding and advantages here of indoor study.

To study and make use of the immediate things at hand is humanizing and cultivating. Our eyes should be open to the things around us, broadening our views by studying our surroundings. This becomes a power in our art.

Mr. Roy Sterritt is in charge of the special department of pen and ink work for illustrations, besides directing all of the art work. Many very good and excellent drawing are to be seen in this department. So many were good that it would be difficult to individualize them specially. The machinery drawings from real machinery, drafting of automobiles, dynamos, engines from the power house of the L. A. H. S., guns, cannons mounted, war vessels, and the high school buildings showed close observation and thoughtful work.

Under the perspective and architectural class came some well drawn houses and gardens, towers and windmills, city streets with the tall buildings, and some well designed furniture. Ink sketches of heads from life, done free hand, that were sharp and crisp for illustrating. Some cartoons with the figures drawn two-thirds life size were very interesting, gradually leading up to mural decoration. One cartoon drawn by seven boys was representative of the athletic sports of the school life. The winged victory occupies the center space and

grouped around the pedestal stand the classic forms of trophy cups, the prizes won.

Another cartoon unfinished, illustrative of the progress of Southern California and its products, also done by a group of boys. All of this work shows the diversity and varying of subjects that are sought for by the students and their desire to express themselves. The technic and variety in handling the pen and ink as a medium of expression shows that Mr. Sterritt has a full appreciation of the results to be obtained, and ability to direct his students and arouse their interest and desire to execute their work in an original and skillful manner.

Mr. McBirney's instruction covers composition, illustration, life poses, the figure and ideal subjects, in color and black and white.

Many of his students show advanced work and they are taught to think in lines, dark and light and color. Several pieces express the temperament and thought of the individual, and what it means to think and make use of good thought that has been directed and organized. A fine illustration of this is the memory sketch of "Nazimova" as she appeared here in the theatre. The slender figure wrapped in folds and folds of drapery clinging softly about her as she stands midway between the grotesque figures on either side—expresses dignity, restraint, and power in composition and color.

Some of the compositions, like poses of the figure and heads of Otis Williams show merit and ability, and called forth much praise, also the work of Miss Millsap, who was represented by a variety of subjects. There were many pieces by different students that should have a personal recognition. But the student will fully realize that his work here in the high school is for a training, and an appreciation of art, and power in expression, to be further developed as his chosen profession may require.

Miss Edna Gearhart's department covers the elementary drawing and study of animals and birds—in black and white, mostly with brush and ink to obtain crisp effects to be later on applied in designs. Color is sometimes used in the back grounds as

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otherwise suggested. Studies in plant life, flowers, still life, books, jars, pottery in pencil and later in color, and sometimes in charcoal.

Landscape composition is considered in black and white, line, tone and color, as the student progresses. This study is the preparation and leads to the development of the creative power in making designs and appreciation of beauty, by means of the application of the art principle.

These designs are applied to many materials. A variety of fabrics was used for stencils, useful and ornamental things were made for the home. A nice feeling for color in most pieces was expressed.

The sculpture and clay modeling is under Miss Frances Sterritt. This work is carried to a further degree of development and interest than in any other art school in the city. A visit to the workroom is at once so surprising, that one could easily feel he in architecture of the Parthenon sculptor. The students are so ambitious and enthusiastic in their attempts at the modeling of the classic figures or ideal compositions some of them being so well considered and thought out to express their ideal or subject to be executed as to represent most ambitious work. The form and shapes of vases have received careful consideration.

Two trophy cups for an auto cup race, by Hallain Anderson and Roy Livingston, are good in form and construction and show the power and spirit to be expressed in a design for a special purpose or occasion.

The calendar designed by Gertrude Cain with two well poised figures in either side of the slab has been cast and a copy given to the high school. The tablet executed for the literary page of "The Blue and White" is excellent, and one of the best shown.

Helen Kamp's Music, and the study had stepped into the studio of a by Godfrey Bailey are both well rendered. Miss Sterritt has certainly aimed to teach her students that this is a plastic art not plastered, taking the life out of it, but to get the plastic touch.

The study of natural powers in composition and color and out of door sketching is also taught by Miss Sterritt. The studying and designing of hook plates is also taught in this department.

Most all of the designs and illustrations for the high school semi-annual publication "The Blue and White" has been done under the direction and supervision of the teachers. The number is a most creditable and excellent production and ranks with the best school publications in art illustration that have been published. Few colleges offer better.

Mr. Grattan Condon, who is art editor, shows some of the strongest of the illustrations.

The general character of the work is similar to that of any well equipped art school and they are not lacking in enthusiasm and ambition. It is a department that any city might well feel proud of and grateful for the opportunities it offers so liberally.

At the Steeple Gallery an exhibition of the local painters will be put on the middle of next week to remain for several weeks, during the period when so many eastern visitors will be in our city. This will afford the public an opportunity to show their friends what is accomplished by some of the best artists in our midst. A full list of exhibitors has not been obtained, but a few have already sent pictures. Mr. Puthoff, Mannheim, Sinclair, Bosworth, Pages, Langren, Rogers, Greenbaum, de Quelen, Brown, Rich, Wendt, Judson, Francisco and Kilpatrick. It rick. It promises to be an excellent representative exhibition.

Miss Regina O'ane is organizing art classes from July 6th to August 6th for out door sketching and classes in design to be held mornings in her studio in Cumnock Hall. The work will be considered specially for teachers who wish to take advantage of the summer tuition.

Art Students League under the direction of Mr. Warren Hedges, will hold an exhibition of the students' work on the last three days of this week and the three last days of next week—the 8th, 9th and 10th of July, classes being held the first three days. This exhibition will undoubtedly be the largest and strongest that has ever been held under the League. There have been so many artists and newspaper illustrators working, besides many very strong students that are earnest and enthusiastic workers. The work is so wide in its field that it covers many subjects and classes work in all mediums. Some very strong painting in oil has been done. The work shown will cover portraits, life poses, in nude and costume, and original posters. All that are interested are invited to visit the exhibit.

Miss Lesky, Miss Lowd, and Mr. Winterburn of the Art Department of the Polytechnic have a delightful purpose in view for the summer, that of building a workshop near Tropic, where they can continue their art work in painting, drawing and execute pottery and metal work, and will also make the handicraft jewelry. They would like to establish an artists' colony at this place.

Mr. Jean Mannheim is at work on two portraits, one of Mrs. W. H. Cole and the other of Mr. John Mitchell. The Mannheim School of Painting will be continued throughout the summer.

Mr. Ralph Mocine and Mr. Greenbaum are enjoying some fine sketching up in Weed's Canyon back of Hollywood. They are getting some great bits of sunlit hills, and the dark masses of green foliage in contrast offers them some excellent material for their fall exhibition.

LETA HORLOCKER.

* * *

The California Business Woman's Association will hold its annual banquet at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, today (Saturday) at 1 p. m.



The summer vacation school is now regarded as a necessity where the crowded conditions of city life, especially among those in poor circumstances, make the streets the only available summer playground for children. As a rule in these schools there is no routine of study but its courses place greater emphasis on muscular activity and manual dexterity, and in all the large cities where the scheme has had an adequate trial the demand for admittance was greater than the accommodation. Such schools, though generally begun by private effort, have in the end been conducted by the school department in their buildings, an arrangement which makes the school buildings of use the year round. It is to be hoped that in this city a similar use will eventually be made of the school property. At present summer schools are being carried on under the direction of Rev. Dana W. Bartlett at 510 Vignes street and 618 New High street, and are maintained by the Bethlehem Institute. Funds for wider activity along this line are much needed, as there can be no doubt of the great value of the cause.

At the City Club luncheon held at noon today, Saturday, Prof. George A. Gates, President of Pomona College, who has just returned from a trip to Australia and New Zealand, will speak on "Politics and Public Life in Australasia."

The general committee on observance of July 5 has announced the programs for the four chief points where the people will be asked to assemble on Monday. In addition, requests have been made to the ministers of all churches to hold services on Sunday. The chief events of the day, Monday, will be the following:

Hollenbeck Park—Committee, Geo. W. Lyons, chairman; W. J. Bryant, Dr. L. D. Swartwout. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Professor J. H. Francis. "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Nuncie Bittman. Oration, Rev. J. L. Pitner. Greater Los Angeles Band. Exercises will begin at 2 p. m. Flag raising under auspices of G. A. R.

Eastlake Park—Committee, Frank S. Forbes, chairman; Rev. Dana Bartlett, F. W. Blanchard. Reading of the Declaration of Independence. "Star Spangled Banner." Oration, Judge Waldo M. York. Redondo Band. Exercises will begin at 10 a. m. Flag raising under auspices of G. A. R.

Central Park—Committee, M. C. Neuner, chairman, R. Plant, Chas. F. Edson. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. De Yohe. "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Bertha Vaughn. Chaplain, Rev. S. Hecht. Oration, Rev. Dr. Hugh K. Walker. Moore's Concert Band. Exercises will begin at 10 a. m. Flag raising under auspices of G. A. R.

Sycamore Park—Committee, George W. Alexander, chairman; Rev. Will A. Knighten, Major H. T. Lee. Reading of the Declaration of Independence. "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Maybelle Clark. Chaplain, to be selected. Oration, to be selected. Greater Los Angeles Band. Exercises will begin at 10 a. m. Decoration Committee: A. W. Skinner, chairman; Irving J. Mitchell, John G. Morley.

All citizens are requested to display the flag on both the 4th and 5th of July. It was also decided that a free distribution of flags be made to children at the parks.

The local Grand Army posts will celebrate Fourth of July at Sycamore Grove.

Miss Ethel Dickens, a granddaughter of Charles Dickens, is the head of a large typewriting bureau in London, and is described as a keen business woman.

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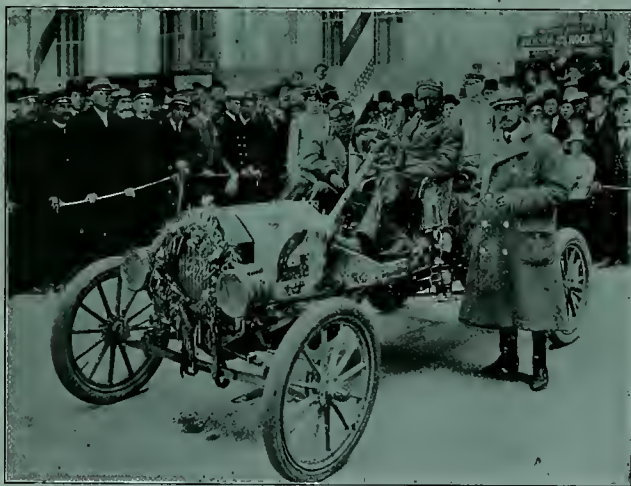
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The protest of the Shamut car against the Ford No. 2 in the recent New York to Seattle race has been disallowed, the evidence offered not being sufficiently strong. Our cut shows the winning Ford at the Seattle Exposition after its long run. Mr. Robert Guggenheim, the donor of the trophy, is standing beside the car. The trophy will when completed be a very fine one, costing in the neighborhood of \$2250. The gold cover represents the northern hemisphere, in which, poised on a flying wheel, is a figure of Victory, draped with a banner bearing the words, "New York to Seattle." Polar bears, suggestive of Alaska, are shown at the base of the hemisphere. Underneath are four panels encircling

as all other cars participating, must proceed at State law speed. Any one being arrested for exceeding speed limitations will be disqualified. The car catching the quarry the greatest number of times during the day of the hunt will win first prize, and the car finding the most controls will carry off the second prize. The pursuing cars, where parallel routes have been mapped, may follow only one route which will be prescribed, and may not leave the prescribed course, but in the case of parallel routes the quarry car may cross and recross to evade the pursuers, but must move continually. The cash prize will be made large enough to interest all automobile owners who engage in the hunt. The first



THE WINNING FORD

he cut. In the panels are views of Seattle and the exposition grounds. The trophy will be forty-two inches high.

Under the auspices of the San Francisco News Letter, assisted by automobile owners, an innovation in the shape of a motor hunt will be held in the near future. Preliminary announcement has already been made, a route to follow in the hunt has been mapped and the map is to be published together with the rules governing the hunt. A valuable trophy as well as a cash prize for catching the quarry car and finding controls, will be offered by the News Letter, which explains the hunt as follows:

"The motor hunt is interesting to owners, to the trade and to the general public. It is the greatest sport as yet invented for those owning cars. Control stations are established along the route, and they may be few or many, they may be close together or far apart; there will be no information given as to the number of controls or their location in advance of the Hunt, and you must find them to have your control card punched.

The "hunted" or quarry car, as well

hunt will be of only one day's duration, but it is proposed to make longer hunts in the future.

"The route laid out and mapped covers the most picturesque parts of San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, the roads over the route being in excellent condition. The Motor Hunt will be most enjoyable and exciting to all participants, their families and their friends, besides being a splendid outing."

The Santa Monica road race is creating no end of talk and interest among automobile owners and dealers and speculation is rife as to the outcome of next Saturday's race.

Twenty-five hundred dollars in prizes is offered the winners. For the first car in the big event \$1000 is the prize. The second car gets \$300; the third, \$200. In the small-car race the winner gets \$600; the second car, \$300, and third, \$100. About \$25,000 is being expended by the entrants to equip their cars for the big motor meet.

Six thousand people will be accommodated on the grand stands which are now being built on Ocean Avenue and they promise to be filled to overflowing. The drivers with their

cars are beginning to establish themselves at the course and the tire men are choosing locations for their camps. Wagers are being made that the big cars will average over 60 miles an hour and the small cars from 45 to 50 miles an hour.

The course is a very fast one and is about 20 miles in length. As the schedule now stands the big cars will race first, but there is some talk of the small car entrants petitioning the Dealers Association to change the program around, as it is claimed that the big cars will cut the course up to the disadvantage of cars in the second race, which would not be the case in as great a degree if the schedule was reversed. Following is the entry list:

Heavy Car Race for Ferris Cup

1. Apperson—Leon T. Shettler, entrant; Hanshue, driver.
2. Stoddard-Dayton—S. D. M. Co., entrant; Seifert, driver.
3. Franklin—Ralph C. Hamlin, entrant; Hamlin, driver.
4. Chalmers—Western M. C. Co., entrant; Dingley, driver.
5. Studebaker—Lord M. C. Co., entrant; Ford, driver.
6. Rambler—W. K. Cowan, entrant; Harvey, driver.
7. Premier—Schwabe-Atkinson, entrant; Bradbeer, driver.
8. Lozier—Nash & Fenimore, entrant; Tettsleff, driver.
9. Columbia—Birely & Young, entrant; Stone, driver.
10. Pope-Hartford—Wm. Ruess, entrant; Ruess, driver.
11. Stearns—H. L. Gordon, entrant; Free, driver.
12. Haynes—H. T. Brown, entrant; Shannon, driver.
14. Locomobile—L. A. Motor Car Co., entrant; Page, driver.
15. Thomas—Thomas M. C. Co., entrant; Salling, driver.
16. Chadwick—W. D. Howard M. C. Co., entrant; Seibel, driver.

Small Car Race for Shettler Cup

1. Cadillac—Lee M. C. Co., entrant; Pattee, driver.
3. Maxwell—M. B. L. A. Co., entrant; Smith, driver.
4. Chalmers—W. M. Co., entrant; Dingley, driver.
5. Studebaker E-M-F—Lord M. C. Co., entrant; Lord, driver.
6. Regal—Big Four Auto Co., entrant; Hager, driver.
7. Durocar—Durocar Mfg. Co., entrant; McKeague, driver.
8. Mitchell—Greer-Robbins, entrant; Greer, driver.
9. Buick—Howard Auto Co., entrant; Nikrent, driver.

A typographical error appeared in these columns last week relative to the growth in membership of the Auto Club of Southern California. It was stated that the increase had been over 200 in six months, when it should have read over 600 in that time, a truly remarkable showing. A change of headquarters has been decided on by the club and No. 323 South Hill street will be occupied in the near future. It has been found necessary to engage an assistant to Mr. Chas. Hopper, and Mr. Cotton Smith, the assistant secretary, will have his office there, as well

as Mr. Howard C. Gallupe, the editor of Touring Topics.

The brake and dust trials conducted by officials of the Department of Agriculture at Newark, N. J., produced some interesting results, says the Scientific American, which should be consoling to the nervous pedestrian who considers the dangers of the street to be increased by the multiplication of automobiles. The fact, already obvious to the well-informed, that a competently driven automobile is much more controllable than the best-driven horse-drawn vehicle, was conclusively proved; and as the majority of automobile drivers are more skilled, or at least more trained, than the majority of horse drivers, the increase of automobilism should make for public safety. All kinds of motor cars, motor vehicles and pair and single horse-drawn vehicles were included in the trials, and the best stops made by the latter were in 27 and 55 feet at 10 and 18 miles per hour respectively, while automobiles stopped in 10 feet and 31 feet at 10 and 20 miles per hour, and in 53 and 74 feet at 21 and 30 miles per hour. It is thus shown that automobiles may safely proceed at twice the pace of which a horse-drawn vehicle is capable and still be pulled up in the same or less distance.

The Columbia will be the smallest car in the heavy car race at Santa Monica. The bore and stroke of the cylinders measure four and one-half inches "both ways," and by A. L. A. M. rating the motor develops 29-horse power.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"GOD"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ, Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"GOD"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Theatre



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Mason

The third and last week of the Princess Theatre Co.'s engagement at the Mason will be devoted to the famous baseball musical comedy, "The Umpire," with Fred Mace in the part that he created, that of Jimmie Dolan. The "Umpire" is a much abused individual, yet withal, there is always some measure of sympathy extended to him by fans the country over. The part of Dolan contains much splendid opportunity for a comedian, and Mace excels himself in the work. His interpretation is extremely funny, yet there is a touch of nature and the human side of things in it. May Boley is the Maribel, and the best interpreter the part has ever had. Zoe Barnett, James Stevens, Bud Ross, Helen Darling, Walter Catlett, Ed. Emery, and the other Princes and Princesses are well cast.

Los Angeles will see the strongest company of actors in "The Servant in the House" that has ever appeared in the famous play. During the past season Henry Miller has presented two strong casts in the play, both of which have won a series of triumphs in Eastern and middle-Western cities. When Mr. Miller decided to send the play on a summer tour to the Pacific

Coast, he combined the two companies, selecting the pick of both organizations. He has retained four of the first company that swept the play to a really wonderful triumph in New York City a year and a half ago and chose the other three players from the all-star Western company.

Belasco

The Belasco Theatre Company will next week present Hoyt's "A Day and a Night in New York." This is one of the last plays written by the late Charles Hoyt and it proved to be one of the most successful as well.

Harry Oakes will sing "When You Love a Certain Girl"; Fay Bainter

will introduce a new song, "Won't You Be My Billie Possam"; Beatrice Noyes will occupy her vocal talents with "Make a Noise Like a Hoop and Roll Away"; Louis Morrison will sing "The Midnight Crew"; Adele Farrington will render Blanche Ring's success, "Yip-I-Addy-I-Aye"; Bessie Tannehill will sing "Invitation" and "Delight"; Florence Reed will offer Marie Cahill's Arab Love Song; Charles Murray will sing "Don't Take Me Home," a farcical musical number, and Richard Bennett will sing Nat M. Willis' B. P. O. E.

Besides the regular Belasco Company there will be a score or more of attractive young women engaged in the production of Hoyt's "A Day and a Night in New York," and the performance promises to be a novelty to the Belasco patrons.

Majestic Theatre

The Majestic theatre will offer a double novelty next week in the debut of the new Morosco musical comedy company and the first presentation in Los Angeles of "Sergeant Kitty," a tuneful and amusing vehicle for the week of the fourth. The company will be headed by Harry Girard and Agnes Caine Brown and its productions will be made under Mr. Girard's personal direction. It is said to be the strongest aggregation ever organized for musical stock in Los Angeles, and its announced personnel seems to bear out that claim.

There are twenty musical numbers, with the famous Morosco-Girard ballad, "Prairie Land" interpolated by way of good measure, and there will be an "All Show Girl Chorus."

"Sergeant Kitty" will run through the week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday and a special Independence Day matinee Monday afternoon, July 5. Summer prices will prevail.

Burbank Theatre

Modern day romance and mystery are skillfully united in the five-act melodrama which William Gillette has written around the "Sherlock Holmes" stories of Sir Conan Doyle and which will be revived at the Burbank theater beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow (Sunday) and including a special Independence Day matinee Monday, July 5, in addition to the regular matinee Saturday. The play has enjoyed a vogue no less remarkable than that attained by the book.

The play is not new to Burbank au-

diences but the many requests made for its repetition at that theatre attest its great popularity with Burbank patrons. In the current revival William Desmond will be seen as Sherlock Holmes; A. Byron Beasley as Prof. Moriarty; H. S. Dubello as the doctor; Blanche Hall as Alice Finkner; Harry Mestayer as Sidney Prince; Frederick Gilbert as Larrabee; John W. Burton as Sir Edward; Lovell Alice Taylor as Madge Larrabee and Margo Duffet as Therese. The play is in five acts and an effective scenic environment is promised.

Grand

The Grand Opera House Stock Company will next week offer Lillian Mortimer's melodrama, "A Girl of the Streets." This play will offer Alice Lewis, the popular soubrette of the Grand Company further opportunities to endear herself with the patrons of the Main street play house. Miss Lewis, will of course, have the principal role and it promises to be one in which her individual talents will have fine opportunities to display themselves.

Mr. George Webb will be seen in a part that should fit his talents to a nicety, while Harry Earl, George Field, Carl Burk, Chester Stevens, Robert Leonard, Miss Grace Rauworth, Marjorie Dalton and the others of the Grand Opera Stock Company will also be seen in the cast of "A Girl of the Streets."

During Elks' Week the stage of the Grand Opera House will be occupied by the Princess Theatre Opera Company in Dan Daly's success "The Rounders." The Princess Theatre Opera Company will be seen at the Grand for one week only, after which there will be a resumption of "The melodramatic offerings with Mr. Webb, Miss Lewis and the other members of the present Grand organization.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII, No. 2.

Los Angeles, California, July 10, 1909.

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HOW THE CITY POISONS ITSELF

In the memoirs and romances and court proceedings of a century and a half ago we get some faint idea of how the servants of the rich were treated at that time.

In most houses, particularly in London, space was too valuable and servants too numerous—they worked for their board and clothes and what they could steal—for the master to provide sleeping apartments for any except the specially favored ones. They slept in the cellars on piles of rags, in the kitchens with the food, on the shelves of the pantry, and on the floors anywhere, until they were kicked out of the way. No opportunity was given them to bathe or to change their clothes, and while gorgeous uniforms were provided by the house, they were worn until caked with filth.

The average footman smelled so bad that particular people—who were fortunately rare in those days—forebore to breathe when he came very near.

Living under such conditions, and often half starved, these people developed every form of disease that was in the air. Erysipelas and eczema passed from hand to hand, small pox and typhus fever lay in wait for them, tuberculosis mowed them down by the thousand, and scrofula marked them from one generation to another.

All this would have disturbed the masters very little, but for one very serious consideration. Disease and death are, strange to say, oblivious of social distinctions. Small-pox would coolly jump from the footman to my lord, and the same epidemic of pneumonia that carried off the scullery maid and the charwoman threw in the daughter of the house for good measure.

It took a century or so for the facts to penetrate the intelligence of his Complacency, Mr. Well-to-do, after the doctors had explained to him that he had better treat his servants like human beings unless he wished to run a germ factory under his own roof. But there are plenty of old homesteads still in existence in Europe and America where the servants are housed in dark, damp, unsanitary quarters.

On a large scale, the city is doing now exactly what the individual did a hundred and fifty years ago. It allows its poor people to herd together in the horrible places that we call slums. Until recently, the authorities passed these regions with averted eyes, and if the well-to-do people went near them at all, it was merely for amusement, "to see how these creatures live, don't you know." In these days there is a slight improvement. The inspector lets in the light, and the settlement worker takes part in the life of the underpeople. We have laws against putting up bad tenement buildings, and plumbing regulations and health ordinances help a little. But it is a fight every inch of the way.

Society is very ealm about the slum, partly because it is used to it, and partly because it does not understand what the existence of the slum really means. If it ever

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comes home to the well-to-do and influential that the deaths that occur in their own families almost all come from diseases that originate in the slums, then they will wake up—in time, don't hurry them—and demand that the slums be abolished entirely.

Individuals, here and there, understand it now; but the class, as a class, does not. Remember that we have had effective health authorities in our American cities only a couple of decades, and in most places the city government is so rotten with politics that people pay little attention to the utterances of their officials.

We read magazine articles now and then of rich men who are erecting model tenements, and we swell with pride to think that we have such a splendid philanthropy so well under way. But when we learn that the slums are covering 100 additional feet of new space for every foot taken care of in the model tenements, we lose faith in that form of remedy. Besides it is charity, no matter how sugar-coated it may be. It can't be a commercial proposition, or it would take care of itself without philanthropy in it.

But it is entirely a commercial proposition when a courageous, honestly governed city says: "The standard of living in this town is thus and so. Everything built in the future must conform to that, and"—right here comes the tug-of-war—"everything that is not up to that standard now must come down. People who won't live decently, after they are given decent surroundings can get out; we don't want them in this town. And capitalists that won't build and maintain decent human habitations, can take their capital to some other place. We can get along without it."

All this sounds chimerical, dream-like, out-of-a-story-book, the millenium, utopia.

May be so, and yet it is logical, it is sound business, it is decency, good health and godliness.

Unfortunately it is waiting and must always wait for good city government.

Lots of things that the race needs are waiting for that.

PUZZLE—CONUNDRUM—REBUS

To such of our readers as may enjoy exercising their wits over problems, here is one that may prove interesting:

There is a man in our town who maintains a most extraordinary set of opinions.

He believes that the people should not be allowed a voice in public affairs—that they should be content with what ever their officials hand out to them. Direct legislation he calls a "freak idea."

He regards the people generally with great contempt. Calls them "the Peepul" with a sneer. Says they are not fit to govern themselves. He denounces the direct primary.

He thinks that everybody should vote the straight ticket of his party, at local elections particularly.

He doesn't see how any party can be run without a boss and says we are in great luck to have a responsible concern like the Southern Pacific take charge of our political affairs.

He denounces the recall as revolutionary, dangerous, un-American.

He supported the late Mayor, Mr. Harper, with enthusiasm and admiration up to the day he resigned. Then he was silent for a time but on election day, secretly voted for the Socialist candidate.

He makes no distinction at all between Socialists, Anarchists and Nihilists. To his mind they are all bomb-throwers and assassins. He would like to see them all sent to the gallows without a trial.

He despises poor devils that are compelled to work for a living at any form of labor, and if they belong to a labor union he hates them with a bitter and senseless hatred.

He characterizes the prosecution of Calhoun, Ford and Glass in San Francisco as an outrage. He admits that they gave money to the supervisors but says, "What of it? You or I or anybody would do the same to make as much money as there was involved there."

As for Heney, he rejoiced when he was shot and greatly regretted his recovery.

He smiled with satisfaction over the removal of Fries, whom he characterizes as "one of these gallery players that is always on the side of the dear peepul."

He says the public is "nutty" on the subject of franchises. For his part he believes in giving Mr. Huntington all that he wants including the River-bed. The 21 year limit is, to him, "rank socialism."

He says that every man has his price; that all public officials sell their votes or take bribes for every kind of service—always have and always will. Men who try to make things better are either hypocrites or fools. He is for boosting the town and not interfering so much with the amusements of our visitors who leave good money here. He likes to say that you can't make men virtuous by law and that men will drink and gamble no matter what laws

you pass. He is always on the saloon and race track side of it.

By this time the reader has probably comprehended the kind of a man we mean. Nice character, isn't he? Sort of a man you would like to have your young son associate with, and get his ideas of life from, eh?

But where does the conundrum come in?

Truc. We had become so interested in describing this little beastie, this canker-spot of rotten citizenship, that we had almost forgotten the puzzle end of it.

Here you are:

Can you name the Los Angeles daily paper that this creature reads, absorbs, prefers, admires?

You can, eh? Well, try it.

What? Unanimous? Absolutely unanimous?

Very well then, it will not be necessary to state the answer, as everybody knows it. We are very glad it turned out so, for we hate to mention anything that is to this city's discredit.

* * *

SAN PEDRO, THE BOTTLED-UP

Land in the business section of Los Angeles is worth from \$1,000 to \$8,000 a front foot and land in the residence section is worth from \$10 to \$200 a front foot.

One condition, however, is absolutely essential to give land these values: it must be open to access on one side at least.

We always take that for granted; but imagine a case. Mr. A. owns a tract 300 feet square constituting nine-tenths of an entire block in a populous portion of a great city. Instinctively we attribute great value to it—a million dollars at least. But it happens through the awkwardness or malice of the surveyors who first laid out the land that Mr. B. owns a strip 10 feet wide all around the property of A. completely shutting it off from approach by the rest of the world. What then is the value of the interior piece?

Intrinsically it has no value whatever. Until flying machines are perfected it cannot be even so much as trod upon by its owner.

San Pedro owes its existence as a city to the fact that it fronts on the ocean. Its future is dependent on its commerce by sea. But has it access to the water?

Let anyone who wishes to learn just what it means for a city to surrender to the corporations, go down to San Pedro on a Sunday afternoon and go over to The Wharf, The Public Wharf.

The water front of San Pedro is several miles long. In all that region there is one spot and only one where the people of that city may get in and out, one spot and only one where visitors approaching on the sea side can gain admittance, without paying tribute to some carrier corporation.

Long before you come to this narrow little place you note its whereabouts by the uproar. There are a dozen or more boats trying to land in a space that will barely accommodate one. They must take their turn, or perhaps the passengers may be compelled to climb over a series of craft, side by side, before they can get to the float and stairway by which they ascend to the opening into the town.

The width of this cleft in the long wall of the corporations must be as much as forty feet, and on Sundays and holidays a pretty steady stream pours in and out.

The streets of the city of San Pedro run straight toward the water front—scores of them—but when they strike the corporation strip they vanish into the air. It is as

though an angel with a flaming sword stood there to warn the people back.

However, the people of San Pedro have great reason to be pleased that they have even this little crack left open for them to use for getting in and out. Time was, only a few years ago, when if you wished to approach San Pedro, the port of San Pedro remember, and had not made a deal of any kind with a corporation—such as buying a ticket from Catalina or San Francisco,—the best you could do was to duck under the piling, where no one was on guard, and scurry over the roadway tracks to the public highway. If you were caught, it was trespass.

Some years ago there was an especially aggressive Board of Trustees, the corporations wanted some things—more streets to be closed up—and the Board showed for once an intelligence that was almost human.

"If you take these things," it said, "you must give us an outlet to the sea; one little street end at least."

Grudgingly the corporations did so, but lest the thing should be taken as a precedent they put up a sign warning people that they did it merely as a courtesy, and that they surrendered none of their fundamental rights in the ownership of the people's property.

All this sounds so much like a joke that if some gentleman from Mars refuses to believe it, we shall not be in the least offended, but merely suggest that he stand on the wharf at San Pedro and view with his eyes the people of that city getting in line to come in or out of town.

And we are the people who are demanding the Open Door for poor benighted China.

Just across the channel in East San Pedro, formerly supposed to belong to Long Beach there was quite a piece of free water front—800 feet that the corporations had not yet managed to acquire. The Supreme Court gives this region to San Pedro and instantly its Board of Trustees tries to give away this strip to an individual who probably represents the Southern Pacific.

Now that is what corporation-managed politics will do for a town. San Pedro is bottled up, for the present at least. Possibly the day may come when a way will be found to extract the cork and let the people out, but that day will never come as long as the corporations are in control of the city's offices.

Los Angeles contains lots of people who would be entirely satisfied to see the corporations get away with everything we possess of value, provided it was all done regularly and in order through the medium of the straight party organization.

* * *

DISTRICTING THE RED LIGHT

An effort recently put forth to reestablish a red-light district in Los Angeles was very properly suppressed by the police authorities. We had all we wanted of that, and a bit over, in the last administration. Just for the present at least, we are committed to a different policy.

We are all prone to hold very positive opinions on matters we know very little about. The average business man, for example, who has led a decent and rather unsophisticated life, and who gets most of his knowledge of police matters from the newspapers—perhaps chiefly from a pro-vice machine organ—holds a very positive opinion on the question of how the social evil should

be treated by the authorities. Ask him, and nine times out of ten he is ready enough with his reply: "It is necessary to set aside a district for red-light vice, to avoid scattering it all over town."

This problem is as old as the human race, and presents a thousand complications on each of its many sides—physical, moral, legal, economic. It ill becomes anyone to be dogmatic and positive in his views. The present writer, for example, served several years as a police reporter and as a court reporter on large city dailies. He has been six years secretary of the Municipal League of Los Angeles. He has visited and studied the twenty-five largest cities in the Union, and in nearly every one of these cities discussed the red-light question with the police authorities and settlement workers. And he never came within shouting distance of a positive opinion on the subject—that too, although he is rather given to positive opinions on most topics.

Let us examine our business man's ready answer a bit, and try it out under the light of known facts.

Note, to begin with, that it contains two absolute assumptions—a dangerous proposition in logic—first, that districting red-light prevents its scattering and second, that failure to district necessarily causes its scattering. Unless these are both true, his statement is meaningless.

Now no decent man defends and approves prostitution. All confess that it is a bad thing, bad for the men, frightfully bad for the women, and full of nameless horrors for generations unborn. It is therefore a vice, to be treated as such.

Now let us, in order to bring out some of the queer phases of the segregation argument, let us apply it to other forms of vice.

We must have a district in which burglary will be allowed, to prevent burglary from scattering all over town.

We must have a district in which thugs may rob people, lest they rob them all over town.

We must have a district in which gambling is allowed (this begins to sound more like what we hear sometimes) to prevent gambling from spreading into our very homes.

Mr. Business-man will not discuss the first two parallels; he regards them as a joke. But with respect to gambling he says: "To allow open gambling anywhere is to maintain a school that teaches it to the young and the weak. Such a scheme would greatly increase the gross volume of the vice. But prostitution is different. There is involved there a primal instinct of the race. You cannot suppress the evil entirely, and the only way to regulate it is by districting."

Well, isn't gambling a primal instinct of man, dragging him down to ruin in every epoch of history, and in every part of the earth he has frequented? And does anyone expect to suppress gambling entirely, or burglary, for that matter, or any kind of vice?

No, the great struggle civilization is making at this stage of things is to reduce the volume of evil-doing, not to wipe it out of existence. No one expects the latter, or figures it into the problem.

Now what are the principal facts about segregation of the red light in Los Angeles? Through the last administration we had a district—in which some of the chief city officials seem to have been financially interested. Did that clear the lodging houses of evil women, and were there no com-

plants, or houses opening in the residence districts.

As a matter of fact, there never was a period in the city's history when the evil was more generally scattered about. Are conditions worse, now that we have no special district or better? Everybody knows that they are vastly better—but no one would be fool enough to pretend that they are perfect.

But this is merely one example, we are answered, and the police, during the last administration, stood in with vice. Like master, like man.

Very true; and now let us consider the relation of the police to this problem. The average police chief and policeman will argue in favor of a vice district. It is a tradition, which in a large degree has its foundation in graft. It is much easier to "collect" with a district, and the returns are much greater. Only a few must be in on the deal, whereas, if it is scattered, "fresh" policemen and detectives keep "butting in." So when there is a district, it is the tendency of the police to move the out-liers in. It is just as easy, of course, to send them out of town as it is to move them into a district.

Thus it happens that nearly always when public opinion declares against districting, the police force that carries out the decree is hostile to it, and subsequently does all in its power to make it unpopular and ineffective. Seldom has the suppression policy been given a fair trial, and when it has, it has apparently resulted in a large diminution of the gross total of the vice. Reasonable, unbiased police authorities know that this is so; only they complain that it makes more work for them, which must be admitted, although in the long run it might prove otherwise.

Find a city with an open recognized red-light district, and nine times out of ten you will discover vice scattered through many other portions of that city. On the other hand find a city where the police authority—at the top—is thoroughly in earnest in the work of bringing this evil down to a minimum, and you will find neither a red-light district nor a scattering of the vice. No; it will not be perfect—don't be in such a hurry, friend, with that sneer. There will be vice enough yet to satisfy the most robust cynicism. But there will be fewer young men ruined, fewer young girls wrecked, fewer hearts torn, just that much less of degradation, misery and disease and disgrace, than when the authorities exploit the prostitution evil.

Having tried segregation for many centuries without satisfactory results, why object now to an occasional trial of a different plan? But let it be a genuine, honest experiment—not the wink-the-other-eye bluff, that we know so well.

* * *

THE THIRD DEGREE

It is gratifying to hear from Chief of Police Dishman an unequivocal statement with regard to the ill-treatment of prisoners to make them confess—that this will not be tolerated under his administration. This utterance came directly after the beating of a colored prisoner by three detectives, which was carried to a point that brought forth a protest from one of the jailers.

It is only during the last few years that the American people, or even a fraction of them, have come to understand what is really meant in police circles by the terms "3rd degree," "sweating," etc. We flatter our-

selves that we have a civilization in which torture no longer plays a part in the administration of law. Like Mr. Gilbert's Mikado, having said that a thing is to be done, it is then inevitably done, and no further questions need be asked on the subject.

Except in rare cases where the humanity of a chief-of-police or of a determined police board prevents it, torture of prisoners to make them confess is very generally practiced in American cities.

To be sure, they have no place set aside and designated as a torture chamber, furnished with the hideous implements that are shown the visitor in the museums of Europe. Moreover, the methods used never leave suspicious marks on the prisoner. His face may be bruised and battered, but that was because he "resisted arrest" or "tried to escape."

Two of the most terrible tortures in existence, one invented by the Russian police and the other by some Italian Tarpia of the middle ages, leave no marks that even a physician could detect afterwards. In the one a cushioned block is placed on the victim's spine and is beaten with a mallet, and in the other water is poured down the throat with a funnel until vomiting results, when the operation is repeated indefinitely. Under either of these the victim, it is said, will confess to anything his captors desire.

When the murderer of McKinley, Czolgoz, was first taken in hand by the police of Buffalo he was described in the dispatches as perfectly composed and as glorying in his deed. He was entirely ready to talk. He was strong, healthy and free from nervousness.

When he came to his trial, the Associated Press account declared him an utter physical wreck, scarcely able to stand, pale, trembling, speaking in whispers, bent over, emaciated. All the good people of the country said "What a terrible thing is remorse"; but the police of the big cities looked at one another out of the corners of their eyes. They knew what changed the jaunty, complacent anarchist into a mass of human jelly. Only one thing could do it.

"Well, he deserved all he got!" cries some one whose heart is still sore over the country's loss. Possibly we may see these things clearer some day. It was only a little more than a century ago, that the insane were beaten, tortured, weighed down with chains and starved to death. When we come to realize that the criminals that we have been imprisoning and putting to death are in reality only mad people, it would at least be a consolation to remember that we did not torture them.

In the big cases a suspect or an accomplice is "sweated" by relays of detectives working in shifts day after day and night after night. They sleep, but he is not allowed to. This practice is followed even where the police department claims to be especially humane; and yet the torture of going without sleep was reckoned by the experts of the middle ages to be one of the very worst.

Just now the police authorities of New York are deliberately trying to create a sentiment in favor of the use of torture by giving out interviews and articles on the suppression of the Black Hand, which they say is beset with difficulties because they cannot use torture, as the Italian police do, and that this is the only thing that will strike fear into the heart of the blackmailing murderers.

About a score of years ago a lawless ele-

ment in the South among the whites adopted the punishment of burning at the stake for negroes guilty of assaults upon women. A great many people who would not themselves have participated in such hideous lynchings declared their belief that they were necessary to strike terror into the negro evil-doers. Did they do any good? On the contrary the number of such assaults steadily increased until that section of the Union was in a state of panic. There were more and more assaults and more and more burnings. Then some sane person suggested getting at the real cause of the trouble—the bad whiskey and gin sold to the negroes in their filthy dives. Then came prohibition sweeping over the South—and the stories of horror have almost ceased to come to us.

Torture is not a success as a crime deterrent. It is not necessary to use it to get the facts with respect to a crime. Even if it seems to assist in that work, the results are not worth the price that is paid. It is no doubt a regrettable thing that a crime should go unpunished, but is it not also regrettable that a lot of brave fine fellows whom we call the "guardians of our peace" should be brutalized for life?

We believe that Chief of Police Dishman is in earnest about this, as he is in all that he undertakes to do, and he should receive the commendation and gratitude of all good men and women.

* * *

WORK THAT COUNTS

The function performed in this community by the City Club is most important to the public welfare. With the exception of the two newspapers that stand for the right in civic matters, the Express and the Herald, there is no agency in the city that does so much to create a wholesome, just and enlightened public sentiment. While not more than two or three hundred people attend the weekly dinner and listen to the matter presented, each of these affects the circle in which he moves and he may start waves of thought that travel far. And these gatherings reported in the newspapers, even sometimes in the pro-vice newspapers, reach in their final percolations every element of the community, making sentiment, and the right kind of sentiment.

* * *

QUITE DIFFERENT

The morning machine reactionary journal shows perfect complacency over the removal of Captain Fries. Like the old hen that lost her chicks in Maid Margery's famous poem—

She was more than usual calm,
She did not care one single dam.

It is quite different, however, with that portion of the community on which the Southern Pacific has no strings—political or otherwise. The matter is taken much more seriously in that quarter.

* * *

A SANE FOURTH

Evidently Councilman Healey reads Pacific Outlook.

Last Tuesday, July 6th, he did exactly what we had urged in our issue of July 3rd that some councilman should do—he rose in his place in council and moved that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance that would give us a safe and sane Fourth of July in 1910.

In our article we called attention to the commercial factors in the problem of a safe

Fourth. Mr. Healey, in his speech introducing the resolution likewise called attention to these commercial matters. Hence by a Sherlock Holmes process we argue that the Hon. B. Healey reads the Pacific Outlook.

Considering all the mean things we have said about him, this is most magnanimous conduct on his part.

T'anks, Barney.

* * *

TALE OF TWO CITIES

A Los Angeles restaurant keeper when arrested for attempting to bribe an officer gave as his defence that he had already bribed another official of the city in the same matter. Now it may be that in San Francisco where the rigging up of a defense for bribery has been brought to a veritable fine art, this kind of an explanation would satisfy people, but it does not seem to work here.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

Mr. Roosevelt's skill as a Nimrod is further shown in his ability to pick out the vital spot from the others when shooting at a leopard.—Kansas City Journal.

Abdul Hamid has turned over \$5,000,000 to the Turkish government. This is undoubtedly the largest life insurance premium on record.—New York Evening Post.

The Georgia Railroad is the Color Line.—New York World.

The real faith of man should be directed not toward acquiring peace, but toward acquiring strength for work.—John Ruskin.

Work constantly. Do not regard work as a misfortune to you, nor desire praise nor sympathy because you work. Desire only the public good.—Marcus Aurelius.

Only by sin can you evade the performance of the law of labor; by violence, or by flattery or by fawning upon those who employ violence.—Tolstoy.

It is better to lose one's life than to flatter the base. Poverty is better than luxury acquired through the wealth of another. Not to stand at the doors of the rich and not to speak with the voice of a beggar—this is the life.—Indian Sayings.

It is better for a person to starve to death at once than to lose his honor and innocence for a piece of bread.—Thoreau.

One of Chicago's big meat packers intends to interest himself in grand opera. The prima donnas and tenors will proceed to show him that there are circumstances in which even a trust magnate cannot have his own way.

That mysterious person, "Somebody Higher Up," seems to pervade the whole realm of human cussedness from prison investigations to plain or fancy kidnaping.—Detroit News.

The hardest part about saving money is getting some that you don't owe.—Chicago News.

"Refined sugar has advanced 10 cents on the hundred pounds," the Cleveland Leader remarks. That is, while it is the sugar trust

that was fined it is the people who pay the bill. This probably explains why they call the sugar refined; it represents the refinement of modern corporation methods.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The government is sending experts to the Salton sea to study the problem of rapid evaporation. They can get some experience nearer home by watching a few overwatered stocks.—Omaha Bee.

The scheme of the National Farmers' Union to build warehouses and hold wheat for high prices makes one wonder rather apprehensively what would be considered high prices.—Indianapolis News.

Perhaps the Standard Oil pays an occasional fine just to show that it can afford it.—Washington Star.

The people of the great central west have the alternative, if Congress does not revise the tariff the right way, of revising Congress.—Kansas City Star.

China usually claims to have anticipated all modern discoveries. It is a little backward about trying to take the credit for the Wright brothers' airship.—Washington Star.

It might be easier to attract the attention of Venus than Mars by use of mirrors.—New Haven Palladium.

If ambitious young men want to rise in the world let them follow the prices of food-stuffs.—Florida Times-Union.

* * *

Atrocious

The Husband—"Well, say what you will, my dear, you'll find worse than me in the world."

The Wife—"Oh, Tom, how can you be so bitter?"—Pittsburg Observer.

Most as Bad

"Were you ever surrounded by wolves?"

"No; but I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The headquarters of the consolidation campaign committee have been moved to the Chamber of Commerce; extra telephones have been put in for the committee's use.

* * *

Councilman Wallace assures the people that there will be no joy rides in those two 7-passenger automobiles to be rented by the police department for use during Elk week.

* * *

The receipts of the local land office for the fiscal year just ended were \$258,547.83, the heaviest in the country. The minimum was for September, \$5,401.93; the maximum was for May, \$51,299.06.

* * *

The Pacific Electric has laid a double track from Seventh street east of Los Angeles street to the east end of the station at Sixth and Main. These tracks will be used for the Long Beach trains next week, relieving Main street of at least one line of suburban cars.

* * *

The chamber of commerce will run an excursion train to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle on August 5, leaving in the evening from Arcade depot and reaching Seattle three days later, in time to help celebrate Los Angeles Day, August 9. Reservations should be sent in early to the secretary.

* * *

The recent initiative petition for an election to submit an ordinance extending the wholesale liquor district, has been returned to Charles Saddler, who originally filed it. It cannot be used again, on account of being once amended already. Should another petition be circulated an entirely new list of names must be obtained.

* * *

The County Supervisors began sitting as a board of equalization, last Tuesday; sessions are held daily from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. The assessment books are open for examination at 228 New High street.

The City Council will begin next Monday to sit as a board of equalization, meeting daily at 10 o'clock.

* * *

The total valuation in Los Angeles county this year of the properties of public utility corporations is \$47,517,760; last year, \$39,109,715. The aggregate net increase is \$5,887,670; total gross increase, \$62,248,960; total gross decrease, \$361,290. The seeming increase of \$8,210,045 is reduced by the amount (\$2,322,375) of last year's assessment of property of the Interurban Railway, now incorporated with the Pacific Electric.

* * *

Los Angeles lags behind the times in its treatment of public utilities corporations. In other parts of this country it has been an established doctrine for many years that the public was entitled to know the financial and physical condition of these corporations and their properties. Here we have allowed our public utilities corporations to keep us in complete ignorance of their condition, giving us at times most inadequate service, in many instances grossly overcharging us, and generally we have permitted them to do about as they pleased. Even now the public does not seem aroused to the point

of demanding of council that legislation be adopted looking to a careful investigation of these corporations.

* * *

It is reported that the officials having in charge the course of lectures which are delivered before the school children of New York City are planning next year to have a series delivered on Latin America. The International Bureau of American Republics has frequently urged that this step be taken, not only in New York but in other cities where lectures are part of the school work. There is no better way of awakening interest in a new field than getting the attention of the growing children. In their minds are planted ideas which grow with their advancing years, and if they are taught when very young to recognize the importance of Latin America, its vast area, its mighty resources, its splendid potentialities, and its direct relationship to the United States, they will grow up with a true appreciation which otherwise would be lacking of that part of the world. Already many of the teachers in New York City are giving their children special instruction on this subject.

* * *

The "glorious Fourth" as an index of our civilization is certainly an ignominious Fourth. The programme that might furnish a day's festivities, and that did formerly constitute the chief feature of its celebration, has now been mostly superseded by senseless racket, with a melancholy train of deaths and mutilations and conflagrations. A society for the intelligent observance of our natal day has, indeed, been formed, and all over the land an encouraging reaction is manifest. The city of Springfield, Mass., has already achieved noteworthy results, its patriotic citizens subscribing generously to furnish young and old with a series of pageants or historic spectacles that dignify the day and leave no mangled limbs or blackened ruins behind. And now we learn that our national capital has adopted the safe and sensible Fourth-of-July plan and is raising a considerable sum for a suitable public entertainment, in furnishing which the board of trade, the chamber of commerce, and the school committee are co-operating.—Dial.

* * *

With a view to extending its influence as a factor for good government, the National Municipal League is soliciting new members. In a letter signed by Charles J. Bonaparte, president of the League, the purposes of the organization are thus set forth:

"It is the purpose of the National Municipal League to interest as many as possible in its work. As a pioneer in the effort for American civic progress, beginning its labors as early as 1894, and by its careful and extended review of the general situation prior to the presentation of constructive remedies, the National Municipal League undoubtedly has been the means of obtaining valuable results."

"Its contributions to charter legislation have been widely approved, and many of its suggestions have been adopted, particularly with respect to municipal home rule. Its system of uniform municipal accounting

also has been adopted by many cities. Its yearly proceedings contain mature and valuable thought by experts of national reputation, and the League has endeavored at all times to be reasonable, practical and progressive.

"Its principal purpose is educational and its promotion of instruction in municipal government in many of the leading universities and colleges of the country has been of great public utility."

Membership in the National Municipal League costs \$5 a year. George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, is the treasurer.

* * *


In a recent expression of his views of democracy and education, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, said:

"If our democracy is to be essential and really the pride and glory of men it must rest upon some more fundamental and vital institution whose function it is to train individuals for participation in the form of government we avow. This prop beneath the Republic, this universal factory whose output is to make and advance democracy, is for obvious reasons the free public school.

"Two individuals can participate in a common cause only to the extent that they possess common sentiment and common knowledge. To make participation impossible requires only the absence of common knowledge. This holds true throughout. Hence our democracy depends upon the possession by all its individual participants of a fund of common knowledge, which fund is the currency of democracy; and the function of the public school is to impart such a fund of common knowledge to all that participate in our democracy so as to make facile the interchange of ideas and the reciprocal regard of each for the other.

"Moreover, the growth of democracy, as well as its security, depends upon the widening of this fund of common knowledge. Hence the specific means of promoting the best traditions in our national life will be found to lie in the increased efficiency of the schools. What the school is as the creator of common thought and common sentiment determines what our democracy is."

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CAN THE ANTIPODES HELP US?

Extracts from an Address by President Gates before the City Club, on
Politics and Public Life in Australasia

The remarkably interesting address of President George A. Gates of Pomona College at the City Club luncheon last Saturday should have been reported in full, since Dr. Gates always speaks to the point. His chief theme on this occasion was: Can Australasia help us? Situated at our antipodes and six weeks from England, the most isolated people of the civilized world are those of Australasia, New Zealand and the rest of Australasia. With problems so different from ours, can they help us? Dr. Gates' answer is an emphatic YES. The following are extracts from his remarks:

* * *

More successfully than any other people on earth, the Australasians have got together to talk things over, and find out "where they are at," and—this especially—to take some care for the next generation, to conserve natural resources for future use.

The motto of Australasia is "The People," against Everything Else Whatever."

Standing in an Auckland street, an observer would have a very distinct impression of the wholesome and happy faces of the average passer-by, whether young or old, workingmen or workingwomen.

Why do they look so comfortable. Do you suppose? Why don't they look tired and worried? I'll tell you. It is because the law forbids them to work too hard or too long, and compels them to take care of themselves. The hours are not too long, and why aren't they? Because they can't go to work too early there. It is against the law!

We say, here in the United States, that we've got to do it; that we simply must work early and late, in order to get on, and keep our heads above water. On what compulsion must we—tell me that!

I requested a cabbie, in one of their great cities, "Please drive me to your slums." "Our what?" asked he, with a mystified look. I explained what I meant, whereupon he replied, "Should I not know where to go, sir?"

If you should ask in New Zealand, as I did, where were the quarters of the women of the town, you would receive such an answer as I received: "Sir, there is no such place in New Zealand!"

No slums. No red-light district. No overworked laborers.

About those much-berated labor laws, a few words. I had heard that capitalists were leaving the country because of the unnecessarily stringent laws. I made many inquiries in the endeavor to find some capitalist to interview on the subject. I inquired high and low, in this city and in that. But not one name could I get. No evidence could I collect to show that the labor laws are bad. There wasn't the least indication that manufacturers were pulling out of the country. There

wasn't a sign of grass growing in the streets.

But it is complained that the public debt is top-heavy. Well, I inquired about that, too. The answer I got was this: "Why, my dear sir, we want it bigger! We borrow in England at 3% and we get 6% here, and make 3%. We would like to make our debt bigger and get more interest on it."

Strikes are very rare. There is an arbitration court composed of one employer of labor, one labor-union man, and a third member selected by the other two. This court is a practical one, freed from the technicalities of the law. No lawyers are allowed there.

They have had a 48-hour week in Australia for twenty-five years, and for fine work a 42-hour week. Such a strange people are they over there, at the antipodes, that they think women and children are worth caring for. They therefore have a law prohibiting the employment of women between the hours of six p. m. and six a. m., and the same applies to boys under eighteen.

When laws like that are proposed anywhere, there naturally arises a storm of protest. So it happened in Australia when the wages law was adopted. At a meeting of manufacturers in Victoria they said that law would be the tombstone of the province. But just ten years later the Victoria Chamber of Commerce declared that the wages law had been the salvation of the province.

The labor unions of Australasia are very powerful, and the labor party has passed some legislation pretty far in advance of the world's present ideals. They see that they have been rather radical and are willing to bide their time and be conservative for some years to come, and so there is very little danger from them.

But in these days how soon radical doctrines become conservative! Fifteen years ago I espoused a very unpopular doctrine—government ownership of railroads. But now it will not be unpopular to say that, in the end, government ownership is quite feasible. In Australia it is unanimously accepted, and government ownership there is working admirably. School-boys and girls travel sixty miles free daily on the Australian railroads. Labor seekers get a rate of one-quarter fare.

Labor seekers are not only given a quarter-fare rate but are earnestly and actively helped till they find a job. As an illustration here is a case I know of. An eighteen-year-old lad had newly landed, from the old country. He didn't have a friend in the world to apply to. But the government learned of his dilemma through the usual channels of information. The Minister of Labor and the Secretary of United Labor met and held a consultation, in the course of which

they spent an hour telegraphing here and there for a job for the boy.

Is that better, or worse, than turning your back on a boy out of a job? Which method will most quickly fill a prison? Which will most quickly empty one? Isn't it cheaper, in dollars and cents merely to spend a few minutes and a few cents looking after the boys, than to spend several thousand in jailing a criminal?

In Australia they have government ownership of telegraphs, too. There are many interesting things I could tell about the telegraph service, but one instance out of my own experience will serve. I wished suddenly to go from where I was staying to a certain city which was then likely to be crowded by an unusual influx of visitors. So of course I thought it best to wire to a good hotel for a room to be reserved for me. But when I found that the train left almost immediately I reflected that it was no use trying to get a room by wire in such a short time. Think of attempting it in California! But my Australian friends insisted that I write the message.

"But gentlemen," I protested, "there isn't time to send this message; we have to go straight to the train."

"Have you got a postage stamp?" I was asked.

"Yes," I replied.

"Very well; stamp your message and mail it on the way to the station."

It was only a little way station in a remote district; but I dropped the message in the letter-box and jumped aboard my train. A few hours later I arrived at the metropolis, and went to the hotel. Twenty men had been turned away but my room was reserved for me, in compliance with my message received soon after I mailed it.

That message had been transmitted within twelve minutes, and that room had been held against twenty men—in behalf of an absolute stranger. Such is government ownership of telegraphs in Australia.

I asked them how they send messages so cheaply and have no deficit. "Why," said my informant, "we always did have a deficit till we lowered the rates."

Gentlemen, let me charge ten cents for twenty-word messages, and I guarantee to turn the telegraphs of this country over to you in a few years not only out of debt but with money in the bank.

We have no telegraph for the poor man but Australia has. They lost money when they raised the rates, they made money when they lowered them. Is there nothing in all this for us to think over?

But I wish now to speak of another phase of Australasian life which, for me, caps the climax. And I will illustrate the phase I have in mind by giving you a little incident.

A dispute arose in the mines of the Broken Hill region. The mine operators and the miners couldn't agree on wages, and a strike seemed imminent. Whereupon application was made to Chief Justice Higgins, President of the federal "Court of Conciliation and Arbitration." Justice Higgins went in person to the mines, heard the two parties, investigated their claims, and at last decided for the men, raising their wages.

After a while the employers of these four thousand men gave notice to the court that they couldn't pay such wages and run the mines. Whereupon Justice Higgins again went up to the mines and made a more minute investigation. For weeks he elaborately examined the miners' houses, their clothing, their food; he examined all the conditions in which they lived.

And then he made his very significant decision. Here is an extract from it: "I regard the payment of a living wage as the first essential of an industrial condition. A living wage is the money necessary to satisfy the normal needs of a human being in a civilized community. This does not contemplate provision for the lazy or the thriftless or the incompetent, but only for the normally industrious. If an employer cannot pay such a wage and operate his business to advantage, it is not a sign that the wage is too high. Because one employer fails, it does not follow that another will. The general capabilities of an industry must be taken into consideration."

This little incident speaks eloquently of a phase of Australian life which caps the climax of industrial progress. If you cannot pay the awarded wages, what do they answer in Australia? Do they answer, "Lower the wage?" No! not in Australia. What then? Why, they answer, "Shut down the shop!"

But shops are not shut down on this account. Still, if they were, the fate of Australia is not dependent on any one mine or shop.

The fate of Australia hinges on the well-being of the rank and file of the people. "First, we must take care of men!" That is what Australia says, and it is a new, strong, fine note; it is the strongest and finest note in the world today.

Our own Henry George used to say, "I am for men." The Australians say, "We are for men." What better platform can there be?

I wouldn't leave the impression that they have no problems in Australasia. They have many. But they will solve them because they meet them deliberately, composedly, and they apply to them abundant common sense; they are not radicals, they are not socialists; they merely use common sense, and their first consideration is the welfare of the people. They won't

(Continued on page 11)

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Sixth from Los Angeles to San Pedro; ord. estab. curb lines.

Twelfth from Main to Figueroa; objection to assessment district laid before council.

Fifteenth from Dewey to Normandie; petition for improvement returned by Engineer to Council, the latter having rescinded order for said improvement.

Twenty-third from Estrella to Union; the Council reconsidered the ord. adopted June 22 ordering opening; postponed to next Tuesday.

Forty-fifth,

Forty-sixth and

Forty-seventh from Normandie to Western; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Forty-fifth,

Forty-sixth and

Forty-seventh streets, between Normandie and Western; ord. to estab. curb lines adopted.

Forty-ninth and

Fiftieth streets, between Normandie and proposed Denker avenue; ord. to estab. curb lines adopted.

Sixty-fourth at cor. Creseent; petition for a light received.

Alameda; appeals from assessment continued one week.

Alhambra avenue; Fulton Engine Works ask quitclaim deed to perfect their title; granted and sent to City Attorney for ordinance.

Alley from Gertrude to Cummings between 3d and 4th; petition to improve, filed.

Alley first south of Second street, from Union to Colina; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade.

Alley; first south of First street, from Lucas to Witmer; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Alley; first west of Lucas, from Second street to first alley northerly; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Alvarado; between Glendale and Aaron; ord. fixing curb line, to provide two 20-foot roadways with a split grade; between Aaron and Husted on the east and Ewing on the west, to provide for a 40-foot roadway; between Husted and Baxter, to provide for a 25-foot roadway; and between Baxter and Morecom, tapering to join the Morecom roadway.

Bouett from Park Row to Solano and from Casanova to Amador; ord. passed estab. grade.

Broadway; pet. of Examiner to string guy-wires; also across alley in rear; granted.

Buena Vista from Temple to Fort Moore; protest Mrs. Baker et al. continued one week.

Commonwealth from Third to Fourth; duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement adopted.

Cocper street from Portia to Cumberland; name discontinued and given designation of "alley."

Denker avenue between Vernon and proposed 48th street; ord. establishing curb lines adopted.

Ellendale avenue from 20th to 22d; final ord. estab. grade; passed.

Ellendale from Lake Shore to Alvarado; petition received for street improvement.

Elsinore from Alvarado to Mohawk; duplicate maps of assessment district for improvement adopted.

Flower from S. P.'s right of way to 37th Place; ord. of intention to improve under Vrooman Act; estimated cost 70c per ft.

Halldale between Vernon and 129 ft. south of Fiftieth st.; ord. to estab. curb lines adopted.

Harvard between Vernon and proposed 48th; ord. establishing curb lines adopted.

Hoover from First to Vendome;

duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement adopted.

Hope from Pico to Washington; ord. of int. passed to estab. grade.

Jarvis from Amador to Casanova; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Kansas from 42d to Vernon; petition to improve received.

Lookout Drive from Park Terrace to Mora, and portion of intersection with Canyon; final ord. passed estab. grade.

N. E. cor. of Macy and Clark; City Engineer reports furnishing to City Attorney descriptions of triangular piece of said corner, for the purposes of vacating.

McKinley avenue from 48th to Vernon; in the matter of instructions to Engineer to commence proceedings for opening and widening to 60 feet, as per petition of Belle Minot et al., the Engineer reported that as many inquiries are made as to the abandoned opening and widening of said avenue between Slauson and 40th, he would recommend that the new proceedings include the original limits, at a width of 60 feet.

Pomeroy from Soto to Zonal; ord. of intention to improve under Vrooman Act; estimated cost \$1.47 per fr. ft.

Redondo; petition Lacy Mfg. Co. to lay spur-track; granted.

Reservoir from Alvarado to Glendale; duplicate maps adopted of assessment district for improvement.

San Fernando Road; petition of S. P. Co. to lay spur-track, granted.

Scott street; see Cooper street.

Sencus at 11th st.; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Sierra from Flora to Pomona; ord. of int. to estab. grade.

Sunset and Benefit; electric light ordered placed at corner. Los Angeles Pacific Co. ordered to repair.

Vermont from Washington to Wilshire; petition to widen received.

Vermont, No. 5320; Bd. Pub. Wks. recom. denial of petition of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. to install a wagon scale; adopted.

Vermont Square; Lots M V and W; deed accepted from Southwest Land Co. for street purposes; also deed to portion of said lot V, from C. A. Henderson.

Washington street, n. w. corner of Hoover; in regard to petition of C. J. Hildesheim et al., the City Engineer reports that the culverts planned to cross Washington at Burlington will relieve the flooded condition complained of.

Wilmington from First to Second; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade.

Wilton Place and other streets; ord. ordering improvement, i. e., construction of storm sewer and remodeling of street surface and gutters to allow drainage; Vrooman Act.

Tract No. 465, a new subdivision between Normandie avenue and Walton avenue; map adopted.

Strip 40 ft. wide in n. w. ¼ of Sec. 13, Tp. 2 S., R. 14 W.; easement accepted from L. A. and Redondo Ry. Co., said strip extending from Normandie avenue to Western avenue.

Strip 20 ft. wide from S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 13, Tp. 2 S., R. 14 W.; deed accepted from L. A. Investment Co., for street purposes; also a partial release of mortgage from Fleming and Minnie Franklin, same property; also a partial release of mortgage from Thomas Connelly, same property.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; Bd. Pb. Wks. presented resol. requesting to be allowed to purchase, without adv. for bids, certain

MAY AND JUNE REPORT OF STREET GRADING, PAVING AND SIDEWALKING UNDER VROOMAN ACT.

NAME OF STREET *	Sq. Ft. Paving	Lin. Ft. Grading	Lin. Ft. Curb	Sq. Ft. Cement Gutter	Sq. Ft. Cobble Gutter	Sq. Ft. Sidewalk	Assessment became delin.	Lin. Ft. Culverts	Block Gutter	Total Cost
Alley from Eleventh to Twelfth		5,570.9	28.45	1,160.04			5-20-09			\$ 748.02
Los Angeles from Commercial to Arcadia	34,453.		56.90				6-15-09			10,044.98
Fifth from Ezra to Concord		398.		2,004.	334.		5-5-09			1,908.58
Adams from Grand Ave. to Main	*41.		2,404.16	6,964.68	190.	480.60	5-6-09			1,875.86
Sixth from Tremont Ave. to Beaudry Ave.	11,960.91		951.32			183.85	5-25-09			4,492.21
Benton Way from Temple St. to Bellevue Ave.		782.99	1,490.47	4,490.49		5,118.70	5-15-09			3,983.01
Aliso St. from Alameda to Keller Sts.	1,209,878.75		130.20				5-15-09			36,668.67
Emet St. from Concord to Lavema.		496.45	992.91	2,978.73		4,964.55	5-19-09			2,061.89
Vendome St. from First to Hoover Sts.		1,253.33	2,424.88	4,572.51			5-22-09			6,493.70
Broadway from Temple to California	*12,580.04		157.99	62.80		1,026.63	6-2-09			5,413.19
Thomas St. from Downey to Altura			568.00	1,704.00		2,840.10	6-3-09			992.12
Scott Ave. from Echo Park to Alvarado		1,707.50	3,177.90			15,545.38	6-18-09	128.29		8,470.67
Third St. from Boylston to Columbia Ave.		2,006.71	1,480.34	6,987.76		7,352.00	6-8-09	\$64.04	890.64	5,069.23
Halldale Ave. from Thirtiyninth to Browning Ave.		1,191.36	2,262.76	7,148.28		9,051.04	6-14-09			4,653.32
Lucas St. from Fourth and First Sts.		1,687.77	8,144.04	6,016.64		8,908.	6-15-09	57.06	1,586.60	5,082.20
Robinson St. from Temple to First Sts.		1,175.40	2,297.24	6,764.85	4,536.0	11,386.80	6-16-09	15.		5,289.95
Second St. from Lomea Drive to Columbia Ave.		308.72	39.34	1,176.96			6-21-09			490.11
Second St. from Flower to Figueroa Sts.		13,204.46	654.46			17.60	6-23-09			4,364.28

*Asphalt.

†Granite.

‡Crosswalk.

May and June Report of Sewers Under Vrooman Act.

Name of Street.	Assessment Delinquent	Total Cost.
Rena St. and others	5-5-09	\$ 2,122.88
Plymouth and others	6-5-09	1,006.79
Moneta Ave. and others	5-29-09	15,967.60
Eagle Ave. and others	5-5-09	516.39
Pacific Ave. and others	6-21-09	9,994.09

Leyner drills at not to exceed \$4300; granted. **Suit brought on shovel bids** by Fairbanks, Morse Co. vs. City to restrain from accepting bid of Union Hdw. & Metal Co.; plaintiff bid \$512 lower.

Automobile speed; the Council appointed a committee of seven to draft an ordinance regulating the speed of automobiles; the committee consisting of Councilman Yonkin, chairman; Councilman Dromgold, Police Com'r Graham, Chief Dishman, Geo. B. Ellis of the Automobile Club, Frank A. Garbutt of the Motorists' Protective Association, and Leon T. Shettler of Automobile Dealers' Association.

Barber shops. An ordinance regulating barber shops by requiring licenses from the health department and a fee of \$1.00 per year was put to a vote and lost; City Atty. instructed to re-draft the ordinance and present next Tuesday.

Blue-printing; bids re-advertised for.

Boiler Inspectors' salaries; request for raise of the three inspectors' salaries to \$135 ref. to budget committee.

Cement. Supply Committee recom. acceptance of bid of F. H. Powell to furnish Golden Gate cement at \$2.07½ per bbl.; adopted.

Church taxes; petitions of St. Mary's church, First Brethren church and Calvert Presbyterian church for refund of taxes, granted.

J. F. Connell, member of board of engineers; hearing of charges postponed to next Tuesday.

Consolidation ordinances. Out of abundant caution, at the suggestion of the City Attorney, all ordinances passed at the special session relating to the consolidation elections, to be held at San Pedro and Los Angeles, were passed again in regular session Tuesday.

County collection of wharf licenses in incorporated cities. The District Attorney concludes against the right of the board of supervisors to fix or collect wharf rates in San Pedro.

Dye-works; see Fire Department.

Fire Department; the Fire Commission recom. that Clerk, adv. for bids for land for **Engine House Site** in vicinity of E. Vernon and Honduras streets; submitted draft of ord. regulating **dye-works and cleaning establishments**, which was referred to Council's legislative committee. Resolution providing for a 10 per cent horizontal raise of all **salaries** of members of fire department; and raise from \$1500 to \$2400 of salary of Chief of Bureau of Police Fire-alarm and Telegraph; both referred to budget committee. The commission submitted an ord. relating to **isolation of gasoline storages** in public and private garages; ref. to City Atty. for ord. The Supply Committee recommended that Clerk re-advertise for bids for **hay** for fire dept.. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for **100 fire alarm boxes** according to specifications submitted by the special committee; bids will be recd. August 17 at 11 a. m.

Fireworks. The City Attorney is instructed to prepare an ordinance

prohibiting dangerous fireworks.

Humane Animal League. The City Auditor has been served with an order restraining him from paying the demand of the Human Animal League for \$3945, being 75% of dog licenses collected during June. The suit is brought by Emily A. Wilson on the ground, first, that at the time the city contracted with the president of the League, Dr. W. A. Lamb, he was also an employe (dog-keeper) of the city, contrary to the provision of the charter forbidding employes to do private business with the city; and second, that no contract can be entered into by the city involving over \$500 without advertising for bids, not done in this case.

Junk. City Atty. presented ord. providing for collection of junk; ref. to special com., re-drafted at request of police dept., and passed.

Lights for Public Library; the City Atty. submitted a resolution ordering Pacific L. & P. Co. to furnish lights to the library, and a copy was served on the company.

Lime; bids re-advertised for.

Park Dept. Automobile; bid of Schwaeb-Atkinson Motor Co. \$2750 accepted. **Central Park closets**; Park Commission requested Council to take immediate action; ref. to Finance Committee for immediate report. **Park in Sixth Ward**; petition I. W. Fox et al., ref. to City Engineer to report as to number of signers relative to frontage.

Playgrounds; petition of H. G. Adams for playground in ninth ward, ref. to Playground Commission.

Printing street notices; bids recd. and ref. to Engineer.

Police Department. Communication from Central Labor Council asking for **fifty additional patrolmen** referred to budget committee. The chief was authorized to hire **two automobiles** for police use from July 11-17. The Council authorized, transfer of \$1000 to **Police Detective Service Fund** for use during Elks' Week.

Reserve fund; the Auditor asked authority to transfer to Reserve Fund all unused balances from various depts.; City Attorney instructed to prepare necessary ordinance.

Smoke consumers; petition of Rose Oil and Chem. Co. for repeal of portion of ord. relating to smokeless apparatus, so as to exempt their shop; referred.

Sprinkling contract. The Mayor called the Council's attention to an apparent ruling out of all prospective bidders without complete equipment now ready, owing to the limited time. The Bd. Pb. Wks. submitted that a reasonable time would be allowed for the purpose, and, the Council not interfering, opened the bids. The successful bidder was the Metropolitan Contracting Co., the only company thoroughly equipped; their bid per team and wagon was \$1.46 per day; H. S. McGuire bid \$1.48.

Tax refund; petition of C. and M. Deacon for refund of taxes an account of arbitrary assessment, ref. to Assessor.

Water rate refund; petition of Louis Bergman denied.

EVERY VOTE COUNTS

Los Angeles, Cal., July, '09.
Editor Pacific Outlook:

I am approaching the three score and ten line, have lived in Los Angeles city and county about thirty-four years, have always tried to do my duty as a citizen and thought that the time had come when I was entitled to a rest and let the younger generation do the fighting. And this especially as I have reared and educated four boys to take my place, all native sons and residents of Los Angeles. But events of the past two or three years have demonstrated to me that we still need every vote and every man we can muster on the firing line, to prevent the S. P. machine again taking its accustomed seat in the saddle and controlling the city, county and state, including the Owens river and the new harbor at San Pedro. Like D. C. McGarvin, they look upon the dear people with contempt as lacking sufficient intelligence to vote without some boss to dictate to them, and tell them whom to select. McGarvin, in that interview published in your last issue, says so in so many words and makes no bones of it. If he is right, universal suffrage is a failure and the American people are not fit for self government. A not very flattering opinion to entertain let alone express for one's fellow citizens.

Now I am glad to say that I do not think as McGarvin does. Our intelligence is all right and our patriotism is all right, but we are too lazy and too careless to go to the polls and give practical expression to our convictions. We are entirely too optimistic and take it for granted that "one vote wont count," and that other citizens will go out and vote while we stay home.

There are other reasons, one of which is a venal press which maliciously publishes misinformation and deceives the people.

Having decided that my services were needed I resolved to enlist for the war and take my place at the front. On making this resolution my first act was to join the Municipal League and thus got acquainted with your journal. Being a very busy man, of the first few copies received, I read only the department on Municipal affairs, which I found interesting and instructive. I was under the impression that no other part of the paper held any interest for me, and it gave me quite a shock when by accident I glanced at another article with a catchy headline instead of dropping the paper in the waste basket as usual. Then I read on and on, surprised and gratified to find that we have in the local journalistic field so able and zealous an advocate of all that our best citizenship stands for. I speak thus without at all attempting to minimize the great and important work that is being in this direction by the Express and the Herald. The

advantages which your paper has over the dailies is that the matter is necessarily more condensed and not so liable to be overlooked by busy people as in a large daily newspaper.

I feel confident that should every voter in our city read the Pacific Outlook carefully, from week to week, the days of the grafter would soon be numbered here, and no longer would Walter Parker and his aides control the action of our city council and make it possible for the push candidates to get a plurality vote at the polls.

What a God's blessing it is that neither Harper nor anybody like him now sits in the Mayor's chair. Then indeed would the S. P. people get all they want that the council could give them, and in all probability they would have all they needed at San Pedro to make the great harbor merely a Southern Pacific turning basin, and this in addition to having the Owens River project with all its possibilities in the hip-pockets of Harper and his friends. And yet we were told over and over that "Alexander could do nothing in the few remaining months of Harper's term." What he has done so far is great and wonderful but what he has kept the other fellows from doing is greater and more wonderful still.

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HEAD TO FOOT
OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND BOYS



What Books Do Men Read?



From the standpoint of the book dealer, men are divided into two chief classes: business men and men of leisure; and the sort of book a man is likely to read seems to depend largely on this classification.

An Outlook reporter was talking with Mr. C. C. Parker on this subject the other day and learned some things—in the continually interrupted way that one always learns things from a busy man in his office, with two telephones on his desk.

"The tendency on the part of business men who don't read much," said Mr. Parker, "is to spend what reading they do on something directly affecting their business or profession.

"For instance, take the bankers. The banks hold out an incentive to their employees to read works on finance. The association of Bank Employees meet regularly and discuss matters of a financial nature; to participate in such discussions, as well as to further their own personal interests, they are likely to read pretty strictly within the limits of their business.

"As to the other class of men—the men of leisure—it is hard to say just what the book will be, for such men read in a great many fields. But perhaps the fields most frequented are fiction, biography and history.

"No, they don't read mostly fiction; fiction takes its chances with the rest, though it is perhaps in the lead. You would be surprised and delighted to see what a good sort of book the reading man is accustomed to buy, and how many fields of literature he enters.

"Take for instance municipal house-keeping. By reason of the activity of the Municipal League and kindred organizations, there is considerable reading done on municipal affairs. Many men, not in the habit of reading at all, will read along those lines. Among my customers there are about two dozen men of high standing in the community who read everything of importance of this kind that appears.

"One noticeable feature of men's reading is that it nearly all consists of things of the day, even of the hour, something that presses upon us and seeks solution. Books on current topics, on current affairs—that is what the men ask for. I mean the average reading man—neither the student and inveterate reader nor the man who reads only in his specialty; I mean the sort of man who reads because he has a lively interest in things in general, and finds a little time occasionally to look at a book.

"These men read, as I said, books on current topics and current affairs. They ask for books on wireless telegraphy, on Arctic exploration, on municipal government, on aerial navigation, on political economy; on the lives of eminent men who have just

died or who have been recently conspicuous; on travels in countries which are for the moment in the spotlight, such as Venezuela a while ago, or Cuba;—and so on. They are interested in psychic phenomena and the progress of scientific knowledge in that direction; they like to read books on medical advancement.

"But no one book lasts very long, however excellent. For instance I recall Morley's *Life of Gladstone*; it was issued in the fall, some four or five years ago; it was a rather high-priced book, ten dollars; and it was in three volumes. You wouldn't expect such a book to be a 'best seller,' but just to show you how even such a book has its vogue and then passes, observe that I sold thirty-eight sets in three weeks, and during the following six months I disposed of only twelve sets. Of course, appearing in the fall as it did, a good many of those thirty-eight must have been used as holiday gifts. Nevertheless, making that allowance, it is clear that this expensive and three-volumed biography had its run, just like the latest novel. After selling the dozen in the six months after the run, I have sold only on the average two sets a year since then. I could give many other instances to show how short a time a book, of any sort, lasts on the market—for the majority of the reading public, you understand. There are always of course readers of old books, tried books, but they are a minority. The great majority want new books, very new books. No matter how good a book may be, no matter how strongly it takes hold of the public, it will last only from six months to one year.

"This is notably true of war literature; books treating of a war that is waging, or just over, have a heavy but very short sale; the countries concerned are read about from all standpoints: historical, geographical, political, etc. But only for a few weeks or months.

"We live in a fast age. There is a heavy strain on our nerves, on our energy. Hence there is a great deal of reading, really an enormous lot of reading, on the results of such living. Books on overstrain, on worry, on Christian Science, on the Emmanuel Movement, on psychology, on nervous diseases—all that sort of reading keeps right up; it's a live subject all the time. Munsterberg's *Psychology* is selling well on that account. It comes from over-strain—a good deal of it, not all of course.

"Men don't read on artistic subjects, esthetic subjects—not many men. The women do the most of that. Of course if I were talking about what women read, I should have to tell another story, though I may say in passing that women are reading more books and more kinds of books than men.

"I may add that it would be a great

deal easier to tell what books women read, but that is another story."

"By the way, 'A Woman for Mayor' has the distinction of being the first equal suffrage novel, and illustrates what I mean by a timely book, a book on a current topic.

"Speaking of fiction, I'm not sure how it stands just at present, but not long ago the percentage of fiction read in Los Angeles was decidedly small, as compared with other cities. I do not know how to account for it, I simply mention the fact. The cry against fiction is largely a matter of habit. The facts are that some of the best discussions of some of our gravest problems are to be found in novels—not in the 'best sellers' but in works by novelists who are really important men in the world, and study social problems deeply.

"Fiction cut a wide swath in the percentage for the year 1908. In fact all the figures are interesting. Here they are in the annual summary number of the *Publisher's Weekly*. Look them over for yourself."

And Mr. Parker turned to a visitor.

The figures, as he said, are truly interesting. "The books of 1908," the *Weekly* says, "follow closely in the footsteps of the books of 1907, but falling slightly behind them in numbers. . . . Aside from the remarkable growth of business the only very striking feature of the literary year was the great tidal wave of fiction, which for the moment threatened to overwhelm every other class of literature. While largely an American wave, its size and force were added to by English novelists, the best of whose works were reprinted on this side, with those of French and Italian writers in translations.

"Out of the 9254 books placed to the year's credit, 1500 were novels; a fact unprecedented in the history of any one year of book publishing in the past. . . . The climax no doubt was reached in fiction in 1908, the year nevertheless leaving with us a realization of a rich promise of work in other fields. Many fine biographies and memoirs were published, with monographs on the numerous social questions agitating the whole world at present; education, with the diverse theories of leading educators, called out thoughtful volumes, while the literature of psycho-therapeutics gave a great jump, testifying to the widespread interest the new mental healing has created."

The interviewer had read thus far when Mr. Parker became again accessible, and he said to him, "What is a poor fellow to do in the midst of such an avalanche of books—how is he to know which he must read and which he can properly neglect?"

"I regret to say," was the answer, "that the various magazine reviews, or the advertisements of publishers,

are often misleading. One is compelled in many cases to rely on his dealer, and book-sellers are liable to be misleading, too. I do my best to keep informed, but I am often conscious that I am not fully so. There isn't time. Nobody has time to enjoy the good things of life. When Charles Wagner's 'Simple Life' was published it met with a very great reception, the sale was enormous. We all approved of it. But practice it?—we all sighed, and went on at the same old double-quick.

"However, it isn't difficult to answer the average man's question when he asks me what he shall read; he has a very vague notion of his own wants, and I nearly always know what he wants better than he does. I am speaking of the average reader, mind you, not the more discriminating. Probably even the more discriminating, unless they have time to examine the field for themselves, get better help from a good book-dealer than from most of the reviews—unless they know something about reviews and reviewers.

"Here, however, are a few books which anyone can safely recommend to any man willing to read beyond the daily papers and outside his specialty. For instance here is an excellent history and excellent reading: Ferrero's *Greatness and Decline of Rome*; it is in five volumes. *Characters and Events in Roman History*, in one volume, is another of Ferrero's works that is good entertainment.

"The *Government of England*, by President A. Lawrence Lowell is similar in treatment to the famous American Commonwealth of James Bryce.

"The *Diseases of Society*, by Dr. G. Frank Lydston, goes thoroughly into the problems of vice and crime, tracing much of it to physical conditions; it is a very straight talk.

"*Brain and Personality*, by W. Hanna Thomson, sold for two months last year better than any novel.

"The late Jeremiah Curtin's *The Mongols*, is a remarkable array of facts not elsewhere accessible; his *The Mongols in Russia* is a continuation of the other.

"The foregoing will do for samples of the best current reading for men, aside from fiction. When it comes to novels, men like something to relieve the mind, such as detective stories. Kipling continues to be a favorite; a reprint of John Muir's famous dog story, *Stickeen*, is popular; so are the *Adventures of a Nice Young Man* by 'Aix'; Henry Rideout's *Dragon's Blood*; H. G. Wells' *Tono-Bungay*; Mary Johnston's *Lewis and Clark*; Arthur J. Eddy's *Gaunt and Co.*, a story of business life in Chicago; *The Man in Lower Ten*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart; *The Little Gods*, a story of Philippine life, by Rowland

(Continued on page 11)

The Rise of a Department

Energy plus honesty plus efficiency, all urged by enthusiasm, have created for Los Angeles a department of its government which is worthy of investigation if only as an example of what such a combination can accomplish in any municipal activity. Many readers of this article are not even indirectly interested in the oil inspection department of this city, but all those who like to hear of business like handling of city affairs will find food for reflection in the development of this comparatively obscure and secondary branch of administration. We choose it as a sample of what can be done in the city's behalf without having any special interest in oil inspection or in the inspector, but because of its general suggestiveness.

A little more than six years ago, in January, 1903, when Chas. A. Blackmar was appointed oil inspector, he was given a few sheets of memoranda pinned together, and one small blank-book; he was allowed a little office-room and he was informed that he was to patrol the oil fields in the city and prevent the running of crude oil into streets; in addition he was to collect the license fees exacted of oil men.

This was surely a small and primitive beginning. But when Blackmar stepped into his insignificant office, it immediately began to expand; it had to expand or burst. Not by any easy or gentle process was it made comprehensive and powerful. The new man was a good double-fisted fighter, and at once began punching at the abuses he unearthed, and demanding of the council in no uncertain terms increased powers for his office. In fact his demands were made with such certainty and directness that many councilmen resented them, and measures urgently needed were often delayed or defeated.

Nothing daunted, however, Blackmar persisted in plain and forcible English, renewing his requests from time to time. Of course in the end he won, as a man always wins who is right and has the courage and stubbornness to keep at it. He aimed at complete inspection and regulation of the oil traffic and all its products.

And now Los Angeles has an oil department superior to any other in the state, in many respects superior to any in the country. Mr. Blackmar is receiving inquiries from various cities, in this country and abroad, respecting methods, ways and means of regulation. In other words, what began only six years ago as a mere patrol and license-collectorship, is now the model for a comprehensive department adaptable to the greatest cities of the world. Blackmar might have gone on, from the outset, drawing his small salary, working his allotted eight hours per day, and would have entirely satisfied the council: an average city employe. But he wasn't

there, he thought, merely to draw down a salary. He looked at the matter as any good business man must.

Before Blackmar, oil was sold to the city and the statement of the oil seller that it contained no water was calmly received as conclusive (so like the present relations of our public utility corporations and the Council), and the dear public paid for large quantities of dirt and water at oil prices. Now, every barrel of oil sold the city must pass rigid tests. It must not only be of a certain standard, but every foreign element in it is detected and measured, and when the seller receives back his bill O. K. he finds that his oil and his bill have really passed through the oil inspector's office, and in passing both have received most careful scrutiny. His statement of oil delivered has been checked against the report of an inspector, deductions have been made for foreign substances, and the price charged has been checked against his contract.

Hence in this department of our city government the city gets what it pays for and pays for only what it gets. In fact the comparison so often made between the conduct of public and private business to the disadvantage of the former does not apply. Blackmar and his department could be lifted bodily into a private business and stand the test for economy and efficiency. Nor does this man wait until the council in its wisdom, after careful consideration of whom it will hurt, pass regulatory ordinances. In the words of a certain councilman Blackmar is always "buttin' in." Discovering an abuse in the sale of gasoline or other dangerous oils, he invades the council chamber, his proposed ordinance in his pocket, his head full of facts and his heart beating high with hope and purpose, also his hands and arms full of cans: new cans, old cans, cans with labels, cans without labels, good cans, bad cans, all kinds of cans, and each can breathing a fact to point his deadly argument.

Given a hearing, he jumps to the heart of his subject. He volleys facts at the councilmen, rattles cans at them, points his finger in their faces, demands, commands, and if opposed, denounces. Always he is opposed by someone who will be hurt by the operation of the proposed ordinance. Always there will be some who is hurt by regulatory ordinances. Naturally, for the time, these look upon Blackmar as their enemy, and they come to the council and protest. Council gets all heated up and usually listens to the men with protests (and votes) and "turns down" Blackmar's ordinance. But "what's the use?" At the next meeting of council, or mayhap a few hours later in the same meeting, he is back again, volleying, rattling, demanding. More heat, more protests. But "what's the use?" He gets his ordinance. It may not pass

as he wrote it. It usually does not. He puts too much life and vigor into it to suit council. But it passes in some form, and a step in advance has been taken. And then it is enforced. And enforced, and enforced. Bet on that. Perhaps this explains the care exercised by councilmen in passing it.

If the oil in its troubled course through the inspector's laboratory slips through a testing machine that is not thoroughly up to its duty or no machine exists for a certain test, no excuse goes forth that existing machines are inadequate, no waiting for someone somewhere to invent one. Blackmar invents one or improves one himself, and gives it to the city.

So thoroughly, honestly and skilfully has this city employe done his work, that he is called upon to act as judge of oil disputes between sellers and purchasers, and his decisions stand as authority.

But ability commands high wages in this age, and Mr. Taxpayer is now prepared to gasp at the size of the salary paid Blackmar for his ability, industry, courage and honest regard for the public welfare. Well, gasp Mr. Taxpayer, for you pay Mr. Blackmar about as much as you pay a clerk in the city's employ who writes figures in a book and uses his head only to carry his hat on. Blackmar's salary is \$150 per month.

About Public Libraries

The following items from the Chicago Dial concern a department of municipal government which by many citizens, especially men, is not considered of practical benefit, however valuable they may allow it to be in other ways. Such a view would be likely to undergo a change if the three or four items here given were multiplied a hundred fold as no doubt they could be, if one were to set about it.

As Aids to Business

The blessings of liberal library support are often more than are "covenanted in the bond." Some of these are briefly touched upon in the Aurora (Ill.) Public Library's monthly publication, "The Library Guide."

"Material results," says the writer, whom we assume to be the librarian, "are often a sort of by-product of a well-managed public library. It is thought that the public libraries of Springfield and Worcester, Mass., have done their full share in promoting the industries of those cities by supplying books that have stimulated invention, leading to improved processes, better methods, and often to new devices. In this way those institutions have paid for themselves over and over, as have other well-managed libraries.

The indirect commercial benefit accruing to Aurora from her excellent public library is then considered. It appears that the library draws visitors and readers and book-borrowers from many of the surrounding towns, and the inference is safe that this influx of strangers (from no fewer than sixteen neighboring towns 'in the last few months') brings at least a little increase of trade to Aurora's shopkeepers.

Here is an argument calculated to appeal even to the most un-bookloving of financial committees when the annual appeal for a public-library appropriation has to be made.

As Sunday Refuges for Youth

A sign of promise from Iowa catches the eye in the current issue of the Iowa Library Quarterly, a sixteen-page periodical published by the Iowa Library Commission.

The town of Shenandoah, which is credited in the latest census with 3573

inhabitants, seems more appreciative of its Sunday opportunity to visit the public library than do many larger and perhaps more cultivated communities of the East.

Concerning a recent Sunday attendance we read: "Sixty-seven young men and thirty-four young women visited the library from 2:20 to 5:30 o'clock, a total of 101. It was almost universally true that everyone came in quietly and immediately went to a table or shelf, and continued occupied in reading till he left. . . . Almost the entire number who came in were under twenty-four years of age"—the very time of life when Sunday afternoon is apt to seem designed primarily for other than literary uses.

Another item comes from the Boston Public Library, saying that it has lengthened its Sunday hours, closing now at ten instead of nine o'clock. They might easily do worse, both in Boston and in Iowa.

California Library Development

A new epoch of library development in California is entered upon with the passage by the last legislature of the bill providing for a county library system throughout this state. This is a direct result of the admirable work done by the State Library, within the last few years, in the extension, improvement and co-ordination of library facilities; and its effect in time will be to weld the public libraries of the state into practically a single co-operative organization, centering in the State Library.

The new law is permissive and elastic, and libraries may enter the county system or not, according to local preference; but the intention of the act is that the leading public library of a county shall assume the functions of a county library, extending its privileges freely to all residents and having supervision of the smaller libraries within its field.

This will greatly improve the condition of the school-district libraries, now often moribund, which as branches of a live county system will be revived to usefulness.

Good support of the system is assured through a special county tax, and, this additional appropriation will

...likely to be an inducement to it
...to effect the county system.

An interesting provision is that no body shall be eligible for appointment as county librarian who is not certified as qualified for the position by the state librarian, or the librarian of Stanford University, or the librarian of the State University—this being evidently a portent of a future system of state certification for librarians, such as now prevails for teachers. Indeed, this law is striking evidence of the growing feeling that public libraries should be put more nearly on a plane with public schools, especially as regards financial maintenance and salaries paid.

* * *

Can the Antipodes Help Us?

(Continued from page 6)

have slums, they won't have brothels; they are trying to abolish poverty. I venture to say that the rest of the world will have to follow very closely the Australian methods, if poverty and crime are to disappear from society.

We in the United States are rich beyond dreams. We are a great and very powerful nation, and we move fast. But we are not headed right. They, although small and inconspicuous and moving slowly, are headed right. Which will get there first?

I do not deeply blame our men of wealth for taking possession of everything in sight. Ours is the fault, if the trusts own us.

We are, however, making progress. Organizations like this City Club are the best signs of the fact. You are making progress, in the right direction, and you will get there.

* * *

What Books Do Men Read?

(Continued from page 9)

Thomas; Stewart Edward White's *The Riverman*, a lumbering story.

"Outdoor books are more and more asked for: Enos A. Mills wrote a good one when he wrote *Wild Life on the Rockies*; and there is David Grayson's *Adventures in Contentment*.

"Set down these few more: Chesterton's *Orthodoxy* (essays); Luther H. Gulick's *Mind and Work* and his *The Efficient Life* (how to work with health and happiness); Carl Schurz's *Reminiscences*, in three volumes; William Winter's *Old Friends* (literary recollections) and *Other Days* (dramatic recollections); and finally a volume of verse, *The Spell of the Yukon and other verses*, by Robert W. Service."

* * *

Why Not Use Our Voting Machines?

The efficient, effective and genial David B. Carroll, of the City Clerk's office, comes back from the East laden with spoils, collected in city halls throughout the country. Among these is an enthusiasm for voting machines. He says they are like your favorite brand of malted milk; that is, to paraphrase the great Patti, "since using your celebrated whatever it is I have used no other." In other words, voting machines once tried, will never be given up without a struggle.

"Rochester, with a population of

35,000, at the last election had returns from every precinct within one hour from the closing of the polls. Rochester uses voting machines," says Mr. Carroll.

"Detroit recently passed an ordinance authorizing the expenditure of \$125,000 for voting machines. Nuff said.

"New York City hasn't placed them, because the push is too much against them; but the city looks forward to the coming session of the legislature for an act allowing their use.

"Los Angeles has a lot of these machines, but doesn't use them. Why? Search me!"

The City Auditor, Mr. Mushet, furnishes a few interesting items on this subject. "Four years or more ago," he says, "Los Angeles invested \$43,500 in 52 machines at \$700 each, with a half interest in thirteen more; these machines are stored and insured and the city is paying storage and insurance on them, besides losing the interest on the investment while the machines lie idle, not to mention that on the \$2550 freight.

"I have never let an election go by for the two and a half years I have been in office without demanding of the Council that they be used or else sold. Naturally they are depreciating in value and their selling price will decrease every year.

"Nevertheless the machines the city owns are the best model. I was in the East in October, 1907; at that time Chicago was contemplating buying voting machines and asked for an exhibit by all makers. There was accordingly an exhibit of all styles in Chicago, lasting one week, and I spent that whole week examining the machines. The best one I saw was the style Los Angeles owns and it is still the best on the market.

"What is the Council's objection to using them? Probably it is because some of the Council see that it would not require the employment of so many election officers. Draw your own inferences."

Here are twenty-one reasons why the voting-machine should be used:

1. It makes voting absolutely secret.
2. It stops bribery.
3. It prevents coercion.
4. It is easy and simple to vote.
5. It permits rapid voting.
6. It prevents "defective ballots."
7. It prevents "repeating."
8. It prevents identification of the vote.
9. It eliminates the "blank vote."
10. It gives absolutely accurate returns.
11. Its returns are unalterable.
12. It stops election contests.
13. It gives immediate returns.
14. It encourages independent voting.
15. It does not require repairing.
16. It permits the consolidation of election precincts.
17. It is economical.
18. It pleases the people.
19. It won't cheat and can't be beat.
20. It is in extensive use.
21. It is sold under guaranty.
22. Think up the other reasons yourself.

* * *

The Practical Maid

"You look sweet enough to eat!"

"I am. I do it about four times a day."—Cleveland Leader.



The spirit of prophecy has come over Dr. Dana W. Bartlett, who is the City Club's principal speaker at the luncheon in the Westminster Hotel today.

His subject is "Los Angeles, 1915." In the course of his address he will predict specifically important events which are due to take place between the present time and the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. Whether or not he is an accurate prophet his list of events will furnish a program which Los Angeles could not do better than to adopt.

Today will also be Ladies' Day. All of the members will be asked to invite their wives or sweethearts. The members of the Municipal Playground commission, the Municipal Housing commission, and the Municipal Art commission, some of whom are women, will be the special guests of the club.

The first session of the Yosemite Valley Chautauqua is being held in the Yosemite Valley, commencing last Thursday and continuing until Sunday, July 18th. Following are some of the speakers who will take part: Bishop William M. Bell, Bishop William A. Quayle of Oklahoma, John Muir, Dr. Chas. Edward Locke of this city, Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, Chancellor Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, Los Angeles; Dr. E. R. Dille, San Francisco; Dr. W. J. Martindale, Wichita, Kan.; Professors James P. Smith, geologist, and Geo. J. Pierce, botanist, both of Stanford University; Hon. Geo. E. Chamberlain, Governor of Oregon; Hon. J. L. Bristow, United States Senator, and Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin. The Yosemite Valley Chautauqua was organized last December, with a board of control, consisting of Rev. Chas. Coke Woods, President, Fresno, Cal.; Rev. F. D. Bovard, Vice-President, Berkeley, Cal.; Rev. H. W. Peck, Dist. Supt., Los Angeles, Cal.; A. M. Drew, Secretary, Fresno, Cal.; L. L. Dennett, Modesto, Cal.; Rev. Irving Bristol, Fresno, Cal.; J. Q. Anderson, Fresno, Cal.

It is hoped to bring about the establishment of an educational and inspirational center in California that will bear to the Pacific Coast somewhat the relation borne to the Atlantic Coast by the famous New York Chautauqua.

It is a striking commentary on the essential-fairness of Fremont Rider's recent book "Are the Dead Alive?" that, almost without exception, reviewers and readers believe that the author is a spiritualist, open-minded and cautious, it is true, but still a spiritualist.

As a matter of fact Mr. Rider is, it happens, a pretty cold-blooded scientific observer, not in the slightest

a believer in spiritualism so called, but merely trying to give fairly the positive as well as the negative sides of a question "taugled perhaps more than any other," as he says, "with conflicting theories and obscured with the grossest fraud and the most deep-rooted prejudice both pro and con."

It is true, however, as he well adds, that the burden of proof is with the spiritualist and to present the question impartially—nay, even to secure adequate hearing, the latter's arguments must be given greater weight.

John Reed Scott, the remarkably clever and successful young American author, who, in three years of writing, has already to his credit three novels that reached the best-selling lists—"The Colonel of the Red Huzzars", "The Princess Dehra", and "Beatrix of Clare"—is gaining further renown and favor through his latest romance, "The Woman in Question", which was recently published by J. B. Lippincott Company. The success of Mr. Scott's new novel is unquestioned, as the first large edition was exhausted some days before the day set for publication.

In order to keep in touch with public opinion regarding his corporations and himself, Mr. Harriman is reported as having organized a press bureau.

A real Fiji man came to Washington to attend the international convention of the Seventh Day Adventists. He was armed with a club with which his former chief in the South Sea Islands used to beat the life out of American missionaries and also with a big dish upon which the chief used to serve up meat from these missionaries' bones. Club and dish were brought along as mute evidences of the conversion of the Fiji chief, who now heads the Seventh Day Adventists' Society in the South Sea Islands.

Mrs. G. Howland Shaw was elected president of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women at its annual meeting which was recently held in Boston. The vice-presidents elected were Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Miss Anna L. Dawes, Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild, Mrs. Charles D. Homans, Miss Agnes Irwin and Mrs. Henry W. Whitney.

Helen Keller's teacher and guardian, Miss Sullivan, is now the wife of John Albert Macy, one of the editors of "The Youth's Companion."

The haunting sorrow in the life of J. M. Barrie, the author of "Peter Pan," is the fact that he is childless.



By MAY RAMSEY THORN

The first serious American opera to be presented in Germany will be "Poia," by Arthur Nevin of Pittsburg, libretto by Randolph Hartley, who was at one time a resident of Los Angeles.

The Royal Opera of Berlin has accepted the opera for production next winter. The story is based on the religious legends of the Blackfeet Indians, among whom Mr. Nevin has spent considerable time. He accompanied Walter McClintock, the ethnologist, of Pittsburg, among the tribe, gathering materials for the libretto, and studying original Indian themes for the music.

Mr. Nevin, who has spent the last few years in Berlin, is now visiting in Pittsburg.

The first production of "Poia" will be made under the Kaiser's direction next season.

The Cleveland Leader espouses the cause of American music and musicians in the following forceful editorial:

"Good news to the pride of America, and to its purse as well, comes in a letter to the Chicago Tribune from Adolf Weidig, a resident of that city, who has been abroad for over a year, studying musical conditions in the big German musical centers. Mr. Weidig is a musician of high rank himself; a teacher, a composer, a director, and so his views have unimpeachable authority. And the further fact that he is an Americanized German lifts his remarks above race partisanship. What he says bites deep, but the bite is made by German teeth.

"Mr. Weidig laughs at the claims of German superiority in teaching; in musical progressiveness; in helpful atmospheric conditions. He went to some of the most famous conservatories in Berlin and found the work of the pupils so piffling that he records one public concert as 'a huge joke'. Then he pays his compliments to other affairs—scholastic and professional—and says he found the like incompetency of teachers and stupidity of pupils.

"To make sure that these conditions were general, he studied the musical situation in Dresden and Leipzig; he crossed the boundary lines into Vienna and Prague. Everywhere it was the same story. At the best, when the work was good, it was no better than that in Chicago, save in the matter of opera. And if Chicago does break into the operatic game, a situation that has arisen since Mr. Weidig went abroad, she will overtop these other foreign places in that.

"After his year of study of the foreign musical situation at first hand, Mr. Weidig tells the American who is ambitious to go abroad for study that

he will find conditions there no better than they are in Chicago, in New York or in Boston.

"Such a vigorous statement sets the seal of approval upon views that many intelligent laymen have held for years. They have declared it was musical mumbojumboism to worship only at the foreign shrines; that men quite as skilled in technique, quite as much aflame with the fires of talent, quite as loyal as to the best of art, were to be found in the big American cities where the lavish hand of the American music-lover had attracted and held the best of domestic and foreign talent.

"It is pleasant to have this belief endorsed by one so qualified by nature, training and race to judge sanely and solidly. And it is pleasanter still to think that American students will not have to hoard and starve here and starve abroad to get a musical education hereafter. They can have as good a one at home without heart-breaking sacrifices."

Miss Alberta Curry, violinist, will leave Los Angeles for Europe about the first of September. Miss Curry will be away for two or three years, and will go first to Berlin for a stay of six months, and then on to Brussels where she has arranged to study with Cesar Thomson.

The work of the Stone String Quartette was commented on very favorably at the reception given in the Women's club house by the Friday Morning Club of Glendora. This organization put in a good deal of practice during the summer months in preparation for serious work in the fall.

Henry W. Savage announces that he has completed the selection of the large company of principals and chorus to appear in "The Love Cure," his first big musical production since "The Merry Widow," and that the rehearsals will begin July 6. It will be produced early in August at Atlantic City and after a week's presentation by the sea will be brought to the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York.

The book of "The Love Cure" is by Leo Stein, one of the librettists of "The Merry Widow," and the English adaptation has been made by Oliver Herford. Edmund Eysler, another Viennese composer, wrote the score, which is said to possess a fascination unique and irresistible.

To preserve the atmosphere of the original, Mr. Savage is bringing to America Annie Dirksen, the Viennese prima donna, to appear in her original role of Nelly.



During "Elks' Week" when so many visitors are in town it might be very acceptable to know a few places where one may take their friends to see interesting objects of art. It is often a query just where to go unless one is in touch with these places and knows what is to be seen.

At Steckel's Gallery, 336½ South Broadway, exhibition of oil paintings by artists of Southern California.

At Kanst's Art Store, 642 South Spring street, selection of paintings both local and foreign, fine English prints and engravings.

The Little Corner of Local Art and Artemisia Book-bindery, East Avenue 41. Paintings in oil and watercolor by local artists; and also beautifully bound books done at the bindery by Ida Meacham Strobbridge.

At the Blanchard Building, 233 So. Broadway, on the fourth floor are art studios of oil, watercolor and china painting. Exhibition of Art Students' League, and collection of pictures by Jean Mannheim.

School of Fine Arts, 201 N. Ave. 66, Garvanza. Exhibition of paintings by W. L. Judson, also pottery and metal work of the crafts school.

Merrick Reynolds Co., 222 South Broadway, collection of art pottery from Redlands, Cal., and the Newcomb of New Orleans.

In Brock and Feagan's art show rooms, 437 South Broadway, may be found a large collection of the Rookwood art pottery, the Teco, the Tiffany wares in pottery, Lavrile glass and art metal pieces.

At "The House of Travel," 921 So. Hill, antique furniture, brasses, pewter, jewelry, dresses, costumes, all from various nations and places of interest.

Holtzclaw Allen & Co., 347 S. Hill, antique and art furniture in carved woods, tapestries and art decorations.

Bentz & Co. Store, 213 W. Fourth street, Japanese and Chinese antiques, exquisite pottery, metals, rare old embroideries.

In the Oriental Art Rooms of the Boston Dry Goods Store, 239 South Broadway, and which may be directly entered by the marble entrance on Hill street, will be found a rare and interesting art collection of oriental furniture, porcelains, hand embroidered and carved screens, hand wrought metal, rare patterns, and embroideries from many countries of the far East; ivories and lacquers of special value.

Among some of the most interesting sketches that are now being shown by the pupils of the Art Students League, which is holding its exhibition at Blanchard Hall, are the exceptionally clever sketches drawn from costume models by Earl Freeman; these are full of action and color, and show the young man to have both genius and ability.

Miss Edith Osborne, who is a faithful student, shows some strong and excellent portrait work—the paint is put on so loosely and directly and is so good in color value, that one feels the character and vibration of life left by the stroke of her brush. The young lady certainly has a future before her as a portrait painter. The placing of the heads on the canvas might show a better choice of spacing.

Mr. Charles P. Austin has some very excellent and well drawn figures of the nude in black and white. They are all small but full of life and color and thoughtfully considered in proportion.

Mr. Beryl Cosgrave has a number of very clever and well drawn poster designs, somewhat theatrical in subject, but broadly and directly executed. More thought might be given to better the compositions.

Some good cartoons have been done by Mr. W. A. Lee.

There are many students who have shown strong and thoughtful work, and who are striving toward a knowledge and expression of facts related to art.

Misses Vira Dillon, Gladys Williams, Messrs. Prunette Carter, Val Castello and Jack Okey show some excellent work in black and white and oil.

The Art Students' League is a decided advantage to our city and that anyone inclined may have the privileges of studying art under such a competent director and from such good models, is a credit to our art community.

An exhibition of hand made pottery, done by our local art potters will be held at "The House of Travel," which is conducted by Miss Viroqua Baker and Leah Schneider at 921 South Hill street during the week of July 12. Pottery done by Miss Elizabeth Waggoner, Miss Olive Newcomb, Mabel Free, Emma Craft and many others will be shown. This will be a very interesting exhibition for some very

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excellent work is now being done in the studios. The young ladies will serve tea every afternoon, and the visitors will be given a cordial welcome. There is also a very excellent collection of laces and embroideries of Russian peasant handicrafts to be seen at this unique exhibition place. From month to month they purpose to hold special exhibits of the local handicrafts. This should create an inspiration and desire on the part of every worker to execute some new and original pieces for display at these exhibits.

Mr. Franz Bischoff is now teaching a class in Ceramic decoration at the studio of Mrs. R. E. King, Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. He is expected to return here the last of July and will then go on a sketching tour into the mountains. Since coming to Southern California Mr. Bischoff has given much time to the study of landscape painting, and his special theme is the sunlight effect, impressionistic in its feeling. He anticipates holding an exhibition during the coming winter season. His gallery, which is in South Pasadena, has been kindly kept open by his wife to receive the many Eastern friends and pupils that have been guests in Los Angeles and who are devoted admirers of his work.

Miss Fanny M. Scammeli, a well known china decorator of New York city and member of the New York society of Ceramic Arts, accompanied by her mother and sister is visiting her brother in Los Angeles. She is most enthusiastic over Southern California, and while she is here for only a few weeks' visit she is making out of door sketches of landscapes and studies of flowers for her future work in her New York studio at 150 Fifth avenue. She will conduct a special class in Keramics for a brief period in San Francisco on her way home.

Beginning with the May number of "The Ceramic Studio" there is a pottery class being conducted by Fred A. Rhead. Full explanations and drawings and criticism are given, and should be most helpful to students of pottery. Special thought is given to form and construction and proportion. Later on decoration will be considered. The July number is full of excellent designs for Keramics from the pupils of Miss Maud Mason of New York; also for stencils and woodblock prints for workers in general.

Mr. Joseph Ray, the landscape artist and illustrator who has been living for a time in Los Angeles, left Thursday for several months' stay in New York and the East. He expects to do some special work there and return here for the winter.

LETA HORLOCKER.

* * *

He—Was that you I kissed in the conservatory last night?

She—About what time was it?—Illustrated Bits.

Theatre

"A Night and a Day in New York"

There is a cheerful minstrel-like flavor to this funny Hoyt farce which in the hands of the Belasco Company has developed into a gingery musical comedy minus a chorus, which nobody misses. It unrolls the adventures of Marble Hart, a "dead one" of twenty-three, who flits from New Jersey to the metropolis to engage a church choir, and instead engages in his initial burst of hilarity. Richard Bennett attests his theory that there are no small parts by his masterly grip of this milk-sop role.



Harry Mestayer, Burbank Theatre

Not once does he slacken his subtle method, nor degenerate into buffoonery, and the result will live in the memory of his audiences like a Francis Wilson creation. No seasoned comedian could manufacture a more insipid grin, and surely not Richard Carle himself could inject more absurd byplay into the song and dance with Miss Reed. It is very fine for an actor of Mr. Bennett's caliber so cheerfully to show the public what artistic energy can do with a lightweight role.

Miss Reed herself exhibits a new side of her chameleon art when, in a blonde wig and the barbaric glitter of a musical comedy star, she sings about caravans and the river Nile with a magnetism that might lure one farther than to Araby. Transcendent among the song numbers is Miss Fay Bainter's "Billy Possum," enacted with a dainty coquetry quite irresistible, but marred by the slightest stagey rasp in a voice which with care will become charming. Charles Murray is interesting as a senile actor of the old school, and scores with "I Wish I had a Job". Miss Farrington sings "Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay" as well as anyone could who kept their feet still

meanwhile, and Miss Tannehill contributes a serious melody sung in good voice and approved concert style. The ensemble is one more feather in the cap of this versatile organization.

"Sergeant Kitty"

The first offering of the new Morosco Musical Comedy Co., "Sergeant Kitty", is advertised as a military musical merriment, and it is. There is real musical value in some of its numerous songs, and they are sung with an earnest gusto good to see. The company is especially strong in female voices. Miss Agnes Caine-Brown, Miss Marie Nelson and Miss Maybelle Baker all sing pleasingly, each gracefully yielding the stage to the other when occasion demands. There is no traceable plot, only a jumble of mistaken identities, in which Charles Giblyn and Henry Stockbridge, ridiculous in French uniforms, are the most prominent and abused figures. Considering the utter absence of wit in the lines intrusted to them, they do marvelously. Giblyn has his inimitable nose, and Stockbridge's sword continually gets in the way of his feet, to say nothing of his appearing in a wedding gown and orange blossoms. Upon these hang all the laughs in "Sergeant Kitty". Harry Girard fails to invest "I Want What I Want When I Want It" with quite the proper dash. He does better with "Tonight", and the encore "Prairie Land" always scores heavily. Miss Caine-Brown is winsome in "Love is Gladness" and catches the public fancy with "Kitty". Miss Nelson's clear soprano soars advantageously in "The Nightingale", and her duet with Mr. Bronson had no better solo than the bit about a nice young blonde. He is capable of better things. From a scenic point of view, the comely chorus appears to best advantage in the military drill.

Mason

"Polly of the Circus," which will be the attraction at the Mason Opera House during next week, is a wonderful play with a record. A circus story it written by Margaret Mayo, wherein strongly contrasting charac-

ters meet, mingle, and make a tale of absorbing human interest. The play ran for upwards of a year at the Liberty Theatre in New York, and will be presented here with all its vast and elaborate scenic equipment and wonderful circus features that won it fame and success in its original production.

Charming, fascinating, petite Polly, the "circus riding girl," is born of generations of circus folk and when her mother, the greatest rider of her day, dies a victim of her own ambition, Polly is left alone. But she is not without friends, for Big Jim, the property foreman, with a heart as generous as the breadth of his great shoulders, and Old Toby, the clown, adopt the human mite and foster her like a delicate plant. "Muvver" Jim's intense and Old Toby's pathetic devotion to their ward is one of the most charming touches of the story.

Belasco

Elks' Week at the Belasco Theatre will be celebrated with another week of Hoyt's "A Day and a Night in New York." Nothing that the Belasco players have offered for a long time has met with such unanimous approval as has this three act frivolity from the pen of the famous writer. Adele Farrington will be seen in the part of Miss Florence Reed and Charles Giblyn, a new member of the

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Belasco Company, will make his first appearance in the part of Rount Bookker, played last week by De Witt Jennings. A number of new musical numbers will be introduced, including offerings by Mr. Giblyn and George Field, formerly a member of the Montgomery and Stone "Red Mill" Company.

It is computed that "The Merry Widow," the present musical sensation of Europe, although produced only two seasons ago, already has been played over 15,000 times by the numerous operatic companies that are presenting it in England and in all cities of any importance on the continent. The American production which Henry W. Savage has been presenting

upon the imagination, presents no problems. It is just a picturesque, melodious summer offering, presented by a strong singing company, effectively staged and prettily costumed. It will continue through the week with the usual Wednesday and Saturday afternoon matinees. On the night of the Elks' parade the performance will not begin until the parade has passed the theatre, so that persons who wish to do so may see both in one evening.

Grand

The Princess Theatre Company of San Francisco will move to the Grand Opera House for a special engagement there during Elks week. During their recent brief season at the

both plays, and besides Fred Mace and May Boley, the appearance in suitable parts in both plays, and besides Fred Mace and May Boley, the appearance of Bud Ross, James F. Stevens, Zoe Barnett, Helen Darling, Ed Emery and the others will be welcome to local playvisitors. Special matinees will be given during the week.

Burbank Theatre

The popular Burbank players will return to comedy next week when Augustin Daly's clever and tremendously funny adaptation from the French, "The Lottery of Love," will be the offering at the Main street stock house.

In the Burbank revival William

ing managers of New York will be crowded from 9:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evenings. The rank and file of the profession endeavor to contract for their services for the coming season before hieing themselves away for the country or the seashore. Each year the profession is becoming more crowded than ever, although about the same number of companies are sent out on the road. Each year hundreds of pupils have graduated from the schools of acting and an equally large number join the profession without ever having gone through a dramatic school. How many thousands of professionals manage to exist from the end of one season to the beginning of another is a subject that has given many statisticians of the theatre considerable thought. Even during the very flush of the season there are thousands of actors out of employment in New York. It would seem that the young man or young woman who has cast anxious eyes on the stage as a profession would hesitate long before taking up what is to many a precarious mode of earning their daily bread.—American Musician.

❖ ❖ ❖ Poultry Note

A country minister in the course of his visiting stayed at a house where a roast chicken was served for dinner. The chicken looked good to him.

"Well," he facetiously remarked, "here's where that chicken enters the ministry."

"Hope it does better there than in lay work," remarked the small boy of the family, who recognized an old barnyard retainer.—Life.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"SACRAMENT"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"SACRAMENT"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



Scene from Polly of the Circus, Mason Opera House

in New York for one year, and in Chicago for six months, will be presented here at the Mason Opera House on July 26, 1909.

Majestic Theatre

"Sergeant Kitty" will run through a second week at the Majestic theatre where it already has been seen by thousands of theatre goers. Newspaper reviews, printed the day after the company's first performance, declared it to be the strongest singing organization ever heard in stock work in Los Angeles. This is high praise but apparently it has been endorsed by the public, the Majestic being perhaps the best patronized theatre in town during the present week.

It is doubtful whether a better bill than "Sergeant Kitty" could have been selected for Elks' Week. It is a frolic set to music—music of the lilting, haunting quality that audiences carry out of the theatre with them and hurry home to try over on the piano. Its story makes no demands

Mason this excellent musical comedy company has won to itself a host of friends and admirers in Los Angeles.

The plays to be offered during the week are "The Rounders," a musical comedy from the pen of Harry B. Smith, and Ludwig Englander. It was the vehicle used for the opening of the Princess season in San Francisco, and ran at the home theatre for three weeks to capacity business. Fred Mace is cast as the Duke du Paty de Clam, an eccentric French nobleman, and May Doley will be seen as "Thea," the principal actress of the Theatre des Varieties in Paris. The action takes place in the land of Bohemia of Paris and is full of the life and ginger of that part of the gay city.

The second half of the week will see a revival of "The Umpire," Fred Mace's great hit, which scored such a big triumph at the Mason. It is deemed advisable to revive this for a few nights, owing to its enormous popularity. All the Princess principals will be seen in suitable parts in

Desmond will be seen as the much troubled Adolphus Doubledot; Miss Louise Royce as the interfering mother of his first wife, the role intrusted to Miss Lovell Alice Taylor; Miss Blanche Hall as Josephine, Doubledot's second fancy; John W. Burton as her sportive father; Harry Mestayer as Tom Dangerous, a young man who is an adept in the gentle art of flirtation, and H. S. Duffield as Capt. Merrimac.

The scenes of the comedy are laid in Riverdale, a fashionable suburb of New York City, and in Newport. The play was originally produced at Daly's theatre, in the heyday of its triumphs, and in the original cast were such distinguished players as John Drew, James Lewis, Frederick Bond, Mrs. Gilbert and Ada Rehan.

Over 15,000 actors are walking the streets of New York, going from office to office seeking engagements. From now until August 1 the offices of the theatrical produc-



It looks as though the proposed change in route of the Los Angeles-Phoenix race will not go through. Colonel F. C. Fenner, the winner of last year's race, strongly objects to the route by way of San Diego and Imperial Valley and he is supported by George P. Bullard, president of the Maricopa Club of Phoenix, Arizona, as well as by most of this year's entrants.

Col. Fenner states some of his reasons for the stand he has taken, as follows: As winner of last year's race he should say what course the race is to be run over; it is conceded in all sports that the winner has the pick of position, and if Col. Fenner should

mobiles in the race, and perhaps more. Prospective entries are Locomobile, White steamer, Stearns, Chadwick, Franklin, Apperson, and Elmore.

The race promises to be second only to the Santa Monica race.

The total mileage of the course is 461.

The start will be made from the Hollenbeck Hotel on Monday, November 1st, probably at midnight in order to finish at Phoenix during the day time. A meeting will be held Monday to settle details.

A great crowd will witness today's Santa Monica road race. The seat sale has been very heavy, and prep-

ar making the most consistent record in the race. This will be determined by comparing the lap time, and the car that deviates the least number of minutes or seconds in each lap of the race will be entitled to this cup.

The sanction of the contest board of the American Automobile association is No. 47.

One thousand dollars will be given to the winners of the larger class, \$300 to the second car and \$200 to the car finishing in third place.

Six hundred dollars is the first prize for the small class winner, \$300 for the car receiving second place and \$100 for the third car.

Following is the list of officials selected for the race:

Frank A. Garbutt, referee; A. B. Daniels, Fernando Nelson and Henry T. Hazard, judges; W. H. Thayer, chief timer; Horace B. Day, clerk of course; Walter Chanslor, scorer; D. B. Rose, paddock inspector; W. E. Bush, P. A. Renton and L. L. Brentner, technical committee; A. N. Young, Robert Atkinson, Volney Beardsley and C. S. Anthony, umpires.

It is proposed to construct an automobile race track near Riverside which would be one of the finest in the United States.

The plan is to form a syndicate of automobile men and capitalists and issue stock to finance the project. C. R. Dundas, who is one of the prime movers, announces that there will be no delay in the matter. A site of fifty-two acres of level river bottom land is being considered by the promoters for the proposed automobile track. The site is close enough to a number of marble quarries to allow of the use of screenings and marble dust in constructing the surface of the track.

A carload of Corbin cars has been received by Capt. H. D. Ryus, the local agent.

The first of the Moreland make of cars designed by Nat Moreland of this city has been turned out. The body of the car is a four-passenger toy tonneau, but other models will be made by the new factory, planned by Mr. Moreland, embodying all styles of body construction. Work on a new factory is expected to commence in a few weeks. A location is now being looked for.

A 24-hour track race meet on the Bennings track, at Washington, under the auspices of the Maryland

Motor Car Racing association of Baltimore will be held next Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17.

Since the Glidden tourists traversed French Canada and drove down through Maine, in 1906, and found everywhere along the route the countryside alive with the populace from fifty miles around to welcome them, there has not been in the conditions so much invitation for non-contesting cars to join this annual classic, just for the sport of it, as there is this year. It would be worth while going along for the sake of participating in the festivities being arranged at Minneapolis, where two days are to be spent. At Denver, where two days more are to be put in, there will be another jamboree of enthusiastic welcome. The citizens of Minneapolis, headed by the Minneapolis Automobile Club, have raised a fund of several thousand dollars and appointed a committee of entertainment, headed by Col. F. M. Joyce, president of the State Association, to give the tourists a large time. It will astonish some eastern motorists to learn that the Minnesota A. A. A. is now the second largest state organization in the country. At Denver the same preparatory conditions prevail as at Minneapolis and at every night stop along the route there is promised a rousing welcome.

Secretary E. L. Ferguson of the A. A. A. contest board will be on the tour and will have charge under Chairman of the arrangements for the tourists.

In a recent lecture Dr. Watson, an English engineer, gave tabulated results of a number of experiments with different quantities of gasoline and air for use in gas engines. His tests showed that the richest charge that can be used to advantage is that in which the gasoline is equal to one-fourteenth of the air.

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lose this year, he will be willing to allow the victor the same privilege next year. Then the course should be as straight and contain the least number of miles possible: The route proposed by Leon T. Shettler is longer and necessitates traveling on the railroad tracks which is a great disadvantage; it subjects the contestants to delays, and enables an entrant with sufficient influence to have trains held up for his special benefit. It would not do the other racers any particular good to beat the White steamer over a new course, as Col. Fenner could always say that they never could have done it over the old one. Then again it would be an expensive proposition if all the entrants had to learn a new road.

Col. Fenner will drive Black Bess again this year, and is positive that the run will be made in 24 hours or less, or an average of about twenty miles an hour. 27 hours and 30 minutes was last year's schedule.

If sufficient entries are received, he thinks that the cars should start thirty minutes apart instead of one hour as before.

Extensive preparations are being made for the race. In addition to several attractive silver cups, cash prizes of \$1,500 to the winning car and \$500 to the second machine will be given. There probably will be seven auto-

arations are being made for all-night parties so as to be sure and have a good place to view the contest.

Perfect road conditions will prevail at the start of the 202-mile race, as steady work has put the combination of roads forming the course into such shape that slight imperfections pass unnoticed.

Eighty miles an hour has been made by some of the cars in trials, which should ensure an exceedingly fast and thrilling race.

In addition to the Dick Ferris perpetual challenge cup for the big car race, the Leon T. Shettler perpetual challenge cup for the small car race and the firemen's fund cup for the fastest lap in the race, Chanslor & Lyon have given the association a very handsome cup to be given to the



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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THE MAN IN THE GUTTER

The question is asked in a recent magazine article "Is it better to lift the man from the gutter or abolish the gutter?" The writer contents himself with merely asking the question, although the article, which tells of the rescue work now under way in New York City, shows how grotesquely inadequate it is to the necessities of the case; and that may be construed as a form of answer.

The illustration is graphic, but not logical. We cannot abolish the gutter; it represents a physical necessity. But we may be able to find out what sends the man there and abolish that.

Suppose we try the same form of question on a variety of issues.

Is it better to feed and clothe the pauper, or put a stop to poverty?

Is it better to establish more courts and more prisons, or cut off the supply of criminals?

Is it better to take care of the drunkard, or put a curb on the liquor traffic?

Is it better to fight corruption in office and endure inefficiency, or elect capable, honest men to these positions?

Is it better to take care of cases of typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and scarlet fever, or get pure water and pure milk, abolish the slums and make people live decently?

"But you can't," whines the pessimist and sneers the cynic. "There is no cure for poverty, crime is on the increase, prohibition doesn't prohibit, elect a good man to office and he starts right in to graft, people will never learn to live decently, you can't do anything with the slums —"

That will be about all for those two. Somebody get a gag and a muzzle and pump the horse-trough full.

"Better, perhaps," says the reactionary, "but in most cases impractical. We must consider vested rights, and the interests of business. Take the usual anti-poverty idea, for example: it begins with heavy taxes on the very rich through incomes and inheritances. It calls for a complete upsetting of our tariff scheme. It involves government works to provide every man employment, when necessary, government insurance for old age and for sickness of workers, assistance to mothers, free medical attendance for the poor, free text-books and free breakfasts at school—yes I know what the program is, but do you consider that these things are many of them advocated by Socialists, yes sir, Socialists, and that shows how wrong they must be —"

Well, we have no more time to waste on him. A man who thinks he can settle an argument by calling somebody a name is a pretty cheap lot—intellectually speaking. He has always been in the way of things—that reactionary chap. If his advice had been followed, the race could still be living in caves, gnawing its meat raw, clothed in foul-smelling hides, and beating its wife to death for a diversion.

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"Better, yes," says the next one, "and possible no doubt; but think of the work, the mountains of work required to get at the foundations of things and correct them there. And it is such dull work, and the results won't show for a generation or two. To nurse a fever patient is beautiful and romantic, but getting a milk ordinance passed is commonplace. To relieve the poor at your back door is most gratifying to one's pride. It makes you feel better all over. It is scriptural and religious; but you can't find anything in the Bible about an income tax or an old-age pension. Anybody can rave about graft and bad administration, and his neighbors will all agree with him; but if he helps to get up a bona-fide reform proposition, he is a nuisance and a butter-in. As for the liquor traffic, you will have to excuse my mentioning that, as it might cause some depositor to take his account away from our bank."

Well, get out of the way then, and don't block up the passage. If you won't work, thank Heaven there are others who will. What are we here for anyway, if not to work? What else is there in life worth the exertion of twenty breaths a minute? We must rest, of course, and we must have pleasure, but those are merely the by-products of the great staple—which is the big job of making the world better for us all to live in. Nothing else really counts. "There are two kinds of people in this world," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "those that lift and those that lean." We all choose to be lifters, don't we? All but the feeble-minded, the decrepit, the criminal (and many of them help) and the too-rich-to-be-of-any-earthly-use.

"It isn't the work," says the man who thinks. "The people of this world are not lazy; and they are clever enough to know that it is much better to stop evils at their source than to waste time fussing with small dribbles here and there, when the stream has grown large. The trouble lies in the fact that the work at one end is necessarily communal, while at the other end it may be individual. Anybody can lift a drunken

man from the gutter, or feed a pauper or two, or nurse a case of sickness; but when you undertake to correct the great causes of these, your individual work is useless. It takes a city government to abolish slums, protect young people from evil, or inspect milk; and it takes national or state government to cope with poverty and the making of criminals.

"And when it comes to community effort," continues the last speaker, "that can be entered only by the gate of Politics. There are a number of make-believe routes, but they all lead up to this one finally. And that gate seems to be in the possession of a gang of freebooters called bosses, light-weights, most of 'em, whose only use for a city government is to milk it for privileges for the corporations they represent. Just so long as this arrangement continues, just so long will people who wish to help the world be compelled to work on the surface of things, instead of getting down to the roots of things, where their work would be 1000 per cent more effective."

Right you are, friend, but do you notice these big engines-of-war that we are bringing up now to attack the bosses' gate? They are named as follows: I. Direct Legislation. II. The Recall. III. Direct Primaries. IV. Effective Permanent Organization of Good Citizens.

Watch the situation closely for the next few years. You are likely to see lots of things happen.

* * *

THE UNNECESSARY GEN. SHERMAN

There was once a General Sherman who was distinctly needed in the history of this country; but his name was Tecumseh, not Moses.

We have never been able to understand this tradition, or superstition, or obsession, which exists in some quarters that our city government is likely to "melt, thaw, and resolve itself into a dew," unless the protecting aegis of this genial personality is spread above it.

There are any number of good reasons why the military hero from Arizona—that grizzled veteran of a thousand territorial caucusses—should not be on the Water Board, in addition to the legal one that our City Attorney almost discovers.

General Mose is the local representative of E. H. Harriman. Personally we don't know Mr. Harriman from any other confidence operator with a black moustache, but we have the word—the shorter and uglier word—of Theodore Roosevelt, a might good authority, that he will bear a lot of watching where things are lying around loose—as they are in a municipality.

The hero of our sketch—as the puff-writers say—is also head of a great system of city and suburban railways. In that capacity he must constantly do business with the city—for franchises and such-like truck. Possibly we are over squeamish, but it does not seem quite the thing—

He is, moreover, a pretty large cog in the

state political machine—not large enough to be photographed with his hand resting proudly on the shoulder of Abe Ruef, but still right up in the front row of those who do things absolutely on the quiet. It is fine to be a boss, and to have all the cheap guys of politics look up to you, but it is finer yet to be the man who gives the boss his orders. Such a joke, too, when the public doesn't suspect. Te! he!

And that time—don't you remember?—when the Morning Reactionary undertook to work a loaded dice game on Farmer Lee Gates, among those present and assisting in the Come-along act was our genial commissioner, his pockets full of phoney money, and on his countenance a smile that would make a dentist's show-case look like a few grains of rice.

On the subject of the McDonald bank wreck, we decline to be interviewed, but there was a paper called the Times—a seventeenth cousin or so of the thing we know now—that in those days used to publish three or four columns in every issue about General Sherman of Arizona, and most of it would make mighty interesting reading if anyone had the patience to dig it up.

But, returning to our list of reasons: why not; is it safe, we ask, to trust even a small pinch of our city government in the hands of one who is so desperately beloved by all his fellow-men that they will give up everything to him when he asks for it—even to the policy of a newspaper? We know that men must love him, because he is rarely to be seen—at the club, on the highway, anywhere—without his arms around the neck of two of them at once; and they do say that the only reason why he does not have his arms about the neck of some more, is that he hasn't but two arms.

And lastly, the question naturally arises as to whether any one individual—no matter how many arms he may have—should be allowed to exercise unlimited power in a community. Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world like a colossus—one moment flattering the dull, cold ear of old age into the abject surrender of a once great newspaper to a policy at variance with the beliefs of a life-time, next rendering unto corporations the things that are the city's, then bossing the bosses, then filling vacancies in the Board of Public Works, constructing corporation wheels within wheels, running railways, politics, finance, looking out for the interest of E. H. and H. E.—all this and more—of which the gumshoe leaves no whisper—is enough, without a water-commissionship. They don't mix well—so much oiliness and water.

However, we are saying all this merely to relieve our own, and perhaps the public's, feelings. We have, in reality, little hope. The Mayor asks for the resignation. It is refused. And then comes the courts, and the courts, and the courts. And if we do succeed in throwing Jonah overboard, some confounded whale is sure to cough him up later. So, what's the use?

* * *

CRIMINAL COWARDICE

The law makes a special offense out of resisting an officer. It should make a special offense out of striking a man with an automobile and then running away—an offense to be met with a punishment of great severity.

Accidents will happen and even the most careful, conscientious chauffeur may sometime strike a pedestrian. But no form of apology, excuse or extenuation can be of-

fered in behalf of the man who, after he has met with an accident of this kind, sneaks off in the hope of evading responsibility. That should constitute an offense in itself, entirely separate from the other, and it should be punished not by a fine, but by service on a chain-gang.

We are at a loss to understand the point of view of a Justice of the Peace who has before him a man committing this offense, as was the case in Los Angeles last week, and who is satisfied with a fine of twenty-five dollars. The chauffeur offered as an excuse that he "did not think the man was hurt much"—which was quite true—and that he "intended to report later." These excuses are entirely insufficient—in fact that particular offense has only one excuse viz, that the chauffeur did not know that he struck the man. This is almost a physical impossibility.

Laws and ordinances with regard to the automobile are still in a chaotic condition, and no doubt many lives must be sacrificed before the mutual rights of the machines and the pedestrian are established. Every time a fatal accident occurs the lines are drawn a bit tighter, with the concurrence usually with the automobile people themselves.

Before we get that job well finished, the problem of the air-ship will be upon us—joy riders throwing out champagne bottles to hit us on the head, and reckless aviators slam banging into one another.

* * *

McALEER, MUSHET, MAYORS, MAYBE

Thus far the city mayoralty campaign seems to have yielded only by-products.

We had thought of McAleer as a kind of a good-bye product, but we were in error, it seems.

His reincarnation at this stage of the proceedings is calculated to put fresh interest into the query: "Do the dead live?"

There are evidently 101 people in this city who are afflicted with an inordinate curiosity. They want to find out how many votes Owen McAleer will get in a try-out ballot. One hundred of these are the signers of his nomination petition; he is himself the other one.

During the years 1903 and 1904 McAleer was councilman from the first ward, and not such a bad councilman either.

He was positively the first man in these parts that had the nerve to say No to Mr. Huntington when he asked for things.

We have not developed very many of that kind in the six years that have passed since then.

In the fall of '04 the city got reckless and took a chance on McAleer for mayor. Snyder, it seems, had just a little out-stayed his welcome.

Stung! Everybody stung!

It takes a pretty good figurer to avoid giving satisfaction in any quarter.

McAleer certainly did bump the bumps all the way down, and we might have had a good laugh over it, if he hadn't been carrying so many of our eggs in his basket.

As it was, when he went out of office the entire population looked like eating green persimmons—not because they were sorry; oh, no! Just weary, that was all.

And now he is running again, everybody will vote for him excepting the prohibitionists and the saloon men and the machine and the independents and the tough element and the good citizens and the politicians and the business men, property owners and a few more.

With Mushet it is different. Whatever he is—and there is some doubt on that point—he is certainly not a joke.

As David Ross Locke says concerning "London Punch": There is a disposition here in America to make fun of that publication, but, as for me, I never saw anything funny about it."

Mr. Mushet certainly takes himself seriously enough. Not gifted by nature with the faintest sense of humor, his is the sad case of a reformer with whom the reform has struck in. The faculty of maintaining a perspective between himself and the rest of the world has long since left him, and in his mind's eye, Horatio, he is Atlas with the earth on his shoulders, Hercules performing all his twelve labors at once, or—as he is an Englishman—let us say Wellington crushing the French at Waterloo.

There are many of his former friends and supporters who regard him as one gone entirely mad through the glare of a tuppenny lime light and the fumes of an ounce or so of printers' ink. We cannot agree to that view, but we are compelled sadly to admit that he has fits, and that when the fit is on, truth and fancy, honest man and grafter, reason and absurdity, all look alike to him.

But here is his candidacy looming right up before us like a sore thumb, and it is to be reckoned with, particularly by the Good Government forces whom it most affects.

Yes—we are going to speak with blunt frankness on this subject—partly because we like to, and partly because we don't know any better.

There is one quarter where Mr. Mushet's 100 yard dash is regarded with a complacency that approaches joy, and that is the machine.

The organization's only hope of winning the mayoralty is to split the Good Government forces, and it thinks Mushet makes a noise like a wedge. The machine leaders are patting him on the back, and their morning organ will give his campaign the friendliest publicity.

In the try-out ballot, however, he will get no support from that quarter. The machine vote will be concentrated on the man whose name they want to make sure of getting on the final ballot—where but two names are to appear.

Right here is where the beauty of the try-out ballot comes in. On that ballot there will be the machine name and the Good Government nominee, and then a lot of others, Mushet among the number. As the machine vote will probably concentrate, we expect to see their candidate lead the poll. Who next? Mushet? We do not think it; but we say with all frankness that if the auditor can pull through to second place in the try-out ballot, he is then entitled to the cordial support, in the final campaign, of all the anti-machine forces; for with all his occasional lapses from sanity, he is honest and well-meaning and will never knowingly barter off the city's interests to the corporations, as any machine candidate is likely to do.

But we are entirely at a loss to see where the votes are coming from to land him second in the try-out. If the machine were certain enough of its position to throw him a big block—but it cannot afford to take the chance. By his brutal and unwarranted attacks on the School Board and his too-evident truckling to the Times, Mr. Mushet has hopelessly estranged the Good Government people; and yet the support he is expecting to get must come largely from that

camp. The Record, which seems to be making his campaign for him, can throw him some votes, particularly in the Sixth and Seventh wards, and it is for that reason, and that only, that his candidacy has any political significance whatever. And if we were working under the old nomination system, or if he could run independent on the final ballot, he might then make a success of the wedge role, which will now result in failure.

After he has dropped out—with the try-out ballot—then the Record and the Times will go back to the machine, and strive to carry Mushet's disappointed following—whatever there is of it—over to the corporation camp. Some of it will go perhaps, but the great bulk will return where it belongs on the Good Government end of the contest—and no great harm done by the auditor's little miscalculation.

* * *

A FINANCIAL HANDICAP

This is the season when the city authorities make up the budget for the next fiscal year and the citizen takes some account of his municipal stock—so to speak—as to its past cost and probable future assessments and dividends.

The people of Los Angeles must grow accustomed to looking a certain important fact squarely in the face: that this city for the next ten years will be under a pretty heavy financial handicap.

This arises out of the peculiar physical condition under which the city exists. All cities have to have water, and those that own an equipment are very generally in debt for it. But they are not compelled to carry their water for more than 200 miles over hill and dale, as we are. As a rule, the water investment of American cities is under \$10 per capita. With us it is in the vicinity of \$100 per capita. It was a ground-hog case—we had to have the water, and nobody regrets our past action. Only there is the debt to be paid at \$500,000 a year and interest which at the finish will amount to over \$750,000 a year. And we all recognize the fact that the present \$25,000,000 issue is not quite the end of that piece of work. There are some fractions of tail to go with the hide. If power is to be developed and if local distribution is to be accomplished—and there is really no "if" about either of these—there goes from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 more.

Then there is the harbor. There is another form of expense that does not fall on every city, and even those cities that face the water are rarely called upon to spend money as we must do to accomplish what is designed at San Pedro and Wilmington. Our project calls for \$10,000,000 in the next ten years—and we are going to need every cent of that.

Then, a city of marvellous growth, such as we enjoy, and of progressive tendencies, is compelled to—or at least does—spend money as an older, more conservative, settled down community never will. Never for more than a few months at a time have we had school room enough. We are in a state of chronic arrears on public building space, on fire houses and equipment, we own no land—worse luck!—and are compelled to buy at high prices all that we use. These conditions have impelled us to keep our bond issues just about up to the limit, before we entered upon the water and harbor enterprises.

There is no disposition on the part of our

people to complain of all this, nor to feel any apprehension as to the outcome. We understand that from next year on there must be a steady increase of city taxes to meet interest and sinking fund, and that it will, in all probability reach a pretty high mark along about 1914 to 1918.

In the case of utilities with an income—and that includes water, harbor and power—payment on sinking fund may be suspended for several years. For that reason, and because the admirable financing of the present water system makes that utility carry more than its own burden, the taxpayer will dodge trouble this year.

However, it is not the amount he pays, but the question of whether he gets his money's worth that most concerns the business man and property owner. In the matter of harbor and water we are not indulging in any luxury, but are providing for an absolute physical necessity of the city. Without them there will be no great metropolis here. Furthermore, in the long run, they are sure to carry themselves from the liability column of the city's finances over to the assets.

We expect the water from Owens river to enter the San Fernando valley in 1915. The water burden will then be at its highest point—a million and a quarter a year. From that time on, however, the sale of water to neighboring cities and to the settled regions of the county will rapidly increase; in a few years the water system will be carrying its own burden and perhaps before 1920 it will be ready to help out the harbor.

But the harbor—that, too, must in time carry its own load, and ultimately yield a revenue for enlarging the work. And the power that is developed on the Owens river aqueduct will not only take care of its own bonded indebtedness, but will, from the very beginning, yield the city handsome returns.

This seems to be a case of having your cake and eating it too. These things—harbor, water and power will increase the city's population, add greatly to the value of its real estate, and yet, in the long run they will cost the taxpayer nothing.

But there is a time in between when they will press heavily—we cannot get away from that.

* * *

CALIFORNIA'S LITTLE LEMON

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article sent to the Pacific Outlook by Ex-Senator Cornelius Cole, evidently by reason of our comment of a week or two ago on Senator Flint and his position on the tariff. We publish the article as a courtesy to Senator Cole, and from a desire to be somewhat more than fair—not because it has any bearing on the real issue as we attempted, too awkwardly perhaps, to put it.

Senator Cole's argument is that a higher tariff on lemons is a good thing for the California lemon-grower. Well, we admit that now, as we admitted it in the original article.

We must confess to an inability to follow the ex-Senator through the remainder of his argument; that adding 42 cents a box to the price of lemons will make them cheaper to the consumer. However, that is not the main issue.

What was the main issue, as we endeavored to present it in that former article?

It was this: that the tariff on lemons, which is of some value—admitted—to a few

citizens of Southern California, is not worth the price Senator Flint paid for it.

It was on that point that we expressed our doubts, and in spite of the fact that we have been jumped upon pretty frequently, we are going to express some more doubts.

What did Senator Flint pay for lemons—and for a few other dinky California items like orange peel oil and figs?

Merely his vote and influence in favor of all the rest of the Aldrich programme.

Where does California get off?

Less than one per cent of its population is interested in lemons, but everybody buys shoes and stockings, on which Senator Flint voted to raise the tariff above the Dingley Act.

For years the people have been crying out against the high price that must be paid for the necessities of life. They go up, but the poor little salary remains about the same.

Finally the Republican party which, in war time, when revenue was needed, had introduced and established the high-tariff policy, declared that the time had come to loosen the collar on the spots where it galled the worst.

And this is how Mr. Aldrich, who more than any other man in public life represents the trusts, the big interests, the ruthless rich—this is how he keeps the party's pledge: On the vast majority of commodities where the tax presses heaviest—no change; on 300 unimportant (for the most part) items a decrease; on 300 items, many of them articles of absolute necessity, an increase over existing duties.

The net result, as estimated by fifty of the leading Stalwart Republican newspapers of the country—including such ultra-conservatives as the New York Tribune and the Chicago Tribune—is that prices on the necessities of life will undergo a decided increase.

Senator Flint of California (Perkins, too, but nobody expects anything of him!) was one of the votes that Aldrich could count on through thick and thin. He took programme from start to finish.

What did he get out of it?

Some dinky honors of which his machine organ boasts inordinately—

And lemons!

The price was too high.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

It is a good thing the press of the country has some courage. It seems that about all of it has leaked out of most of our public men.—Galveston Daily News.

If the Porto Ricans have a valid grievance against the United States, Mr. Taft should discover what it is, and move for its rectification. Possibly their anomalous situation with regard to citizenship is sufficient for their irascibility.—Rochester Herald.

And so the "ultimate consumer is a myth?" The general idea heretofore has been that he is the goat.—Washington Times.

There are a lot of people who will be surprised to learn that lemons have not been on the free list.—The Commoner.

As for the tariff, Mr. Taft is playing a great game of golf.—Chicago News.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The New York Bureau of Municipal Research has published a pamphlet answering the question, "What should New York's next Mayor do?" It takes 19 pages to answer this question to the satisfaction of the Bureau. The question of what the next Mayor of New York will do can be answered in just about four words, however. As follows: Whatever Tammany orders him.

The State of Wisconsin, which is, as a rule, progressive in municipal matters, has passed a law providing for the commission system for its cities, but the law is only a travesty on the Iowa law, and is calculated to do more harm than good. The commission consists of a mayor and four members, the former elected for six years and the latter for four—but there is no provision for a recall. They can be removed only by process of law, which means never. There is no initiative, and the referendum must be used within 60 days after the passage of an ordinance, and a 20 per cent petition is required. No referendum can be invoked on a franchise grant. Evidently the corporations still enjoy a substantial pull with the Wisconsin legislature.

San Francisco has at last gotten rid of slot gambling machines.

A certain Ulysses G. Glick was recently fined \$800 for holding up Federal office-holders for campaign subscriptions. He was secretary of the Delaware State Republican Committee. Can this be the same Ulysses K. Glick that figured in Los Angeles politics in the later '80's, provided the poison for the suicide of murderer Anschlag the night before he was to suffer on the gallows, and was subsequently in trouble in various parts of the country for having too many wives? The name is the same.

The city council has decided that garbage must be handled outside the city limits, and the county supervisors are planning to head off the use of any portion of their domain for such a purpose. For many years Chicago buried its garbage in long trenches, and this system has been used in many cities without giving any great offense.

A faint glimmer of light on the question of esthetics vs. property rights at last shows through in a Superior Court (U. S.) decision. It is pretty thin, but let us make the most of it. In a case where a city had ventured to limit the height of buildings, the court held that it was justified in thus using its police power because of fire danger; and the decision naively adds that the fact that considerations of an esthetic nature also entered into the reason for the passage of the law would not invalidate it. For this, much thanks. While the court will not tolerate a law having beauty for its purpose, it does not object to beauty as an incidental consideration. Much more gratifying is the opinion of Judge Worthington of the Federal Court of Maryland, which John Simpson, writing in the Municipal Journal,

quotes as follows: "While admitting that the weight of authority was against the enforcement on the people of the legislative conception of artistic beauty and symmetry the court holds that it may be that, in the development of a higher civilization, the culture and refinement of the people have reached the point where the educational value of the fine arts, as expressed and embodied in architectural symmetry and harmony, is so well recognized as to give sanction under some circumstances, to the exercise of the police power even for such purposes." This marks something of a revolution in decisions on this issue.

Garry Hermann, lieutenant of George Cox, the despotic political boss of Cincinnati, was not elected to the herdship of the Elks after all. A Los Angeles morning paper, itself a machine organ, asserts that his defeat was largely caused by a fear among the Elks that his election might result in the development of a machine within the order. Now the Elks are a decidedly liberal lot, and in politics they are not "goo-gooes" by a long mark. Leading professional politicians are members of the order in almost every city in the Union. But even in that camp there is rebellion against too much machine. Hermann is a charming personality, a big-hearted popular fellow and would have made no doubt an excellent record in the place he coveted—but scores of votes went against him, because he was a lieutenant of the terrible Cox.

The San Pedro-Wilmington saloon problem has been solved by council by the preparation of an ordinance, which will go into effect as soon as consolidation is accomplished, allowing San Pedro twelve saloons and Wilmington two. Under existing ordinances the city of Los Angeles can have only 200 saloons, and unless provision is made for the saloons now existing in San Pedro and Wilmington, when consolidation takes place, those concerns will be put out of business. It is only fair to all concerned that existing conditions should be accepted. If, at some future time, San Pedro should wish, by some form of local option, to diminish the number of saloons—which is abnormally high for the number of people there—that is her own affair.

The aqueduct pot-au-feu continues to simmer, and for some time yet is likely to send out odors savory and unsavory. Without doubt conditions at times and in places have been bad and have needed correction. Without doubt also the city has in its Board of Public Works and in the managers of the aqueduct enterprise men who are competent to handle this problem, and who must, by this time, appreciate its serious importance. Nothing is gained by abusing the men for "kicking".

In his book, "The Money God", John Van Dyke gives Los Angeles in his list of the half dozen best-behaved and best-looking cities of the United States. We knew it already, but it is pleasing to have it confirmed.

Buffalo has five school medical inspectors. They had fondly hoped that when vacation came and the schools closed they would have two months or so of good loafing, but the health authorities have made them fly inspectors for the good old summer time. We have heard of fly cops—fly inspectors are new.

The Summer Vacation School in connection with Bethlehem Institute is now in full swing with an enrollment of 150, and an average attendance of 125. The children range from 2 to 15 years in age and classes are formed to meet the requirements of the various ages. Story-telling is a feature of all grades, helping to make the studies more interesting, and the practical side is always emphasized. The older boys who take up wood sloyd are taught to make articles of use in the home and the girls in the sewing classes employ their time to advantage by making articles of wear and service. Some of the other subjects taught are clay modeling, pottery work, basket work, etc. Music also has its place. The school is taken for a trip every Wednesday and this week Eastlake Park was the objective point, where the children studied the animal and plant growth. The pupils are largely of foreign parentage, Spanish, Jewish and Russian predominating.

The June number of the Arcna contains an excellent article by Judge John D. Works of Los Angeles on the subject of the Recall.

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The following statistical report for June of the Los Angeles Humane Society for Children, gives some idea of the scope and character of the work: Complaints received, 80; complaints investigated, 80; calls on new cases, 179; calls on old cases, 117; children involved, girls, 85, boys 46, total, 131; children relieved, 60; warnings given, 41; children placed, 12; married, 1; returned to parents and relatives, 2; court cases: Juvenile Court, 20; Superior Court, 5; Police Court, 2.

Character of Complaints

Neglect, 20; abuse, 14; cruelty, 10; drunken parents, 6; failure to provide, 4; incorrigible, 3; destitute, 3; immoral mothers, 3; rape, 2; seduction, 2; little children in Whittier, 2; wanting to board child, 2; kidnapping, 2; desertion, 1; destitute, 1; begging, 1; violation of theatre law, 1; violation of child labor law, 1; runaway girl, 1; runaway boys, 4.

The Home

Parents living, 39; parents dead, 7; parents separated, 13; father dead, 11; mother dead, 10; mother insane, 2.

Race

American, 57; Mexican, 5; German, 3; Italian, 3; colored, 2; Hebrew, 2; Spanish, 2; French, 2; Russian, 1; Porto Rican, 1; Japanese, 1.

Religion

Protestant, 49; Catholic, 29; Jewish, 2.

Washington proposes to get at the rooster problem by a new form of legislation. Under the proposed plan chickens will not be allowed in any block 75 per cent of which is occupied by residences and their grounds.

The police department is asking for an increase of \$100,000 in their apportionment to cover the addition of 100 men to the force.

From present appearances the characteristic feature of the budget of 1909-10 will be more automobiles.

Philadelphia's municipal indebtedness is drawing near to the \$100,000,000 mark.

The gas company of Minneapolis offers to reduce its price from \$1.00 to 90 cents hereafter, if the city will relinquish its right to purchase the plant in 1910.

It took 10,000 wagon loads to carry off the dirt raked out by Pittsburg on its clean-up day.

Having recently voted to become a dry town, Worcester, Mass., is enlarging its water supply.

Chicago has an ordinance allowing the selling or setting off of firecrackers only on a permit granted by the Fire Marshal. Out of 300 applications all were, on investigation, refused but one.

Boston is abandoning the creosote wooden block pavement about which the city authorities were so enthusiastic several years ago. It wears well, but is too hard on the horses. Philadelphia, however, is about to give wood blocks a new trial.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE NOTES

In addition to the National Municipal League's active members, who number in excess of 1,500, there is an affiliated membership in the various states and in foreign lands which aggregate more than 162,000. This membership is composed of those who belong to the various municipal or local organizations affiliated with the League.

There were 168 such organizations reported on April 1, 1909, the total enrolled membership being 162,473. Thirteen associations belonging to the National Municipal League failed to report their membership.

The Bishop of New York, the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer and Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, are among the most notable recent additions to the membership of the League.

* * *

Members of the National Municipal League will find much of interest in the additional pamphlets issued by the Legislative Reference Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission. Among the pamphlets are: "Juvenile Courts," by Stanley K. Hornbeck; "Proportional Representation," by Roy E. Curtis; "Mortgage Taxation," by Robert A. Campbell, and "Telephones," by Laura Scott. All contain a list of important references.

* * *

As an instance of the influence of the National Municipal League in its educational campaign, an editorial in the Nebraska State Journal, of Lincoln, is here quoted. It reads:

"The people of the American cities are no longer voting municipal franchises with their old-time cheerful abandon. New propositions are now scrutinized closely, and corporations asking for the use of the city streets are required to give a fair share of their profits to the public. The people of Sioux City declined recently to renew the franchise of the gas and electric lighting company upon the ground that the corporation did not offer liberal enough terms. Five years ago such a franchise would have been voted without opposition. The growing intelligence of the people as to the value of public service franchises is one of the benefits conferred by the so-called muck-raking period. The disclosures have been unpleasant, but the outcome will be entirely salutary."

This utterance is in line with the National Municipal League's municipal program. In the section dealing with street and other public franchises the program provides that the rights of the municipality in and to its water front, its streets, parks and other public places are inalienable, except upon a four-fifths vote of the Councils, approved by the mayor. Short-term leases, not extending over twenty-one years, with adequate compensation for the municipality, are stipulated.



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How Secretary Alger Treated Our Harbor

C. D. WILLARD

'During most of the San Pedro-Santa Monica harbor fight, the War Department stood with the people for the free harbor at San Pedro, but in the first administration of McKinley that department was in charge of Russell A. Alger of Michigan, who managed to delay the work two long years after the fight had been won and the location finally decided upon and the money appropriated by Congress.

The story in some of its details seems almost incredible. It shows, however, the lengths to which the Southern Pacific corporation was ready to go to keep the harbor away from the Wilmington bay, where the people could get access to it.

The decision of the Walker Board, as to location, was rendered March 1st, 1897 just as McKinley went out of office. This Board was created by an act of Congress, formulated by Senator Stephen M. White, which appropriated the sum of \$2,900,000 to be applied either to San Pedro or to Santa Monica as might thereafter be determined by a special board of engineers, one from the navy, one from the Coast Survey and three from civil life to be appointed by the President (Cleveland.) This report, like all its predecessors, was for San Pedro; but it differed from all its predecessors in that it carried the money with it and hence was final.

There was great rejoicing in Los Angeles and the first question asked was, "How soon will the work begin?"

As the Board had developed the project in detail in its report, all that was necessary was to make out a set of specifications and advertise for bids. Two months would accomplish this, and within five or six months all together the work should begin. March now—say next September.

And yet it was not until April of 1899—two whole years and a month—that the work actually began; and most of that long stretch of time was deliberately wasted by Secretary Alger with all kinds of preposterous devices, in the too evident hope of getting Congress to reverse its decision.

The appointment of Secretary Alger to the cabinet did not look good to those who had been active in the harbor fight. While he was senator from Michigan, Huntington had sent him out to the coast in his own private car and he had delivered himself of several interviews in favor of Santa Monica. He was well known to be the "corporation end of it" in congress.

As bearing on his appointment, consider this, which was told the present writer (then manager of the Evening Express) by one of the men most prominent in the management of the Republican party's affairs in this state: "During the campaign," he said, "I want to see Mr. Hanna about our state committee getting a subscription

from the Southern Pacific. We intended to ask the road for about a hundred thousand and give a large part of it to the National Committee. But Mr. Hanna said, 'I have already had our subscription from Mr. C. P. Huntington. I took it up with him myself.' I then asked him to tell me, if he would, the amount of the subscription, as I wished to know whether we would be justified in asking for more. He said, 'Don't ask him for any more.' When the campaign opened I asked him for \$250,000 and got it; then when we saw what we were up against and how much was needed, I went back to him a second time and got another \$250,000."

In those days—only ten years ago—the purchasing power of a half million dollars was greater than it is today. We prefer to believe so, at any rate.

After the new administration had been in a couple of months, with no sound from the war department about San Pedro specifications, Mr. James McLachlan, who had just completed one term as congressman and had been defeated for re-election by Mr. Barlow of Ventura, called on Secretary Alger and asked him how soon he would be ready to act.

The Secretary could not say. He had discovered some difficulties that he wished advice upon.

A month or two more was allowed to pass and then the new congressman (congress being then in special session) Mr. Barlow tried his luck with Secretary Alger. He telegraphed back to Los Angeles that he had been insulted, that Secretary Alger had said he would answer no further questions on that subject and would not consider the matter until he was entirely ready.

Senator White thereupon called a meeting of the California delegation, and it was decided to introduce a resolution in the Senate asking the Secretary why he did not take steps to start the work. The resolution promptly passed the Senate and was sent to Alger.

His hand being thus forced, Secretary Alger showed what he had, and a great howl went up in Los Angeles over the absurdity of the bluff. His reasons for delay were: 1st, That he feared the improvement would cost more than the amount appropriated; 2nd, that the act called for a harbor of commerce and of refuge, which he took to mean that both the outer harbor and the inner must be improved, and there was no project as yet for the inner; 3rd, that about \$3,000,000 worth of piers would have to be built to make the outer harbor serviceable, and there was no appropriation for that; and 4th, that he had learned on good authority that there were a lot of sunken rocks in the harbor which had been overlooked by the Walker Board and its corps of

experts. Also there were a lot of other reasons.

It scarcely seems necessary to answer these, even for people who are unfamiliar with harbor matters. As to the matter of cost, when he did advertise, there were seventeen bids filed of which only one was over the appropriation. The sunken rocks story was out of whole cloth. Considering that both the Craigill Board and the Walker Board had covered every inch of the harbor bottom with minute investigations, this allegation was in the nature of an impertinence.

The Senate did not deign to answer any of these points. They were too absurd to answer. A peremptory resolution was passed instructing the Secretary of War immediately to advertise for bids.

By this time the fall of 1897 had been reached and Congress adjourned. A delegation of citizens was sent on from Los Angeles to find out what was the matter, for no advertisement for bids had yet appeared. They interviewed the secretary and were told that the Senate's action was not conclusive as it had not been passed concurrently by the House.

Several senators were found who were willing to warn the secretary that his course would be treated as an affront to that body, and he then produced his next excuse: he must take up the legal points at issue with Attorney General McKenna.

McKenna was a Californian. He was appealed to and declared that nothing had ever been submitted to him, and that there would be no delay on his part. At last the questions came through—a long string of trumped-up doubts and suspicions. The Attorney General instantly wiped them all out, and told the Secretary of War to go ahead and advertise for bids. And then an entire month passed before Alger would even look at the opinion.

By this time the people of Los Angeles were in a perfect fury of rage. They had waited already nearly ten years to get an appropriation through Congress, and it appeared that there was a higher authority that could set it all at naught. They now changed their tactics, and ignoring Secretary Alger they began on President McKinley. They bombarded him with telegrams, resolutions, petitions, addresses and the visits of delegations of citizens. Time and again the entire California delegation marched over to see the President. Time and again the President declared that he would take the matter up with the Secretary, but the only result of his doing so was a new excuse by Alger.

This, mark you, went on for about six months.

Remember we began in March. It was in October that we went direct to the President. In that same month the Secretary produced a new objection. He could not advertise for bids until the appropriation was put into

the Sundry Civil and Appropriation bill.

But it had already passed in the River and Harbor bill to go under the continuing contract plan. And it was always customary to advertise for bids and get the figures ready to be incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill at the next session.

This lasted a month or so and then, when it was answered, he declared that there was no appropriation to pay the cost of advertising for bids—a \$100 matter, or thereabouts. He was instantly deluged with telegrams from individuals and organizations in Los Angeles offering to pay the bill—to which he replied that it would be quite undignified for the government to accept gratuities of that sort. He said that he would submit the question to the Judge Advocate General. Here was a new legal authority brought into the game, but he like all the others decided against the Secretary.

Secretary Alger then came through with what was declared at the time to be the most impudent proposition ever advanced by a cabinet officer. McKenna, whose opinion as Attorney General had been obtained on the points or imaginary points at issue was transferred to the Supreme Court and John W. Griggs put in his place. Alger announced that he must wait now for an opinion from Griggs as that of McKenna was, so to speak, run out!

It was about this time that General Rosecrans, President McKinley's old commander, wrote the President a letter full of extremely plain language, and gave it out to be telegraphed all over the nation. By this time, too, the big newspapers of the country had taken the matter up and at last there came a peremptory order from the White House that the bids should be advertised for.

It was just a year from the filing of the report that the bids were opened, and during the next year although things did move it was with a slowness that was almost incredible. Time and again an appeal was made to the President that he should note how his order was disregarded. Most of the delay was due to fakes in the War Department under the direct order of Secretary Alger. Attempts were made by the Huntington contingent in congress to back him up, but they were frustrated. It took from the 28th of February to the 21st of July to pass on the lowest bid, and with all that delay the firm that took the contract finally went bankrupt and gave up the work.

It was April 26, 1899, two years from the filing of the Walker report that work actually began in the harbor. Of that long delay about eighteen months were due to the deliberate and malicious persistence of C. P. Huntington's man Russell A. Alger, whom a year or so later President McKinley managed to get out of his cabinet.

The High School Dilemma

As It Appears to Mr. Housh

To the Editor of the Pacific Outlook.

Sir—In your issue of July 2 you print an editorial article entitled "The High School Dilemma," in which you say: "That the high schools of the country are being drawn away from their natural functions by the colleges; that the college looks upon the high school as a mere feeder for itself, in spite of the fact that in the country at large it gets on the average less than 3 per cent of the output, and under the most favorable condition in the most prosperous communities not over 10 per cent."

The latter part of the quoted statement I wish you to correct by printing the following facts about the Los Angeles High School. There were 205 graduates this summer; 99 of them have already arranged to attend college the coming year, as follows: University of California, 36; Stanford, 25; University of Southern California, 16; Occidental, 13; Pomona, 4; eastern colleges, 5.

This is over 48 per cent of "the output." If however, not over 10 per cent go to college "under the most favorable conditions in the most prosperous communities," Los Angeles must enjoy a condition and a prosperity beyond the power of superlatives to describe.

Moreover, of the 205 graduates, 30 others will go to the Normal School; and these should be counted into the percentage, because the Normal School requires fully as much for entrance of new students as the colleges do, since it is itself now of full college rank. Furthermore, 19 or 15 of the 30 who will enter the Normal, will afterwards also go to some college.

Therefore the percentage of pupils leaving L. A. High this year for colleges or a Normal school of college rank, is not merely 48 but 63 per cent. Hence your informants are wrong in the statement I have quoted. And if they are wrong about their extreme estimate of "not over 10 per cent" perhaps they are also wrong in their average of "less than 3 per cent."

I shall not here join issue (though I do not agree with you) on your main point—that the college is unduly influencing the high school—but I must refute the assertion that "the entire course is bent and twisted to fit the college requirements," by calling your attention to the option, which any pupil has on entering the High School, of taking a course that leads to admission or one that does not. The latter course, at any rate, is not "bent and twisted," but is a good old-fash-

ioned one that cannot be objected to without raising an objection to high schools in general. As given in the Los Angeles High School, it is as follows:

1st year—English, Ancient History, a modern language, expression, drawing and music.

2nd year—English, medieval history, modern history, a modern language (continued), mathematics (either algebra or geometry), drawing and music.

3rd year—English, English history, a modern language, economics and debating.

4th year—English, American history and civics, social problems, modern industries, a science (physics or chemistry) and debating.

Every year—Gymnasium work or its equivalent.

This course, you see, insists most on "English," which is another name for "reading and writing"; then on history. English and history run through the whole course. Some foreign language (French, Spanish or German) is studied three years; two years are allowed to an art; two to mathematics and a science; and two to debating and to subjects that might be grouped as "citizenship." And there is always "gym" work for the able bodied, and special work for those not physically strong.

I cannot perceive anything bent or twisted or whimsical or bizarre about this course of study—do you? It is open to any student. There is no need for injury to any boy or girl from its moderate load. The same, were it here pertinent, might be said, I believe, of the other courses offered.

Respectfully,

W. H. HOUSH,

Principal, L. A. H. S.

As the Editor Looks at It

Our figures are correct from our point of view and in the argument we were presenting—just as Mr. Housh's figures are on his side. He looks upon the output of a high school as its graduating class, and narrows the whole issue for Los Angeles down to his own (specialized) establishment. In estimating the value of a high school course to those who use it, naturally we were considering all who use it—not the fraction that is so fortunate as to go through and graduate. Now what percentage of all those who enter all the high schools of Los Angeles—and who thereby make use of its courses—actually attend college? We expect the figures to run very high in Los Angeles, as we have an unusual percentage of the well-to-do, but it probably does not exceed 10 per cent. As for the 3 per cent figure, that is the census average in the country at large—the percentage of those who enter high school that actually get through and enter college. While our article does not explain this point at length, the argument shows—we hope—that this is

what is meant. We were discussing the high school as a communal institution, and the good that it might do as a culture center. Out of four young people entering, only one goes through and graduates. Are the other three to be thrown out of consideration entirely? As a matter of fact they may some of them have been driven out by the unnecessary severity of the course—so its make-up is an issue of profound import to them.

Mr. Housh's description of the general culture course that exists at the Los Angeles High is interesting, but scarcely touches the main issue—the "dilemma" to which we refer. By working an elective process, a pupil who is not going to college can select a course that will seem, if we are to judge solely by the names of the studies, to fit his needs. But when we come to peel open the names and look inside we find that almost every one of these subjects is arranged and shaped up with a view to preparing the student for college, not for life. Take English, for example. You do not undertake to put your college pupils in one class and the others in another, do you, Mr. Housh? Consequently those courses are the college requirement courses. Generally speaking, that is true of the entire curriculum. Take algebra, for example. The college preparatory course requires two years of algebra; some high schools do it in a year and a half perhaps. Now your general course gives one year of algebra. Is that a bona fide one year course, or is it half the college two year course? There is a great deal of difference between those two things—all the difference between a five dollar bill and half of a ten dollar bill that has been chopped in two.

In a large school—such as Mr. Housh so ably presides over—it may be possible to run two sets of courses—in some things—so that the college requirement system will not spread its trail over the entire scheme; but in a moderate-sized school, of the type to be found in our suburban towns, we believe the generalizations offered in our original article will be found to apply, viz: that the general standard has been hoisted too high, that pupils who are conscientious are made to work too hard, that they graduate too late in life, that the schedule contains much that is useful only to those who go to college, and that the latter constitute only a small percentage of all who enter and undertake to make use of the high school course of study.—Editor Pacific Outlook.

The Work of the League of Justice

George H. Boker, professor of law in the University of California, one of the organizers of the League of Justice, and editor of the League's organ, "The Liberator," has recently returned from a tour of eastern cities where he went to present the National League of Justice plans to various civic organizations and leaders of civic reform. From San Francisco he writes a letter to a Los Angeles correspondent telling of what he accomplished during his tour.

Prof. Boker talked with many leaders of civic reform in the East, among them Senator La Follette; President A. Leo Weil of the Voters' League of Pittsburgh; Mr. Chas. H. Ingersoll, president of the National Municipal League; Mr. Louis E. Brandeis of Boston, and many other men of prominence.

The following items are from Prof. Boker's letter:

"While in Chicago I spoke before the City Club, and presented the general League idea, and our situation in San Francisco."

Speaking of the Los Angeles League, he says: "It is a great satisfaction to me that the League is organized with such splendid men on the Executive Committee there in Los Angeles. I am more convinced that we have the most fundamental idea in our League of Justice and that it will bring the heaven which will work its own way in the future."

In San Francisco the League of Justice is supporting the graft prosecution, and in this connection Professor Boker writes:

"I was probably of greater value to the prosecution while in New York than I could have been if I had been in San Francisco during the Calhoun trial. Right at the time of the Calhoun verdict, I found editorials which were against us coming out in New York papers. I sought out the editors of these papers and gave them the truth. The New York Evening Post has consequently published three articles favorable to the prosecution. Mr. Steffens was in New York at the time and told me that he thought they were invaluable in setting the eastern people right in relation to our situation, as Calhoun had gotten in a lot of his work before that."

* * *



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“LOS ANGELES, 1915”

The speaker at the City Club luncheon last Saturday, Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, took for his subject, “Los Angeles, 1915”, dwelling briefly on twenty-nine items of improvement which he schedules to materialize anywhere from next month to 1915. Here are extracts from his remarks on some of these points:

“August, 1909—Consolidation of Los Angeles, San Pedro and Wilmington. Old world cities are spending lots of money on docks; Hamburg is spending \$49,000,000; other enormous sums are being likewise invested by London, Liverpool, Antwerp and other great ports. Los Angeles expects to be a great port. Los Angeles must take the first step, in conjunction with San Pedro and Wilmington, and consolidate, bearing in mind what it is all for—a great port, ready at the opening of the Panama canal.

“December, 1909—Election of an honest, efficient business government for the Greater City. If the progressive forces fail at this time, it will bring sorrow and disaster.

“1910—Extension of territory of Greater Los Angeles by consolidation and annexation, in pursuance of the preceding year's elections.

“1910—Completion of the Arroyo Seco Park and Drive. Beauty pays. And here more than elsewhere.

“1910—Completion of original United States plan for breakwater and harbor. It has required unremitting vigilance in the past to make this work go on. It will require it right along till it is finished.

“1910—A Social Survey of living conditions in Southern California similar to the Pittsburgh Survey under the Sage Foundation. When Los Angeles is ready to ask for it, the Sage Foundation will be ready to send some of the most accomplished scientific experts to study Los Angeles and advise as to the best course to pursue for taking care of the poorer portions of the city. This work requires expert help, but most of all it requires a willing city, eager to remove from itself all it can of poverty and squalor, and make all its parts attractive to live in.

“1910—An expert accounting of the financial conditions and resources of the city, present and prospective. We ought to know whether any money is being misspent in any department of the city government, and if so how, and how to stop it. We also ought to know if we have possible sources of income now undeveloped or unused. We ought to do the most with what we have.

“1911—Completion of the Agricultural Park project. When completed, and with the \$100,000 given by the State for an Armory, the \$200,000 for exposition buildings, and other projects now under way, this enterprise will be of inestimable benefit.

“1911—Completion of Union depot. We ought long ago to have had it,

but we must have it in 1911; and it must fit into the general plan of the City Beautiful.

“1911—Important steps in the Robinson plan completed. A plan formed for beautifying the harbor and making the harbor cities attractive. Remember that it will be one city from the sea to the northern limits. There is no reason in the nature of things why it should not all look trim and prosperous from the docks up.

“1911—Completion of a plan for a subway in the river-bed, and the plan of the Improvement societies for making a lake above the subway, and an esplanade on the river banks. One thing is sure, we want a subway, must have it, and soon. But we do not want an elevated, and must see that no franchise for one is granted. The river-bed subway plan is entirely feasible; the lake is feasible, the esplanade is feasible. They will all fit into the general plan of improvement of transit and of parks.

“1911—Adoption of an up-to-date sanitary code, and an income method of handling garbage. The health board thus far has done whatever came to hand; in this they have done good work. But we should look ahead to an absolutely clean town. Why are we willing to allow unhealthy spots to remain? One of the most thickly populated blocks in town, the worst source of disease and crime, is owned by a millionaire. Why do we allow him to become richer at the expense of all of us? Chinatown is owned by an absentee landlord, who cares only for the income of exorbitant rents which he gets. Let us blot out these indecent places! Shall we build more hospitals or shall we make necessary even fewer than we have?

“1911—A better system of handling ‘law breakers’; a Municipal Farm and Tramp Colony. Society, as the Director of Public Service of Cleveland says, must put away all thought of revenge and vindictive punishment. Jails make criminals; they don't make good men. Let Los Angeles secure a farm, put its prisoners on it without bolts or bars or guns, and Los Angeles can do what Cleveland has so successfully done. Our advantage here is that we can have an all-the-year-round system, which the climate allows. Let us try it. Why be outdone by a Cleveland farm in the frozen East? We could almost empty our poorhouse. Do you not think it possible? I do! Los Angeles owns, Mr. Mulholland says, 75,000 acres along the aqueduct; 45,000 acres of it are capable of productive dry-farming. If we were to use these lands for such a colony, inside of ten years we could have from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 income from that land. It can be done.

“1911—Income from city lands, municipal forests, the appointment of a Farm and Forests Commission. In

addition to the immeasurable good that would come from moving our prisoners from jail to farm, there is much more to do with the city lands. Los Angeles, like other cities, is going to own lands far and wide. Here and there a piece of land could be picked up in dull times at a low price, in thinly peopled districts, for future parks and school grounds. Why wait till the district is congested and the price of land high? Cities everywhere are doing this. It is good business. It is a look ahead.

“An ounce of city-planning is worth a pound of re-planning. For instance, we ought to plan to remove from town as much of the manufacturing as possible; we ought to mark out districts for factories and districts for residences only, where there can be no tan-yards or other noisome industries. We can begin by establishing residence districts and by creating a factories commission to appoint the best places for industries.

“One other event for 1911—opening the municipal docks and warehouses, and completion of the roadway for the Municipal Traction Line.

“In 1912 comes the completion of the \$3,500,000 Good Roads project; the adoption of a City Plan for the Greater City, including housing, sanitation, beautifying, industries and commerce; a completed Metropolitan Park and Playground System, recreation centers, baths and comfort stations; a more simplified city government—possibly ‘government by commission’; the creation of the factories commission already spoken of.

“In 1912 also comes the water through the aqueduct. What a great event that is! No one who has not been over the ground can realize what it means. But the power companies rate it at its full value, and they are at work today to defraud the city of the power from that wonderful aqueduct.

“We must be exceedingly watchful to prevent that fraud, save our water-power, and with it pay off all the bonds in a few years; and then build schoolhouses with it, and other needful things, making this city what it ought to be.

“1913—Elimination of the saloon as a political factor; strict enforcement of laws against all bad business. The saloonkeepers themselves say it is coming within five years.

“1913—Southern California Conference on the distribution of immigrants, and the settling of agricultural colonies. We must prepare for the flood that is to come this way when the canal is opened. We are going to help bear the brunt of the European tide of immigration. The government is already planning to relieve New York by sending shiploads of immigrants straight to us. We must prepare to attend to them, arranging to scatter them in the country, as far from town as possible. Can't you

imagine San Fernando Valley a factory region, with power from the aqueduct, not too far from town by trolley, and a fit place for a great part of that incoming multitude?

“1914—Opening of Federal steamship lines to Panama; a municipal railroad to the harbor; sufficient progress on a \$10,000,000 municipal harbor to accommodate the largest ships.

“1914—Our schools will by this time be well housed, and we shall give vocational education fitting boys and girls for their life-work, developing not only their minds but their strength, skill and character. In that year too we are to have a Public Library building, and branch libraries in suitable parts of town; suitably equipped.

“1915—Opening of the Panama Canal.

“I want to be here on that great date. Could we not have at that time a great historic festival, showing Los Angeles from the time of the Indian village on the banks of the Porciuncula, step by step to the present?”

At the close of Mr. Bartlett's address the chairman, Judge Works, emphasized the need of “getting together”. All organizations now working for the city's good should work together, since their aims are identical; the various civic clubs, the women's clubs and all. “Let us so labor that we may truly say in 1915 that we have not only a great city but a good city. To that end every good man and woman should be allied with some active organization working for better city government.”

CITY CLUB SPEAKERS TODAY

State Senator Miguel Estudillo of Riverside will address the City Club on the “People's Lobby” and State Treasurer W. R. Williams will also speak on “Handling the People's Money” at the regular weekly luncheon, today, at Hotel Westminster.

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CIVIC INTEGRITY

The following are extracts from the brief and informal address of Mr. W. D. Stephens at the Federation Club last Wednesday:

"It is a great deal better to discuss ways of bringing about civic integrity than to revel in the details of civic evil.

"I believe that Los Angeles is now enjoying a more honest government than can be found elsewhere; we are civically more honest than any other city in the United States. The graft that now exists in Los Angeles is of a minor kind.

"Corporations are constantly subject to criticism; municipal officers, also, are adversely criticized all the time, and never praised. That is wrong. Individual men, in their private capacities, are often praised for a good act, but what do we do when an official does something admirable? Why, we read about it in the paper, perhaps, and then promptly forget it. The official himself never knows that any praise is given.

"Now, we have a good many good officials and we know it. If we would only tell them that we like them, they would be more eager than ever to please us.

"I feel glad to the bottom of my heart for the kind words you said of me during the seventeen days I was Mayor, and I know that anybody else would feel the same. It helps an official to discharge his duty.

"We ought, besides giving due credit for good work done, to pay good salaries. Our officials are paid only a small part of what they deserve. Such civic corruption as there is, is largely due to small salaries.

"For instance, the Mayor gets \$300. His clerk, who performs only clerical duties, gets \$200. The proportion is not what it should be. The Mayor has many social duties to perform, as the chief executive of the city, many visitors to receive; consequently he must be dressed suitably. He must have one or two business suits, a frock coat, evening clothes, and the like. These would cost him two months' salary by the end of his administration.

"Then, public officials, and especially the Mayor, are constantly asked to subscribe to something, to charitable funds and other worthy causes, where he cannot properly refuse a contribution. All this costs money, and there is not any fund to charge such things to. The consequence is that by the time the month is gone the Mayor's \$300 are more than gone.

"This should not be. We are each and all to blame, personally, for some of the things, the bad things, that have happened here. One of the reasons is that we allow municipal salaries to remain so low.

"Councilmen receive \$100. Can such a man as Mr. Wallace accept such a salary except at a sacrifice? He cannot.

"We should give our Mayor \$10,000, our Councilmen \$250 per month, our City Attorney \$5,000 or \$6,000. No corporation pays such meager salaries as we pay our officers. Of course, some need no increase, as their duties are mainly or wholly clerical. But others require the best obtainable brains, and they can seldom be had for nothing.

"See to it, gentlemen, when the subject next comes up at the polls, that you vote for an increase of salaries; vote for it whenever it comes up.

"Another thing; if the newspapers would praise more and blame less, it would result beneficially in the city's government. You and I are partly to blame for the newspaper attitude because our silence on the subject seems to approve and often does approve the constant attacks of the press on public men. And if our newspapers here in Los Angeles are blamable in this matter, what must be said of those in other cities? For I believe our newspapers do more for the public good than those in other cities; they are almost unanimous in supporting any movement for the public good.

"And finally, gentlemen—don't forget, not one of you, to vote at the coming elections. There must be a majority in both cities, remember, to make consolidation carry. Los Angeles must vote as well as San Pedro and Wilmington.

"If you know anybody in San Pedro or Wilmington, remind him to vote; to vote for the consolidation if he will, or against it if he feels that way; he ought to vote, every man ought to vote one way or another at every election. If consolidation carries, we shall have a million people here within fifteen years. Don't forget to vote."

The Little Girl I Used to Know

Say, in your wanderings have you seen her—

The little girl I used to know?

We shared our childish joys and sorrows,

And now I miss her so.

The little girl I used to know

Was just my age and size;

We had the same dolls and together,
Made lovely saucer-pies.

At night she always slept with me,

And when our prayers were said,

The little girl I used to know,

Was tucked up in my bed.

I felt my mother's soft white hand.

And the little girl I used to know

Loved to press it to her cheek,

And so to sleepland she would go.

I often think, Oh mother mine,

Because she loved you so,

That she has gone to Heaven to find you—

The little girl I used to know.

—MABEL HOLBUT.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LEMONS

[This article is commented upon in the editorial columns.—Editor.]

Formerly, when all the lemons consumed in the United States came from abroad the price of them was four or five times what it has been of late years. Ten or twelve dollars a box was then not unusual, whereas a common price now is about two or three dollars a box, for a very much better quality of fruit than was furnished by the importers.

About fifteen years ago many Californians, deluded by the high prices then prevailing, entered upon the business of growing lemons, an experiment at the time, but it proved successful so far as growing them was concerned.

In the course of a few years, and as soon as their orchards came into bearing, the California lemons invaded the market in competition with the foreign product, and the price of lemons went down to the low rate they have borne ever since.

This movement of California certainly saved the people of this country very many millions of dollars which otherwise would have gone, in the shape of extortionate charges, into the pockets of the importers and foreign producers of lemons. Nothing can be plainer than the truth of this statement.

Owing to the unforeseen, but natural, advantage taken by foreign producers of lemons, and the hesitancy of this government to afford protection to home agricultural enterprise, lemon growing in California has ever been a struggling and a precarious industry. Without protection it cannot and will not long remain in competition with the imported fruit.

The lemon importers though few in number and mostly foreigners, have ever shown great anxiety to get rid of the California rivalry and that is the motive for their very strenuous opposition to the proposed small raise in the tariff. Half a cent a pound raise, only adds 42 cents a box, and still leaves the Sicilians with the advantage.

But even this small raise is opposed, and too obviously with the hope of driving California lemons out of the market.

Beyond all question it will be good policy, and greatly to the advantage of everybody except the importers to encourage lemon growing in this country.

The United States Treasury would be largely benefited by an increase of the duty, for the obvious reason, that in any event it will require many years to plant and grow the trees to supply the home market, and during all of that time importations will continue and the duty be paid.

The pretense that the cost of lemons to the consumer will be increased by protection is fully answered by referring to the effect of protection upon oranges, raisins, walnuts, prunes, figs, olives, wines and table grapes, all of which not many years ago were imported, but which have been, and are now supplied from the Pacific

coast, uniformly of better quality and at very much lower prices than were charged for the imported articles.

The duty of one and a half cent does not put the American grower of lemons on an equal footing in his own market with a product that comes under the shadow of the black hand.

It is not too much to claim that the orchards and vineyards of California have already saved the people of the United States hundreds of millions of dollars, which but for them would have gone to meet the extortionate demands for imported products of the soil.

The country has been reminded that "Californians are not angels," and it has been more than intimated that they are seeking a monopoly of the lemon trade, which is precisely the thing sought by the coterie of foreign fruit importers of New York.

CORNELIUS COLE.

Crops and Battleships

We are building great battleships, from two to four every year, at a cost, complete and equipped, of from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 each. What one battleship costs would establish and fully equip a splendid experimental farm of 640 acres in every state in the Union, to be operated by the general government.

Such a farm would soon be followed by a 160-acre farm, owned and operated by the State, in every county in our great agricultural states.

Such farms would not only be self-supporting but in my opinion would show a handsome profit.

The effect of such a system of practical education upon the nation's farms would be almost beyond comprehension. Every thriftless or uninformed farmer would quickly note the difference between loose methods and those of the experimental farm, and benefit by the comparison.

Invest the price of one battleship in this important work, follow the investment up intelligently and perseveringly for ten years, and the value you will have added to each year's crops of the nation's farms will buy and pay for every battleship in all the navies of the world today.—From an address of William C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, at the annual banquet of the Lincoln (Nebraska) Commercial Club.

Pan-American Banks

Indications now point to real progress in the matter of establishing a large United States-Latin American bank in New York City with branches at the principal business points of the American republics. The great financial houses of New York City are taking an interest never before manifested in the bond issues and in the great material undertakings of the Latin American countries, and they are realizing that one of the strongest influences for the development of trade would be a chain of banks in the places where the largest operations are conducted.—From the June Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

First from Witmer to Colina; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Fifth from Broadway to Los Angeles; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Ninth at San Pedro; spur track permit granted to Frank Simpson Fruit Co.

Twelfth from Main to Figueroa; protest of E. C. Bower et al., against assesst. dist. for street improvement; set hearing next Tuesday.

Twenty-third from Estrella to Union; proceedings to open, abandoned, on petition of O. C. Carle et al.

Twenty-third from Grand to Hope; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Thirty-second between Grand and Union; petition E. F. Parks for light ref. to City Electrician.

Fifty-fifth; street improvement assesst. map adopted.

Alameda street paving appeals; all appeals sustained and Bd. Pub. Wks. instructed to issue new assessment and diagram.

Alameda from Stephenson to San Fernando, and other streets; ord. of intention passed for constructing storm sewer in said streets and in right-of-way purchased therefor.

Alameda from Main to Ord; \$800 in part payment of improvement transferred to B. P. W. fund.

Aliso street paving assessment; \$410.27 refunded to Maier Brewing Co., for excess.

Alley in Blk. 5, Highland View Tract; final ord. passed for vacating and abandoning.

Alley between St. Paul and Bixel, from Orange to 6th; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Alley between 40th and 41st from L. A. Ry. rt-of-way (McKinley avenue) easterly to join another alley toward Central avenue; deed accepted from John Taylor.

Avenue 20; final ord. passed for widening, from Pasadena avenue to San Fernando Road.

Berkeley Square sewer; petition E. J. Brent et al., for permission to construct sewer by private contract in rear of lots 16-22, granted.

Berendo street curb lines; petition granted and lines estab. 14 ft. from center of street in front of Lot 47, where curve is.

Buena Vista street sewer; protest of M. F. Baker et al., deferred to next Tuesday.

Burlington from 16th to Washington; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Delta street continuation into Alvarado; deed accepted from Albert Moore, for widening alley and making it continuous with Delta, 25 feet wide.

Echandia from Prospect Park to north terminus; curb line established.

Figueroa street; map for widening to 100 feet from Slauson to Manchester, ordered prepared.

Flower from 2d to 3d; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Grand from California to Stevens; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Hope street improvement assesst. map adopted.

Hope from First to Court; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Hubbard from Reservoir to Sunset; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Indiana from Percy to Stephenson; pet. to improve under private contract, granted.

Irolo street improvement map adopted.

Lake Shore avenue; City Attorney authorized to acquire property for widening.

Lemoine street; petition of M. Rieder submitting claim \$1000 alleged damages from proposed improvement; ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Long Beach from 16th to Washington; petition of Will P. Stevens relative to street improvement, filed.

Magnolia from Adams to 22d; City Engineer instructed to prepare map of assesst. dist. for opening.

Marmion Way from Dayton avenue to Mt. Washington Tract; final ord. passed for abandoning.

Miami from 6th to Wilshire; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

New England from 17th to Washington; City Engineer instructed to present ord. for improvement.

Palm avenue in Gardena; sum of \$500 appropriated for street improvement.

Plata from Casco to Oro; petition A. W. Black et al., for vacating, ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. with instructions to confer with property owners in immediate vicinity.

Prichard from Downey to Baldwin; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Railroad street west of Main petition Pacific Plating Co. for sewer, granted and ref. to Engineer for ordinance.

San Fernando from Baker to Aurora; ord. of intention to improve under Bond Act, passed.

Savannah from 4th to Lan Franco; curb line established.

Sunset and Benefit; L. A. P. Ry. Co. ordered to repair tracks.

Vermont from Santa Monica to Santa Barbara; petition of L. J. H. Hastings relative to width of sidewalk, filed.

Vestal avenue; ord. passed abandoning opening.

Wabash from Soto to Evergreen; ord. passed for changing and estab. grade.

Washington between Arlington and Van Ness; Fire Commission recom-

mendation of purchase of lot 1, Angelus Tract, for fire-house purposes, adopted and City Attorney will prepare contract.

Wilshire Blvd. teaming; L. A. Ice & Cold S. Co. granted permission to withdraw from petition for permitting ice wagons to drive on the boulevard; granted.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Altura View Tract; petition F. W. Hill et al., for quit-claim deed granted and ref. to City Atty. for ord.

Lot 4, Blk. 1, Prichard Tract; Fire Com. recom. purchase at \$1550; adopted.

Tract 401; map adopted June 22 reconsidered and returned to owner for corrections.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; report of Bd. Pub. Wks. on feeding and boarding employees; action deferred till July 27 2 p. m. Same as to report of Olney I. Williams, a counter-charge to the foregoing. Bd. Pub. Wks. requested that \$10,000 be appropriated for preliminary work toward developing power along the aqueduct; granted.

Automobile ordinance regulating speed; passed and approved; to go into effect immediately. The ordinance provides as follows: Vehicles must be kept four feet from steps of cars discharging passengers. Driving more than 12 and not more than 30 miles per hour within prescribed district is punishable, for the first offense, by a fine of \$25 to \$100, or by imprisonment 10 to 30 days, or both; second offense, \$50 to \$200, or 30 to 100 days, or both; subsequent offense, \$100 to \$500, or 50 days to 6 months, or both. Driving at more than 30 miles per hour, punishable by imprisonment only—first offense, 10 to 50 days; second offense, 30 days to 6 months. Fire and Police vehicles excepted. No vehicle shall not appear on the street one hour after sunset without a white light displayed in front, and a red light in the rear.

Automobile used by City Engineer reported of no practical use; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to adv. for bids for a new one.

Barber shops; ord. regulating, postponed to next Tuesday.

Coal; Supply Committee recom. advertising for bids for coal for various city depts. adopted.

J. F. Connell, member of Bd. of Examining Engineers hearing of charges set for July 27 at 2 p. m. Request of John Gingham for permission to withdraw his name from petition to Civil Service Commission for removal of Connell, set for July 27, 2 p. m.

John Curtis; refund of license rejected.

C. and M. Deacon's petition for refund of \$10, granted.

Deadly weapons; ord. regulating sale and display of deadly weapons and devices; adopted.

Dogs; Human Animal League's request for a new contract for 3 yrs., by which it will maintain a pound, collect dogs, etc., at its own expense, and retaining all impounding fees; the city to pay the League 75 per cent of dog licenses, in full compensation for its services; action deferred to next Tuesday.

Electrical Dept.; demand of A. T. Stewart, employe, for car fare, denied.

Expert Reporters; City Clerk instructed to employ as reporters when necessary during sessions of Bd. of Equalization, the firm of Longley, Keith & Bagley.

Expert Service Co.; refund of license rejected.

Fire Commission recommend that estimates for salaries and supplies furnished by Chief and Supt. of Police Alarm be favorably considered by Budget Committee. **Lot at Brooklyn and State streets**; City Attorney recommended further investigation of the title to said lot, before closing purchase for engine-house purposes; referred to Councilman Blanchard. **Engine-house**; the Fire Commission recom. purchase of lot 1, Angelus Tract on Washington street, for fire house purposes. **Lot 4, Blk. 1, Prichard Tract**; Fire Com. recom. purchase at \$1550; adopted.

Foresters' Fund; demands of Arthur Wilson for typewriting inspection, denied.

Hay; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to purchase 300 tons at not over \$18, without adv. for bids.

Humane Animal League; see Dogs.

Mayor's Fund; demands of Arthur Wilson for typewriting inspection, denied.

Old Outfall Sewer; permission to connect denied P. W. Smith.

Park in Sixth Ward; petition L. W. Fox adopted and ref. to City Engineer to check up to ascertain if required 35% is on the petition.

Printing; lowest bid on street notices, Franklin Printing Co., \$2,285.49, ref. to Supply Com.

Receiving Hospital; lowest bid for equipment, John Nelson, \$3,725; adopted and money ordered transferred.

Salary Increase; motion of Mr. Healy recalled from Budget Com. and ref. to B. P. W.

Saloons in San Pedro and Wilmington; request of F. M. Martin that City Attorney be instructed to prepare amendment to liquor ordinance, so as to include San Pedro and Wilmington saloon, wholesale liquor and restaurant licenses.

San Pedro election; ordinance adopted setting it for August 12.

Segregating Social Vice; resolutions of Thursday Afternoon Club condemning segregation of prostitutes in a district, especially as it makes easier the forcible detention of innocent girls; ref. to Police Commission.

Smoke consumers; petition of Rose Oil & Chemical Co.; postponed one week.

Sprinkling; Mayor's message relative to awarding of contract, filed.

Spur track; ordinance granting spur track to Frank Simpson Fruit Co. passed over Mayor's veto.

Street railway on Seventh and other streets; Los A. Ry. Co. granted 3 months' extension, in addition to the 3 years required by ord., for construction of railway.

Utilities Commission; the matter was deferred to next Tuesday.

Fulfilling Instructions

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out."

And the office boy, gathering them all into a large wastebasket, did so.—The Green Bag.

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Just a Sample

For many years Dr. Francis Patton, ex-president of Princeton University, wore side whiskers. Whenever he suggested shaving them, there was a division of opinion in the family. One morning he came into his wife's dressing-room, razor in hand, with his right cheek shaved smooth. "How do you like it, my dear?" he asked. "If you think it looks well, I will shave the other side, too."—Everybody's Magazine.

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The Advantage

Bathing-dresses, we are told, are now being made from blotting-paper. The advantage of such costumes consists, we understand, in the fact that, as soon as you get out of your depth, the blotting-paper sucks up the water.—Punch.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE

MARGARET C. GRAHAM

There is far too great a tendency to make the infrequency of divorce a test of the happiness of marriage. The question we should ask ourselves is not, "Are divorces frequent?" but "Are marriages happy?" and there is little doubt that the majority of modern marriages are far happier than they were fifty years ago.

That our grandmothers bore heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and by reason of religious education or ignorance made no sign, should not be taken as evidence of contentment therewith; rather as proof of despair and the philosophy which despair engenders.

That the means of escape is made hard does not make the yoke easy, and the fact that divorcees are few does not prove that marriages are happy. Primarily our desire is not that the suffering shall endure in silence but that they shall cease to suffer.

The moral awakening which has made itself felt in society has entered domestic life, and relations which were at one time supposed to have the approval of God and to need no approval from man are now being tried before the bar of conscience. That marriage has been bettered by this awakening we cannot doubt.

Countries which show a low divorce rate show a corresponding low state of education among women. Cardinal Gibbons, in an article on divorce in the May Century, 1909, says with astounding frankness: "But now, turning from pagan to medieval Christian Europe, to the much misrepresented, ill-understood, so-called 'Dark Ages,' which were really, intensely, the Ages of Faith, one would search far and wide for examples of divorce sanctioned by either church or state, or indeed even connived at by Christian men and women of those days." In spite of the church, few of us would be willing to return to the Dark Ages even to prevent divorce.

That two-thirds of the separations are sought by women indicates many things beside the often alleged restlessness of the modern woman. First of all it argues greater ability to take care of herself and a state of society more hospitable to the economically independent of her sex. To the benighted few who consider these misfortunes, we can only suggest Cardinal Gibbons' remedy—a return to the Dark Ages.

Communities in which early marriages are the rule are the most free from divorce. And yet early marriages are not necessarily happy. The economic dependence of the girl wife and the readiness of immaturity to suffer subjection make divorces difficult in those countries in which young girls from sixteen to twenty are encouraged to marry. In Russia three-fifths of the brides are under twenty. Economic reasons, or religious rea-

sons for a low divorce rate do not prove the success of domestic relations in any country. The American woman knows herself to be the most fortunate, and the happiest woman in the world, and while our lax divorce laws may not be the reason for this, possibly there is some relation between her happiness and the law.

Legal enactments have very little to do with domestic happiness. But domestic happiness has a vast deal to do with legal enactments. And this is as it should be. Happy homes are not broken up by easy divorce laws, and while we are busy getting statistics as to divorce in America it might be well to devise some way of comparing the relative happiness of American married life with that of other countries. Certainly the testimony of American women ought to have weight, and they are almost unanimous in declaring their preference for their own country as a home and in pronouncing their own countrymen the best of husbands. Indeed the American woman has become quite accustomed to receiving the congratulations of women the world over on her happy domestic estate.

Professor Ross of Wisconsin University writing on "The Significance of Increasing Divorce" in the June Century gives some interesting and surprising statistics. "At present," he says, "probably one marriage in ten (in the United States) is broken; in some states the proportion may be as high as one in four." This sounds rather appalling. But read it another way: nine marriages out of ten succeed, and in this day when public opinion is not generally against divorce have a much stronger presumption of happiness in their favor than in the days of rigid religions or social prejudice and repression.

Certainly nine-tenths is an encouraging proportion, and while we all lament the lack of permanency in the other tenth, it is not a high average of mistakes in a matter so complicated. If by raising the standard of marriage, as has undoubtedly been done, one in ten is weeded out, society will gain more than it has lost.

To lower the number of these mistakes, not to conceal them, to forward everything which tends to make marriage a matter of choice, not of necessity, for women, will do more for its permanence than any number of rigid divorce laws.

Men, who have always been free to choose, seek only one-third of the divorces. May we not hope, when women are not obliged to marry for support, they may show the same willingness to abide by their choice?

Marriage must always be a sacrifice of personality, a willing compromise. It must of necessity be sometimes unsuccessful and occasionally unendurable, and society must take cognizance of these errors, and

so far as possible see that the innocent do not suffer unnecessarily. But I doubt that any of us know a single instance in which the contracting parties are not convinced that their marriage at least is to be inviolable. To marry with this intent is all we can ask of faulty human nature.

Some of the interesting and not generally understood facts made known by Professor Ross are: that six and one-half years is the average married life of divorced persons and is not diminishing; that divorce is not usually sought in order to remarry; that the number of remarriages among the divorced vary in different states, being sometimes as low as twenty-eight per cent, and generally about the same as among widows and widowers; that hardly one divorce in twenty is obtained by removal to a liberal state; that the tendency of legislation for twenty years has been toward greater stringency in divorce laws and yet the increase in divorce has been marked during the same period. These are facts which call for earnest study. We must rid ourselves of the idea that the influence of legislation in this respect is important.

Dr. Ross asserts somewhat illogically we think, that specialization in industry unfits a young woman for marriage by weaning her from domestic arts, and cites in support of this the fact that in Birmingham the proportion of sober and steady men is nearly twice as great in families where the wives do not work out as in homes where women have outside employment.

As usual it is hard to decide which is cause and which is effect. The women may work out because the men are not sober. Certainly, in the present attitude of society toward the man whose wife leaves her home to work, women are generally reluctant to do so unless necessary. In any case the specializing of industry does not unfit a young woman for marriage; it merely unfits her for house-keeping. Unhappy homes are frequently the result of too much house-keeping. It is important that we should realize that good wives and good mothers are not necessarily good housekeepers, and some effort should be made socially to relieve married women from the grinding monotony of one occupation by further specializing their industry.

The happiness or unhappiness of marriage depends upon as many causes as the happiness or unhappiness of the individual, and least among these is the law, which at best is only designed to secure individual freedom. Assuredly we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that nine marriages out of ten are satisfactory and successful. What institution among us, social, political, commercial or religious can make as good a showing?



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The Santa Monica Road Race, the 1909 event of the auto world of Southern California, was pulled off on Saturday last, and from every standpoint was a complete success, perfect racing weather, large crowds (50,000 it is estimated), no accidents to mar the races and the fact that the cars attained a rate of speed never thought possible over this course, all combined to make the day a red-letter one in the annals of the Auto Dealers' Association of Southern California, and promises great things for next year's race.

The big car race for the Dick Ferris trophy, which started at 8 o'clock, was won by the Apperson, 3:08:03; Chadwick, second, 3:15:52, and the Stearns, third, 3:19:52.

Harris Hanshue, who drove the Ap-

tatives of the automobile interests was passed by the council Tuesday, and with the exception of a minor amendment,—that of section 26a, relating to the driver of an auxiliary fire apparatus, there has been practically no change from the way the committee had drafted it.

Following is the complete text:

"(New Series)"

"An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series) entitled 'An Ordinance regulating travel and traffic upon the streets and other public places of the City of Los Angeles,' approved December 28, 1907, by amending Sections 16, 25, 26 and 38 thereof, and by adding thereto two new sections to be numbered Sections 26a and 26b.

"The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

"Section 1. That Section 16 of

upon conviction thereof shall be punishable as in this section provided. The said district is described as follows: to wit:

"Commencing at the intersection of the easterly line of Main Street; thence easterly along the northerly line of First Street to the easterly line of Central Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly line of Central Avenue to the southerly line of Pico Street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Pico Street to the easterly line of Main Street; thence in a direct line to the southwesterly corner of Pico Street and Main Street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Pico Street to the westerly line of Figueroa Street; thence northerly along the westerly line of Figueroa Street to the northerly line of Temple Street; thence easterly along the northerly line of Temple Street and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of Main Street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Main Street to the place of beginning.

"That the Board of Public Works be and it is hereby directed to post such notices as are required by law at the intersection of each street with the line of the district hereinbefore in this section described.

Any person who shall ride, drive or propel, or who shall cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled, any vehicle at a rate of speed greater than twenty (20) miles per hour, and not greater than thirty (30) miles per hour, upon or along any street, or portion of any street, in the City of Los Angeles, outside of the district described hereinbefore in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable as in this section provided.

"Any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

If within a period of one year, any person shall commit two or more violations of the provisions of this

hundred (100) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"For the third or any subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than fifty (50) days nor more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 3. That Section 26 of the said Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 26. Any person who shall ride, drive or propel, or who shall cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled, any vehicle at a rate of speed greater than thirty (30) miles per hour upon or along any street, or portion of any street, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable as follows:

"For the first offense, by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than ten (10) days nor more than fifty (50) days;

"For the second or any subsequent offense, by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months.

"Sec. 4. That Section 38 of the said Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 38. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable, unless otherwise provided by this ordinance, by a fine of not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 5. That the said Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series), be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered Section 26a, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 26a. The provisions of Sections 25 and 26 of this ordinance shall not apply to the driver or occupant of any vehicle belonging to the Police Department or to the Fire Department when on duty, or to the driver or occupant of any auxiliary fire apparatus belonging to any person, firm



The Stoddard-Dayton Rounding the Turn in the Big Car Race

person "Jackrabbit" to victory, attained an average speed of 64.4 miles an hour, breaking the Vanderbilt Cup record.

The Leon T. Shettler trophy for the small car event was won by the Chalmers-Detroit car, time, 3:38:35; the Stoddard-Dayton, which led the way for 16 laps, finished second, 3:42:30 1-5; Buick, third, 3:49:18 2-5.

The average time of the Chalmers-Detroit was 55.5 miles, and the car was piloted by Bert Dingley.

To the Lozier car goes the credit of making the fastest laps of the big race, Tettislett taking the car over the course (8.417 miles) in 6 min. 50 3-5 sec.

The Locomobile was fourth, the Stoddard-Dayton fifth, the Studebaker sixth, the Franklin seventh and the Lozier eighth. The others did not finish.

The Dick Ferris trophy goes to Leon T. Shettler, agent for the Apperson, and the Leon T. Shettler trophy goes to the Western Motor Car Co., agents for the Chalmers-Detroit.

The new speed ordinance drawn by a special committee composed of members of the council and represen-

Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series), entitled 'An Ordinance regulating travel and traffic upon the streets and other public places of the City of Los Angeles,' approved December 28, 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 16. That every person riding, driving, propelling or in charge of any vehicle upon any street within the City of Los Angeles shall keep such vehicle at least four (4) feet from the running board or lowest step of any street car which is stopping for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers; and if, by reason of the presence of vehicles at the place where such car is stopping, or by reason of the narrowness of the street, it is not possible to preserve such distance of four (4) feet from such running board or lowest step, as herein prescribed, then such person shall stop such vehicle until such car shall have taken on or discharged its passengers.

"Sec. 2. That Section 25 of the said Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 25. Any person who shall ride, drive or propel, or who shall cause or permit to be ridden, driven or propelled, any vehicle at a rate of speed greater than twelve (12) miles per hour, and not greater than thirty (30) miles per hour, upon or along any of those certain streets or portions of streets in the City of Los Angeles, within that certain district described hereinafter in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and



Harris Hanshue, Driver of the Winning Apperson, Receiving Congratulations After the Race

section, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable as follows:

"For the second offense, by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one

or corporation engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electricity to the City of Los Angeles, or to its inhabitants, when such apparatus is responding to a call to a fire; provided, however, that when any such apparatus is responding to such call there shall be displayed on both front and rear of such apparatus in

and mounted on a plainly visible white background. The letters comprising such words shall be black, on white background and each not less than three inches in height, and each stroke shall be not less than one-half inch in width.

"Sec. 6a. That the said Ordinance No. 15,775 (New Series), be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered Section 26b, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 26b. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive or propel any vehicle upon or along, or to permit any vehicle to remain upon any street, alley or other public place during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, unless there is attached to such vehicle a lamp showing a white light visible in the direction towards which such vehicle is proceeding and a red light visible in the reverse direction; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any vehicle upon which lights are required by any law of the State of California to be exhibited."

On the second annual "Tour of the Tourists" seventy-five per cent of the cars finished with perfect scores, the tour was a great success, and all the arrangements went through without a hitch.

The following Los Angeles cars received perfect scores:



"On the Tourist Tour", the Pace Car, Mr. Volney S. Beardsley who Arranged and Had Charge of the Tour, Fourth from Left

1, L. R. Wadsworth; 2, Volney S. Beardsley; 3, P. C. Gernert; 4, R. H. Ensign; 5, Charles H. Moff; 6, F. X. Pfaffinger; 7, C. F. Borton; 8, George P. Barber; 9, S. F. Wuest; 10, Harold R. Smith; 12, F. W. Wood; 13, Linford C. Lull, Jr.; 15, Dr. Albert H. Scholl; 16, Mrs. Henry Rutherford; 20, R. E. Martin; 21, E. E. Foster; 28, William A. Sloane; 32, A. Jean D'You; 30, Dr. G. P. Drum; 44, Wm. H. Allen, and the repair and tire cars.

The Glidden Tour

Thirty cars started last Monday in the Glidden Tour, the sixth annual reliability run of the American Automobile Association.

Following are the contestants for the three trophies with their numbers, drivers and cars:

Glidden Trophy

1, Webb Jay, Premier; 2, J. L.

Hammond, Premier; 3, William Bolge, Chalmers-Detroit; 4, F. W. Wing, Marmon; 5, W. C. Marmon, Marmon; 6, E. G. Gager, Maxwell; 7, O. P. Berhart, Jewel; 8, Teddy Day, Pierce-Arrow; 9, W. Winchester, Pierce-Arrow; 10, A. Bartholomew, Glide; 11, Gus Ruse, Thomas; 12, E. O. Hayes, Midland; 14, B. N. Searles, White.

White-Hower Trophy

100, C. Vandervort, Moline; 101, J. A. Wicker, Wicker; 102, W. S. Gregory, Moline; 103, F. A. Trinkle, Brush; 104, D. B. Huss, Brush; 105, J. Machesky, Chalmers-Detroit; 106, Frank Steinman, Hupmobile; 107, C. Goldthwaite, Maxwell-Briscoe; 108, J. S. Williams, Pierce-Arrow; 109, Chas. Scofield, Pierce-Arrow; 110, Frank Goodwin, McIntyre; 111, A. P. Shimp, Jewel; 112, H. Snider, Mason; 114, J. C. Moore, Lexington.

Detroit Trophy

51, W. A. Wood, American Simplex; 52, Jean Bomb, Chalmers-Detroit; 53, C. Waltman, Premier.

The tour this year seems assured of being the most interesting and important of any yet held, as it is the most arduous that has been projected. The distance is a thousand miles more than that of any previous contest for the Glidden trophy and the

and then 750 miles back to Kansas City, where the tour will disband.

The rules for 1909 are more strict than any former set and cars will be penalized in fractional marks for any work done on them. All the extra parts and tools carried will be listed, an observer will ride on each car, and there will be an inspection of the parts and tools at the finish and perhaps during the tour. The system of

The membership of the Auto Club of Southern California has passed the 1300 mark and is increasing in a very encouraging manner. Mr. I. E. Black, the superintendent of road signs is on the road continually patrolling the country from San Diego to San Luis Obispo, repairing and replacing broken or defaced signs. The secretary of the club is anxious that motorists should report to headquarters all



One the "Tourist Tour", Noon Control at Escondido

penalization has been admirably worked out by tenths of a point, so as to make it reasonably certain that a winner will be evolved, and yet no car be heavily penalized for repairs that are trivial and quite ordinary. The cars will be divided into five classes this year, as follows:

Class A—Cars listed at \$3,751 and upwards.

Class B—Cars listed at \$2,451 to \$3,750 inclusive.

Class C—Cars listed at \$1,751 to \$2,450 inclusive.

Class D—Cars listed at \$1,000 to \$1,750 inclusive.

Class E—Cars listed at \$999 and under.

Cars competing for the Glidden trophy must consist of a regular touring chassis, mounted by a full touring body and carrying four passengers, or equivalent ballast. For the Hower trophy any regular stock chassis, mounted by a runabout body carrying at least two persons may compete. Any stock chassis mounted by a miniature tonneau and carrying four persons, or the equivalent ballast, may compete for the Detroit cup. Each class of entrants will have different running schedules, but the penalties will be the same for all.

cases they meet with of signs which require attention.

Mr. Howard Galloupe, the editor of Touring Topics, says that he has received a great many requests for information of tours and routes all the way from shore runs in Southern California to trips to Europe.

The local agency of the Diamond Rubber Co. has received the first demountable rims to be used by the company next season.

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By MAY RAMSEY THORN

Lady friends of the Orpheus Club members were entertained at the annual banquet held Tuesday evening at the Gamut Club. A feature of the entertainment was the presentation to Mr. Selby, the president of the club, of a pair of copper book racks suitably engraved, and to Mr. Elmer T. Marsh, a handsome fountain pen. Mr. Leo Bergin made the presentation speeches, and songs were sung by Messrs. Dunwell and Powers, several impromptu quartettes were given, selected from the club's past programmes. President Selby, speaking of the past season's work, commented on the fact that the club had sung at the Los Angeles High School, the Polytechnic High School, Dana Bartlett's Bethlehem Institute, the Long Beach Chautauqua, had given three concerts for their patrons, and that all the music had been memorized, a remarkable evidence of the work of Mr. Dupuy, the conductor.

"The Letters of Beethoven", compiled by Dr. A. C. Kalischer and lately translated by J. S. Sherlock, contain, it is claimed, all the letters of Beethoven already published together with a number of others which are now printed for the first time. The letters furnish a study in contrasts. Side by side with many that are full of noble sentiments are others full of trivialities of molehills that assumed the proportion of mountains in the eyes of the irritable correspondent. The singular discomfort of his bachelor housekeeping arrangements are brought vividly before the reader. He was constantly changing lodgings or servants, and seemed always to change for the worse.

Beethoven was an ardent republican and during the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte he cherished the belief that the great general had in mind the formation of a republic on the lines of Plato's great plan, and was only undeceived when Napoleon had himself proclaimed Emperor of the French. He had written his Sinfonia Eroica as a tribute to the Corsican, but after this shattering of his illusion refused to dedicate it to him.

It is supposed that Beethoven's love for the Countess Guilietta Guicciardi was the most serious of his many "affaires de coeur" and his letters to

her breath the most extravagant affection.

Dr. Kalischer brings forth evidence to show that the tender memory of Countess Guicciardi lingered in Beethoven's heart for many years after the cessation of their friendship.

Among many stories of this great genius which bring him more intimately before us, Dr. Kalischer tells the following:

"Beethoven, as is well known, was deaf. He had the queerest ideas about the origin of this affliction, persistently declaring that the doctors knew nothing about it; that they had treated him all wrong, and that the real seat of the evil lay in his stomach. For a time he used a brass ear trumpet, but, finding that it affected his brain, he took to a slate, on which his interlocutors had to write. His daily attendant was a sort of housekeeper, whom, however, he often sent on errands. Therefore it sometimes happened that visitors rang and knocked without the slightest result, because he did not hear them.

They simply opened one door after another until they found themselves in his presence. When made aware of their arrival he would step forward, slate in hand, to begin the conversation in the only way possible to him."

The Brahms Festival at Munich has been fixed to take place from the 10th to the 14th of September. Besides the Meiningen Hofkapelle and the Munich Musical Artists' Orchestra, the celebrated Gurzenich Choir will take part.

Following was the program given at one of the recent weekly musicales of the Van Stein Academy: Capriccio (Schutt), Clarence Bates; Dance (Hoffman), Fitzsimmons; Moment Musicales (Schubert), Payson; First Movement D major Sonata (Beethoven), Newkirk; Heller Study D Minor (Beethoven), Cassidy; Valse G flat (Chopin), Swearingen; Second Movement D major Sonata (Beethoven), Brown; Adagio in E (Haydn), Brigham; Impromptu (Moore), Skelton; Rhapsody B minor (Brahms), Roussakoy; Song Without Words (Eilenberg), Veronee; Third Movement C major Sonata (Haydn), Schouten.



The average daily attendance at the Fair at Seattle up to July 2 was over 22,000; July 3, 40,000; July 4 (Sunday), 37,000; July 5, 61,000. Over 840,000 visitors in all, to July 5.

Read "The German Way of Making Better Cities," by Sylvester Baxter, in the Atlantic Monthly for July.

I never saw a purple week
Until I saw this here one,
But I will bet it's vain to seek
A purpler Elk and Dear one.

—H. P. E.

The Chamber of Commerce at Port au Prince offers to place at the disposal of chambers of commerce, producers and manufacturers of the United States and its colonies a space in its rooms for the exhibition of their products.

The national railway lines of Mexico offer a special excursion rate of \$130 to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle; the itinerary includes stops at San Francisco and other coastal points, and allows ten days at Seattle.

Panama is to have an international exposition in 1915.

The Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress will take place from August 1 to September 30, 1909, at Rio de Janeiro; the United States delegate is Dr. W. J. S. Stewart of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

The object of the International Club of San Antonio, Texas, is to improve the social and business relations between Mexico and the United States. It has a membership of over 500 and includes in its honorary list of names those of General Porfirio Diaz and ex-President Roosevelt. The former presented the club with an almost life-size portrait of himself, and the Mexican government has provided an exhibit of Mexican products. If more organizations of

this kind were started in the states closely associated with the different Latin American republics, another step would be taken toward greater Pan-American accord.—From the June Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics.

A Paris contemporary has been instructing its readers how to live to a good age, drawing its conclusions from the lives and writings of distinguished men. Michael Eugene Chevreul, the celebrated French chemist, who lived 103 years, was always frugal in regard to his diet and considered a happy disposition to be an important factor contributing to his long life. Victor Hugo had a tablet on the wall of his house with the following: "Rising at 6, dining at 10, supping at 6, retiring at 10 make the life of man ten times ten." The secret of Moltke's health lay in his great moderation in all things. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson declared that those who wished to reach a century must neither smoke nor drink. They should eat sparingly of meat, work as little as possible by artificial light, trouble themselves little about making a fortune and never allow ambition to rule their lives.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THE LECTURE on "Benefits Attained from a Progressive Life" Sunday, 8 p. m., in Grant Hall, 720 South Grand avenue. Subject last Sunday was "After Death—What?" The audience was more than astonished. Free.

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Theatre

Mason

"The Servant in the House," presented by Henry Miller's associate players, begins a week's return engagement at the Mason Opera House next Monday night, with matinee on Saturday. Charles Rann Kennedy's famous play is well known to Los Angeles theatergoers, having been presented here just eleven months ago immediately after the long run at the Savoy Theatre in New York City.

Los Angeles saw the play before

Zealand and Australia. Charles Dalton and Ben Field, two of the original company who were not seen here last year, are now included in the cast. Geo. W. Wilson, Lizzie Hudson Collier and Wilfred Roger are also new to Los Angeles theatergoers, but have played their present roles during the winter season just past. The other members of the company continue in their former roles.

Belasco

George Ade's famously successful

"Plains," which is founded on one of Sir Gilbert Parker's stories of British Columbia. In "Pierre of the Plains," Richard Bennett will have the role of Pierre, which was played in New York City by Mr. Selwyn.

Majestic

With an augmented company the Morosco Musical comedians will offer an elaborate revival of "A Runaway Girl," as the second bill of the summer season at the Majestic. The comedy has not been seen here in several years and consequently will have almost the charm of novelty. Its popularity is attested by runs of 600 nights in London and 300 nights in Daly's theatre, New York. It opens tomorrow (Sunday) and continues through the week with the customary Wednesday and Saturday matinee performances.

In the Majestic production, which will be made under the very capable direction of Harry Girard, Agnes Caine-Browne will be seen in the name role; Mr. Girard as the head of the wandering players with whom she runs away and Percy V. Bronson as the young man with whom she falls in love. Prominently cast will be Miss Marie Nelson, Henry Stockbridge, Marjorie Dalton, Maybelle Baker, William Yerance, Maude Beatty, Grace Marvin, Emil Ballard, Edith Salyer, Harry Weil and Milton Dougherty.

Henry Stockbridge will play the important comedy part of Flipper, a jockey who dangles around after Lady Coodle's maid, Alice, played by Miss Nelson.

Burbank

"The Hypocrites," Henry Arthur Jones' powerful four act play, will be revived at the Burbank during the week beginning with the usual matinee tomorrow (Sunday) and including a matinee performance next Saturday. The drama was first seen in Los Angeles in May of last year when Edythe Chapman Neill played the important role of Mrs. Wilmore, which Mr. Morosco now entrust to Lillian Burkhart, Miss Burkhart having been especially engaged for the part. The character of Mr. Wilmore will be played by Bertram Grassby who has been "loaned" to the Burbank by the Shuberts for this one part. Neither Miss Burkhart nor Mr. Grassby are permanent additions to the company. In the current revival of the play William Desmond, Blanche Hall, Harry Mestayer, John W. Burton and H. S. Duffield will again be seen in the roles they assumed a little more than a year ago.

Grand

The Grand Opera House Stock Company will resume its operations

on the melodramatic field Monday night when a stirring play called "Kate Barton's Temptations," will be the offering. The story of the play is well told and the management of the Grand Opera House promises a most elaborate scenic investiture.

The principal role will be played by Miss Zora Bates, the new leading woman of the Grand Stock Company, while such popular favorites as Alice Lewis, Grace Rauworth, Harry Earl, George Webb, Robert Leonard and the other members of the Grand Company will be seen in roles in which their individual talents have full scope for display.

Following "Kate Barton's Temptations," the Grand Opera House Company will offer "In the Shadow of the Gallows," a melodrama that had a long and eminently successful career in the east, but which thus far has never been made known to local theatergoers.

Equine Note

"Why don't you try to drive that horse without profanity?"

"It wouldn't do any good," answered the canal boatman. "It ain't fair to the 'orse to ask it to start at its time o' life to learn a lot o' polite words."—Sketch.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"LIFE"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"LIFE"

Children's Sunday School

9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



Charles Dalton as Bob, the Drain Man in "The Servant in the House" at the Mason

any other city in America except New York, and will enjoy a return engagement several months before the play is presented for the first time in such important cities as Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Atlanta and other theatrical centers in the eastern and southern states.

This is positively the farewell appearance of Henry Miller's associate players in "The Servant in the House" in California as bookings arranged more than a year ago, will keep the celebrated organization in eastern and southern states for two more years, after which Henry Miller will send the present company and production on a tour of the large cities in New

drama, "The College Widow," will be played next week by the Belasco company. No play that has ever been written by a native dramatist has been more eminently successful and popular than this play that deals with college life in a small Indiana town.

The entire numerical strength of the Belasco Company will be seen in "The College Widow" and besides the regular members of the organization there will be over a score of specially engaged players, each of whom will be seen in a role of considerable importance.

Following "The College Widow," the Belasco Company will give the first performance in the West of Edgar Selwyn's play, "Pierre of the

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OUR MR. TAFT

Did the reader chance to discover a little discussion in these columns, several weeks ago, of "President Taft Down to Date?" If so, he will remember that it was devoted to the ancient inquiry, "Is he wid us or agin us," and it sounded a good deal like one who whistles as he passes the cemetery on a dark night.

Fundamentally we wanted to believe in Taft, because he had the right kind of training for the job, and because he had the "I. R." endorsement. But he was just then looking so horribly like a total loss that the judicial tone came a bit hard, and in fact squeaked in spots.

Now it is our time to gloat, if the stand-patter and the give-up-everything-for-a-tariff-on-my-product chap will please look in the other direction. The first big essential test has come, and Taft is with us. Not with us dubiously or conditionally, but emphatically and effectively.

Who's "Us"?

"Us" are the people that pay 90 per cent of the indirect taxation collected in this country—and who are pretty tired of it. Yes; we know all about that theory that some of us sometimes get some of it back. The Louisiana Lottery used to work that same way. Tom Jones over in the next county got a thousand dollar prize, but five hundred of us hereabout put up a dollar a month for years and years and never got a bean. The big rake-offs went to the management of the thing, and they got enormously rich and owned the legislature.

There is enough of "Us", if we ever get thoroughly waked up, to carry every election in the country by a majority of 5 to 1, or such a matter.

Look out for "Us", for if we ever get started we can make an avalanche look like a gentle fall of dew.

Just about the last people in the country to find out real public sentiment are the politicians. They are great believers in the whatever-has-been; and as a result they bring up pretty frequently in the has-been class themselves.

But one would think that even the politicians must know that the people want the indirect (tariff) taxes reduced. Partisanship cuts very little figure in the issue, for practically all the Republican papers of the country, except those openly and notoriously controlled by corporate interests, have declared in favor of revision downwards. The platform of the party was supposed to be clear enough—until Aldrich had the impudence to question it—but that there might be no doubt whatever, Mr. Taft, during the campaign and afterwards, declared his belief that tariff revision meant a reduction of the tax. The country was astounded when Mr. Cannon's men came through with a bill that had some few advances; and the people were angered beyond measure when Aldrich and his Senatorial manikins (including Flint

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and Perkins) piled several hundred more increases on top of that.

But the danger point is now passed. The President has spoken, and his language does not admit of any question as to what he means, nor of whether he is in earnest. He will veto the bill if put up to him in its present form. He wants free raw materials to stimulate (honestly not falsely stimulate) manufacturing, and he want no increases over the Dingley Act unless absolute necessity compels.

We must admit, too, that the President spoke at just the right moment. Both he and the public were entitled to know what each house of Congress would stand for. He used the Bunker Hill rule: "Wait until you can see the whites of their eyes, then fire."

Mr. Taft, we beg your pardon for feeling a bit impatient. Anyhow, we did not mention it in public. You see Teddy had so accustomed us to a yell and a roar before he got into action, and he was always such a Johnnie-on-the-spot for promptness. Your style is different—more becoming to a man of judicial gravity and avoirdupois.

It is not only the question of honest tariff reduction—that is important, but nevertheless a detail—it is the great issue of the interests vs. the people. "On which side, Bezonian, speak or die!" A clear line-up is coming. No man in public life will be allowed to escape it. Up to the time he surrendered to the Aldrich program, we were uncertain about Flint. But we know him now—just as we know Beveridge and the brave dozen who dared to stand up against partisan taunts and vote to protect the people from more robbery.

But, soft you now! We had almost forgotten something.

We have had some discussion here of the lemon tariff and the price Flint was paying for it.

Did the reader happen to notice in the dispatch what the President said to Hayes of California, who was in the delegation from the Representatives that called at the

White House and received the now famous ultimatum?

When it was Hayes' turn to spiel, he held forth on the iniquity of reducing the tax on—what do you think? Why, iron ore, to be sure.

We produce so much iron ore in this state!

And then Taft turned on him with that naughty little twinkle at the corner of his eye and said:

"I guess what you are after is a tariff on lemons."

Saw right through it, didn't he?

Evidently we have a President with an exquisite sense of humor, and that is a good sign in itself.

* * *

THE NEW BASIS OF HOPE

Some people are entirely satisfied with things as they are in this world, because having secured a good portion for themselves, they can be calmly indifferent to the troubles of others. These people fortunately are few in number, although their names are spread before us in the newspapers by reason of the imposing elegance of the stys in which they live, and the golden luxury of the troughs out of which they eat and grow fat.

But the vast majority of the thinking, feeling people of the world know well enough that things are not as they should be in the affairs of men.

Who has the impertinence to ask us to be satisfied when we know: that society is rich enough to abolish poverty; that most contagious diseases could be stamped out of existence by concerted effort; that 90 per cent of all crime could be abolished in two generations, if rightly dealt with; that over-production of anything useful is impossible; that panics are the business man's fit of hysterics; that most sickness is unnecessary; that strikes and riots are relics of personal warfare—like duelling; that child labor is a social crime, and that the vast majority of the people of this nation want honest government, clean beautiful cities in which to live, and education and proper protection for their own and all others' children.

We admit that some consolation is to be had from the fact that most things are not so bad now as they were half a century ago. Why, at that time, 1859, slavery still existed in one-third of the Union, graft was universal and unchallenged in the cities, men killed each other in duels, surgery was another name for blood poisoning, and we did not know whether we had a national government or not.

Poor sort of consolation that, however. The friend who tells us not to mind the boil, because he knew a man once that died of a carbuncle, does not make much of a hit with us.

Hope is the dearest possession of the human heart. Soft and easy it carries us over the rough spots. Without it, life would be

almost intolerable. How can the man of brain and heart endure to look out over the vast festering heap of crime, filth and misery, of ignorance, sickness and degradation that lies almost at his very door, and say, "There is no hope; it must always be thus—and perhaps even worse."

No, no; none of us believe it. That way madness lies. It is enough to endure that we can help so little, but if we may not hope—Oh, no; not that!

Three roads lead out from this awful tangle. Each has its guides pointing the way.

"Come with us," say the preachers. "We will show you a land where the streets are golden and the houses of jasper. You shall enter it by the gate of Death. Endure this life and its troubles patiently; be just, kind and good, and the reward will come to you in the next life, where the last shall be first, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

"But what about this life?" you ask.

"If everyone will do right, all will go well in this life also, and we shall then have the new Jerusalem on this earth."

"Come with us," say the Socialists. "We have a plan for a complete reorganization of society, with the community owning the means of production. It is absolutely new and has never been used yet. All that is necessary to carry it out is to get a majority of the votes of the country in favor of it, and then work out some of the little details that may have been overlooked; but if we are right in theory we know it must come out all right in practice, and if you will let us explain—"

"But wait a moment," you cry out. "Must we put off all hope of betterment until the slow and timid old world is ready to vote for the plunge into your new experiment? Can't we use parts of your scheme, or is it of necessity the whole thing or nothing?"

The answer comes in a fierce babel of discordant voices out of which you can distinguish little else than the epithets "Opportunist," "Extremist," "Compromiser," "Traitor" and "Dreamer." You turn away hopeless of any early solution from that quarter. A beautiful dream that may come true tomorrow—but we are living in today.

"Come with us," say the Practical Reformers. "We can't offer you any short cut to Paradise here or hereafter. We admit that our road is long and rocky, full of brambles and pitfalls, and that progress will be very slow at the start. Nevertheless, we have, with the aid of these Social and Economic Experts, worked out a pretty clear program or chart, and we know approximately what we are trying to do, who our enemies are, where the goal lies, and what it contains for the human race. And although the way is long, there is work enough for you to make you forget your fatigue and—which is more important—to make you endure more patiently the thought of all the sorrow and suffering by which you are surrounded."

"This begins to sound good," you say. "Tell us more."

"We take the world as we find it," they answer, "and our work begins—everywhere, always—with conditions as they are. Thus the foundations, while not always beautiful perhaps, and certainly not ideal, are nevertheless solid and reliable. All our theories and our hopes, all our efforts and achievements begin and end with the people themselves. The only thing in this world that we believe in without reservation is Democ-

racy. Everything goes back to that. Either the people go forward with us, or we wait until they are ready to come. Sometimes we get behind the crowd and shove, sometimes we run ahead and urge them on; but always we are with them, and they occupy, and never surrender, the ground that is gained."

"And you expect to abolish all poverty, crime, disease and ignorance?" we ask eagerly.

"No!" they shout back. "Not in a thousand years. We are not Abolitionists. We are Reductionists. Does vaccination abolish smallpox or the quarantine abolish cholera? But society is no longer rent and torn to fragments by those diseases. Look at that fat-headed Polonius over there, with the big watch seals and the grey side whiskers. He is perfectly happy when he can get some one to listen to him while he says over and over, 'You can't abolish poverty until you change human nature.' He really thinks he is doing something profound when he brays that way. Who wants to abolish poverty? We would not for anything in this world deprive the well-to-do of the satisfaction they feel in contemplating poverty—in the abstract. We intend to keep a few just for samples—but the great horrid festering mass must go. There won't be any miracles, nor French Revolutions, nor war of classes, nor any clap trap of that kind—just plain statutes and ordinances dealing with such world-old questions as indirect taxation, sanitation, labor troubles, insurance, public work, education, care of children, protection to mothers, etc. The materials are all here at hand, and it needs only common sense to put them together. As for crime, disease and ignorance, they largely grow out of poverty. Crime is the result of society's neglect of the individual while he is young. The very worst disease now in existence—tuberculosis—can be practically wiped out in less than 20 years if we choose to have it so."

"And what is the first step for all this great program?" we ask.

"Good government. Philanthropy can help in the exploration work. Individuals can plan and experts can advise; but the great motive power is the government itself—national, state, county and city. These must be wrested away from the special interests that now control them and given over to the people. But that will come. It is almost here."

* * *

BOTTLED-UP OAKLAND

We recently described in these columns the condition of San Pedro, shut off from its own water front by the railway. Another California city that is in a similar condition is Oakland. Indeed, when the harbor contest was on, as between San Pedro and Santa Monica, the city of Oakland was constantly employed by the advocates of a free harbor as an example of a city whose water front had been allowed to fall into the hands of the Southern Pacific.

But the commercial opportunity offered to this coast by the Panama canal is waking up Oakland, and her people are actively canvassing the situation to determine how they are to tear themselves loose from the monopoly that has so long held them in its grip. Recently there has appeared a very lucid report on the legal status and the physical features of the Oakland water front by J. T. Flynn, who is consulting en-

gineer for the California River and Harbor League.

Mr. Flynn's conclusions are that there is ample opportunity for Oakland to recover most of what she seems to have lost, and to make good use of what is left. As a striking example of what can be done by people who are in earnest he puts forward Los Angeles.

"The one city on the Pacific Coast," says the report, "outside of San Francisco, that seems to have fully realized the commercial importance of the Panama canal, and the necessity of making timely preparation therefor, is Los Angeles. The Southern metropolis, which has not heretofore made any special claim to maritime greatness by reason of its inland location, now proposes to take in San Pedro and Wilmington, on the coast, twenty miles distant, under consolidation, and expend \$10,000,000 in the construction of modern docks, warehouses, terminals and belt line railroads, the entire system to be operated by the city."

"This is an ambitious undertaking, but it will pay and pay handsomely, not only through its direct earnings, but through the outside capital it will attract in the construction of electric and other feeders to the interior. With such a modern dock system, and the low tolls that will naturally prevail, together with the fact that it cuts off 300 miles each way on the Panama run, it will not only attract capital in the construction of electric or other feeders to the interior as far as Nevada, Arizona and even Utah, but will make several of the great transcontinental railroads, now working west in search of terminals, sit up and take notice."

"The people of Los Angeles, more than of any port on the Coast, seem to appreciate what the federal government has done for them, in the construction of a \$5,000,000 breakwater at San Pedro, and they now propose to help make a success of the nation's great \$300,000,000 canal enterprise, by furnishing cheap and ample dockage for the hundreds of ships that will employ that inter-oceanic highway. That sort of spirit would make a great city on the Desert of Sahara. Los Angeles has not grown by chance but by human effort."

The people of this city who fought a long fight with the Southern Pacific to save their harbor and are ready to fight just as long and as hard all over again if need be, will wish Oakland success in her effort to throw off the yoke.

* * *

UNIFORM COUNTY ACCOUNTING

State Comptroller Nye has called the attention of the county auditors of the state to the existence of a law that empowers him to prescribe the form in which they shall report to him, which would in effect make him prescribe the form in which they are to keep their books. He says that the reports now submitted do not correspond in the character of the items entered as between the various counties, whereby comparisons are impossible and accurate totals are not obtainable for the state.

He says in his circular letter to the auditors, that while he might, under the law, proceed to develop a plan which must be adopted by all counties, he prefers to put off action until he has heard from them as to what form or forms are best suited to local needs in order that the plan finally adopted may be satisfactory to all.

In a recent magazine article, William

Allen White, discussing the progress of real reform in the political institutions of the country, declares that the most effective of all fundamental reforms is that of correct accounting. He says, with entire truth, that this is the easiest opening for a new and improved order of things, because it commends itself almost without discussion to every intelligent man of affairs. And it blazes the way for a host of other reforms.

Most of the progressive Eastern States have laws prescribing in detail exactly how the counties, and in many cases the smaller municipalities also, shall keep their books. The effect of this arrangement has been to compel accurate and systematic accounting, and the mere presence in the county court house of a man competent to do that sort of work, if he enjoys, as he usually does, the confidence of his fellow citizens, helps to improve the condition of things.

* * *

THE CITY CLUB

In accordance with an arrangement between the Board of Governors of the City Club and the management of this paper, the Pacific Outlook will be regularly mailed hereafter to all the members of that organization.

This would seem to be a suitable occasion to explain for a second time that neither the City Club nor the Municipal League is in any way responsible for what appears in the Pacific Outlook; neither of those organizations have any direct or indirect interest in the paper, nor are they able to control its utterance in any way.

We speak of this because we do not expect to please everybody in the views we may present from week to week. There is a newspaper tradition that there never was but one publication that pleased everybody and it died, unfortunately, just before the first number appeared. The best any paper can do is to strike a fair average, to give the reader enough that pleases him to offset its occasional lapses when it says something that he does not approve. However, whether we go right or go wrong, we alone are responsible.

* * *

PRIVILEGE AND THE REFERENDUM

When the mob batters at the door of the jail, then the terrified prisoner clings to the sheriff from whom, but a little time before, he was seeking to escape.

Lord Roseberry, leader of the privileged classes of England, is demanding a referendum to the people on the law recently passed by Parliament fixing a tax on land. A matter of such vast importance should not be acted upon, he thinks, without learning the sentiment of the voters at large.

The new tax is denounced by the aristocracy and the great landowners, as the entering wedge of Henry Georgeism. It is not a heavy tax, to be sure, but it is universal, and it will allow the English Government to open a set of books—the like of which it never possessed before—in which will show who owns the land, what it is worth, and what share—if any—it bears of the burden of taxation. This is, indeed, a matter of profound importance. It is the first step of a possible economic revolution.

Defeated, frightened almost in despair, the English aristocracy turns at the last ditch and holds out its trembling hands appealingly—and to whom? Why, to the people. Let these be a referendum, they cry.

Surely the people will not be so cruel as to vote to tax us!

It is amusing, pathetic and disgusting. And it is the forerunner of a similar form of appeal that we shall presently listen to in this country.

No doubt, because it has been fairly liberal with soap and blankets for the poor, the English aristocracy sees itself as the idol of the people. It is surrounded by flunkies, snobs, cringing tradespeople, and submissive tenants. What does it know of the real people and their sentiments? Were it anything but a revenue measure, the House of Lords would stand, just as our own Senate stands, like a stone wall against the assault upon privilege. But the Lords cannot help them, nor the crown, for it is no longer a political factor. There remains only the people to whom the aristocracy would turn for one last grand wheedle—but in vain. The referendum will not be granted, and if it were, it would of course go against the plea of privilege.

For the present the "Interests" hate and fear the referendum in this country. All direct legislation and even the related forms like the recall and the direct primary are taboo with them. They do not want the rule of the people. They want things managed by dummies who are ruled by bosses, and the bosses are financed and controlled by the "Interests" themselves. This is worked easily enough by playing on the partisan sentiment of the voters—just as the Russian reactionaries work their "programs" by stirring up the religious bigotry of the people.

But suppose the people should at last fall to the game, refuse to be led off by the false partisanship scent, and should begin to elect honest, aggressive, independent men to office. And suppose again that those new men, coming fresh from the people, and all alive to the wrongs of the past should endeavor to get back for the cities what they have lost, should undertake reprisals, in short, from the camp of Privilege. This is not a violent nor an unreasonable assumption. Ten years hence exactly the state of affairs that we describe will be prevailing at many points of the compass.

And what then will the Interests do, that now fight the entrance of direct legislation? They will throw themselves upon the Referendum as a long lost brother. Their arms will be about the people's neck, and they will plead with them tearfully. Already there are signs of a changed attitude. The cloud no larger than a man's hand has appeared over the horizon, and their eyes are leveled anxiously in that direction. Smooth corporation managers are offering to take the people along with them. Foxy ones are announcing their intention to withdraw from politics. But when the storm breaks those whom they now sneeringly refer to as "The Peepul" will suddenly become their dearest friends, and direct legislation a cherished boon.

* * *

GOOD WORK

The municipality of Los Angeles has recently passed through a serious strain and come out with credit. For the space of more than a week there was an addition of one in five to its population, and at intervals during that time the increase ran as high as one in three. There were six days of almost continuous celebration, and three great pageants when the streets in the busi-

ness center were massed solidly with people.

Our guests seem to have been well pleased with the treatment that was accorded them. The weather from beginning to end was absolutely ideal, with a minimum temperature of 65 to a maximum of 75. Through most of the day time of the week the temperature was 71 or 72. There was of course no rain and no wind.

The weather, however, is not strictly speaking, a municipal function. It is in the hands of the United States Government! But the policing, the care of the streets, the sanitary regulations—these are matters for which we are entitled to take credit to ourselves if they are well done.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the municipality made a fine record during the Elks week. Chief of Police Dishman and Street Commissioner Humphreys have come in for all sorts of bouquets. The streets were kept clean and in beautiful order. Immediately after each parade a corps of extra cleaners were sent into the streets and the litter was soon out of the way. Even the sidewalks were swept, and the streets were scrubbed. And before the Elks came, vacant lots were cleared, and neglected trees and dirty sidewalks in the residence district were put in order.

The hardest problem of all fell to the lot of the Chief of Police, but he unquestionably made good. His men were alert, capable and polite. Few arrests were made, and there were few complaints of wrongdoing.

Some time before the Elks came, a movement was started among the so-called "liberal" element for a "wide-open" town during the week of their stay. An appeal was made to Mayor Alexander and the police commission that they urge council to pass an ordinance allowing the saloons to stay open all night and Sundays. The Mayor responded with an emphatic utterance in which he defended the Elks from the imputation which the request involved. Had such a policy been followed it would have been at once an insult to the Elks and an injury to the city; and no such record could have been made as we now enjoy contemplating.

* * *

EDITORIAL COMMENT

From the way some of the interests are shying at the proposed corporation tax, one would be justified in thinking they have not yet been able to think out a plan whereby the consumer may be made to pay it.—Washington Herald.

Our national income is ample. It is our national outgo that is foolish and wasteful.—Rochester Herald.

An effort is being made to get Wilbur Wright on the platform, probably to lecture on "How to Rise in the World."—Atlanta Constitution.

If Mr. Taft expects to save the life of his income-tax constitutional amendment it might be well for him to relieve Mr. Aldrich as night nurse and watch by its bedside himself after dark.—New York World.

At first sight, Shakespeare would seem to have been omitted from Dr. Eliot's list, but all that is best of him is there, of course, under Bacon's Essays and New Atlantis.—New York Evening Post.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Everybody is gratified over the fact that the bids for the great viaduct and bridge at Buena Vista street and Downey avenue come well within the estimates.

The city is now—according to a report of Commissioner Humphreys—caring for 514 miles of streets of which 64.5 are permanently improved (paved), 28.5 graveled and oiled and 160.5 graveled.

Sane Fourth for Us. Los Angeles will join the list of "Sane Fourth" cities next year. An ordinance has passed ruling out firecrackers or other explosives including blank cartridges. Fireworks are allowed only at public exhibitions. Not only the use but also the sale of these articles is prohibited.

A Sanitary City. Galveston recently received from Europe a shipment of 160 barrels of crude carbolic acid which will be used to destroy mosquitos and germs. Having put the city government in pretty good order by the commission system, the people of Galveston now propose to make their city a model of cleanliness and sanitation.

Garbage Gathering at Night. The city of Perth Amboy in New Jersey will try the experiment which has been tried and abandoned in many cities—that of collecting the garbage at night. Under extraordinary conditions it is sometimes a success, but as a rule it is found impractical. The collectors make darkness the excuse for all sorts of carelessness.

The Playground Commission will open two new vacation playgrounds on July 26th, one at the San Pedro Street School, corner of Eighteenth street, and the other on Thirtieth street just west of Main; this will make five vacation playgrounds now in operation, in addition to the three regular places of recreation.

The membership of the League of Justice is increasing rapidly, and Mr. Haines W. Reed, the secretary, says that for the most part the increase is voluntary. Next week a statement of the purposes of the League will be issued, and an educational campaign launched to teach higher ideals of civic honesty.

License Tax Collection. It is to be hoped that council will go to the bottom of the issue between the police department and the tax collector's office, and settle it, not on the basis of politics, nor of keeping a job for somebody, but for the city's best interest. If the police department can do the work without extra expense to the city, why continue the present arrangement?

Marking Municipal Automobiles. Like every other city in the Union, New York has been buying many automobiles for municipal use, and has had the usual experience that they are used for other than municipal purposes. It now proposes to so distinguish the city's machines by color and by lettering that they can be seen and recognized from afar. This, it is believed,

will put a good deal of a damper upon joy riding at night and the Sunday family picnic. This city is accumulating automobiles at a rapid rate. Paint is not very expensive. These propositions are worth considering.

Oil and Natural Soil. After four or five years of experiment with working oil into the natural soil of the street, the city authorities have decided that there shall be no more of it, and that hereafter six inches of gravel or crushed rock with oil worked into it shall form the basis of street improvement other than regular paving. In this connection we today publish the report of Inspector Humphreys.

Sad Case of Congestion. The Board of Health has decreed that milk containing more than 500,000 germs to the cubic centimeter is dangerous to health. A cubic centimeter is about one-thirtieth of a cubic inch—about half of the first joint of your little finger—if you have a small hand. It would seem impossible that even as many as 500,000 beings could dwell in that much space and maintain any kind of decent sanitary arrangements.

Return to Waring's Method. When Col. Waring was in charge of New York's streets he organized the children to help in the work. Tammany characterized this as a "sissy proposition," and when the Low administration went out the children were disbanded. At last, after eight years, the street authorities have decided that they must have popular assistance to keep the city clean, and they are again organizing the children.

The Recall a Century Ago. Someone writing in the Hearst papers calls attention to the fact that the recall as an institution came into the discussion over the framing of the constitution of the United States. Delegate Luther Martin of Maryland is quoted as objecting to a six-year term for United States Senators, unless it was coupled with some species of recall. He mentions the fact that the delegates his own state, or colony, had been sending to the Federation Congress held office under a provision by which they might be recalled at the will of their constituents.

The School House for all the People. The success which has attended the New York plan of throwing open the school houses at night for the use of the adults of the neighborhood has led to the adoption of that plan in many other cities. The city has a large investment in its school property, and there is no reason why it should be idle any part of the twenty-four hours when it might be in use. The modern city school house is usually supplied with an assembly hall seating all the way from 100 to 1000. Some of these are supplied with stage paraphernalia for theatricals, are well adapted for concerts and lantern shows; and this assembly room and other rooms in the building can be used for meetings of all sorts and for neighborhood centers. New York has a vast system of lectures, lantern shows and other entertainments of an instructive and useful charac-

ter that has developed through this general use of the school buildings. This is a form of civic enterprise that has not been worked out as yet in Los Angeles, as there has been apparently but little demand for it; but in the planning of public school houses it should be carefully considered.

A Model City at Washington. Together with the proposition for the establishment of a Department of Public Health with a cabinet officer, and the undertaking by the National Government of a determined campaign against all contagious diseases, comes the suggestion that Congress shall make such appropriations for the city of Washington as will make it a model for other cities to follow. This would involve absolute cleanliness, the abolition of slums, a high standard of both municipal and private improvements and a splendid development of all forms of civic beauty. It was on this kind of a dream that Washington was originally laid out.

The Water Commissionship. The Mayor has sent to council notice of the removal of General M. H. Sherman from the Water Board, and has announced his intention of substituting Major H. T. Lee. Council has deferred action for one week, for the purpose, it was said, of giving General Sherman a chance to resign. It would be difficult to conceive of a more admirable nomination to fill this vacancy than that of Major Lee, who has been appropriately called the "Secretary of State of Los An-

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geles." He is thoroughly conversant with water matters, having for many years served the city as counsel on water issues. He is of the highest type of citizenship—prudent, courageous, practical and ready to work. There does not live among us a man to whom the community owes more.

Consolidation. The register has closed for San Pedro and Wilmington, with a total number of voters for the former of 1461 and for the latter of 180. It is believed that over 1200 votes will be cast in the election at San Pedro and over 160 at Wilmington. From present indications the majority in favor of consolidation will be strong in both cities. Wilmington votes first—August 4th—and in that place there is practically no opposition. Thus when San Pedro comes to vote, it will be compelled to face the alternative of joining with Los Angeles or of witnessing the rapid upbuilding of Wilmington through improvements secured for it by Los Angeles, while San Pedro is thrown back on its own limited resources.

Book for Taxpayers. The city of Waterbury, Connecticut, issues a small book, 2½x5 inches in size, 17 pages in extent, that contains a line of information that our own citizens would find very valuable could a similar book be prepared for them. Its contents are thus summarized: how to list taxable property, the duties of assessors and the rights and duties of the taxpayer, the functions of the Board of Equalization, the general routine of assessors, boards and collectors in fixing and collecting the taxes, a full statement of water rates, sewer assessments, assessments for paving sidewalks, etc. It tells how and where to make complaints on all such matters and gives in detail the figures of assessments, tax levies and tax collections.

Consistency and Liquor Traffic. Mr. Graham of the Police Commission is disturbed over the inconsistency of allowing certain grocers to sell liquors and refusing the privilege to all others. If Mr. Graham intends to undertake the job of making our liquor legislation consistent, he certainly has plenty of work laid out for him. The whole business is a matter of compromise and "do the best you can." What right have we to say to 200 men: "You may conduct a retail liquor business," and to the 201st man: "You may not." It seems to be the best way—available just now—of holding this evil in check, but that is all that can be said in its favor. It certainly is not consistent.

Gambling Endorsed by City Council. The following members of the present city council believe that the practice of shaking dice for cigars is a good thing—at least they went on record to that effect last Tuesday: Blanchard, Clompitt, Lyon, Healy, Yonkin and Dromgold. The police commission asked council to extend the ordinance prohibiting dice shaking to include cigars as well as drinks; and explained that it was impossible to enforce the existing law when so many cigar stands were run in connection with bars, and when gambling is allowed at the cigar stands. Mr. Wallace and President Pease voted to comply with the request of the Police Commission, but the councilmen named above voted to the contrary. Nobody expects anything of Clam-

pitt. His vote and voice are usually in favor of drinking, gambling vice, bad government, and cheap politics. Fortunately the city is about done with him. Lyon and Healy come from sections of the city where "everything goes." But Dromgold, Blanchard and Yonkin are men who have at least rudimentary traces of conscience in these matters, and they come from wards where gambling is not regarded with favor. They should hear from their constituents on this point.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE NOTES

One of the most interesting phases of the work of the Woman's Municipal League is that which deals with the boys of the public schools as factors in civic improvement. This work is done through the Waring Juvenile Citizens' League, of which two posts have been established in this city.

Juvenile leagues were formed by Colonel Waring when he was commissioner of street cleaning, but after his death, interest in the organizations lapsed. Miss Marion Peters and other members of the Riverside branch of the Woman's Municipal League revived the juvenile leagues two years ago, and in honor of Colonel Waring the new associations were named.

Each post consists of as many boys of the neighborhood as can be interested, who report cases of omission or neglect as they see them in the municipal administration—such as unclean streets, blocked fire escapes, filthy lots or bad pavements. These reports are sent to the proper authorities, and usually correction is made. Posts are formed and members obtained by addresses in the public schools. Dues are five cents a month, a necessarily low amount because most of the boys of the juvenile leagues are poor.

Speaking of the work of the Waring Juvenile Citizens' League, Miss Peters said: "Our method of organizing was simple enough and no doubt would be feasible elsewhere. We went to the public schools and there appealed to the children by telling them what we planned to do. It is a necessary feature to provide some form of recreation or fun for them. We have found the gymnasium to be a most effective medium.

"Organization of the juvenile league is similar to that of the Woman's Municipal League, only upon a smaller scale, as the boys take up the work in their own neighborhood. Violations of ordinances are reported by the boys to their director, and, after a verification of these reports, they are communicated to the municipal department concerned with the particular complaint.

"Although our work thus far has been confined to the boys, we are anxious to take up similar work among the girls. Certain features of civic improvement work would be even more effective among girls."



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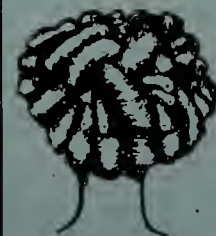
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Are Public Schools Charitable Institutions?

Margaret C. Graham

It may be salutary for those of us who are wont to boast of the superiority of our public school system to receive a shock now and then "lest we forget." But even the most pessimistic among us must have been stunned by the blow administered to our vanity in this respect by the recent action of the School Board of a city of such claims to enlightenment as Pasadena, in dropping from its list of teachers six women whose only offense was matrimony, retaining three whose husbands "were not physically able to support them."

Just why the profession of teaching should be singled out for these insults is difficult to decide. None of us in selecting a lawyer, a doctor, or even a minister, insist that he shall be as near the want mark as possible. Indeed, we are rather inclined to think that we are professionally better served by those who are not over-concerned with their personal cares, and to seek the service of the prosperous in preference to those who are financially harassed:

But it seems, in Pasadena at least, that the moment a teacher is suspected of following her profession from love of it, from genuine interest in and preference for it—indeed for any reason but the direct necessity—she is immediately to be discharged and some applicant substituted "who needs the money".

Naturally the more needy the more eligible. The more destitute the more desirable.

Some of us—fatuous persons—have hitherto cherished the belief that boards of education were expected to look after the interests of children and see that the best possible instructors are provided for them, and not to pry into the domestic status of families. But it would seem, in some cases at least, that they are not to pass upon the acquirements and ability of teachers, but upon the physical condition and financial standing of men!

In other words the woman who once brought testimonials as to her success and enthusiasm in her work, must now bring a sworn statement that her husband is "not physically able to support her." Just why a woman whose mind is divided by anxiety concerning an invalid husband should be considered a better teacher than one whose husband is in good health, is another of the many questions which we are unable to answer.

We know nothing whatever of the personnel of the teachers in question. Those discharged may have been inefficient and those retained of the highest efficiency. But if this is true, why not put the discharge and the retention upon the proper ground instead of subjecting the profession to this indignity?

We want the best among teachers,

not the most needy. Why cut ourselves off from the services of anyone who may prove superior, as we do by such childish regulations?

Logically this matter has no end. Not husbands alone, but brothers and fathers must be subjected to this investigation, lest some woman teacher be employed whose men-folk are "able to support her." The school board must become a commercial agency having to do with financial standing rather than educational matters, and our school system become entirely eleemosynary.

When shall we have done with such puerility! Is it not time that the honorable calling of the teacher be treated with becoming respect, and those who follow it estimated upon their merits, as are those of other professions?

Complaint has been made that men are unwilling to enter the profession. Men as a rule are not accustomed to charity and are disposed to resent it, and it is not likely that they will show great eagerness to enter a calling which thus publicly places itself upon the charity list.

Every blow at the dignity of the teacher lowers the standard of education, and every arbitrary regulation based upon external causes is such a blow.

School boards are not dispensing alms, and teachers are not objects of public charity. They are men and women whose devotion to a high purpose, requiring especial qualifications and preparation, entitles them to honorable treatment, even though married.

Good teachers are not easily found, and any restrictions save those that are moral and professional should not be placed upon their employment; the time spent by school boards in examining into the domestic and financial condition of applicants might be better employed in considering the really important matters of fitness and preparation too often neglected.

Intelligent women no longer desire to live in idleness and it is no disgrace for a woman to prefer teaching to housekeeping. It is merely a question for her and her husband to decide, and one with which the public has no concern.

We all know women of the highest character, whose loss to the cause of education would have been severely felt, who have reared creditable families and helped to maintain happy homes by teaching. Many who have profited by their instruction, or been associated with them and gained inspiration and help from their devotion, have reason to be grateful that no narrow-minded school board robbed us of their services.

Let us hope that Pasadena may soon remove this blot from her educational record.

Handling The People's Money

State Treasurer W. R. Williams spoke briefly last Saturday before the City Club on the methods prescribed by law for handling the funds of the State of California. The following are the main points of his very interesting statement.

* * *

Previous to the legislature of 1905 the laws required that all state money should be kept in the vaults of the state treasury in currency or gold. The legislature of 1905, however, passed a law permitting the treasurer to deposit the state funds in banks throughout the state. Because of some doubt as to the constitutionality of this measure nothing was done until 1907, after the people, in 1906, had voted to amend the state constitution to permit of the change in handling the state's money, when another act was passed to cure the defects of the first one.

On July 9, 1907, the first deposit in the banks was made. There is now \$4,700,000 in 129 banks throughout the state, and about one and a half million in the treasury vaults. This produces an income of \$55,000 to \$60,000—earnings never previously made.

The law still requires the treasurer to keep enough money on hand to meet current expenses. While the present law is an improvement over the old one, we are still far behind some eastern states in our methods of handling the state money. We are not allowed by law to disburse the funds from the banks, but must disburse in gold or currency from the state treasury. We must actually move the money itself to Sacramento, and thence to its destination. This makes it necessary to bring the money in from the banks to the treasury at Sacramento, and this cost is expensive.

Furthermore this method is very inconvenient to the payees. A justice of the supreme court, for instance, must get some one to receipt for his warrant at Sacramento, and transmit the money to him—a very clumsy procedure.

The present law gives the state treasurer too much power. After depositing the money in the banks there is nothing but his own whim to prevent him from calling it in from any or all the banks, should he choose, and this would have a demoralizing effect on business if he chose to take advantage of his power. It is unwise to allow the Treasurer to have \$4,700,000 to call in at any moment.

For instance, there were \$3,000,000 on deposit when the flurry came on in 1907. The Treasurer decided not to call it in, because it would be too disastrous to the state. But under the law I might—on any whim—have done just that.

We should give the state treasurer the power to pay deposits by checks,

and we should also accept checks in payment of taxes. In the east, the receipt and disbursement of all moneys is through the banks. It is handled just as it would be by any private person. The State Treasurer is not permitted to keep money more than three days before depositing it.

The Treasurer, Governor and Comptroller of this State are all in favor of change to a businesslike method. Bills have been prepared to that end and presented, but were not passed—I don't know why.

At any rate it is a very serious mistake to handle money as we do. To take so much money out of circulation is, in itself, very trying to the business of the State. There are always from one to two millions in reserve in the State Treasury—not earning a cent of interest. Besides that, there are very heavy express charges for moving State moneys to and from Sacramento. The charges for moving the funds of a single one of our State institutions, for instance, was \$1100.

We could have a much more favorable market for our bonds if the requirement were not made of delivering the gold in Sacramento.

A business basis for public moneys—that is what we seriously need.

The City Beautiful

They builded a city, a model one,
And the builder said, when his work
was done—

"Behold a city wherein shall dwell
A happy people to rule it well."
Then he went his way with light-
some heart,
For well he had played the builders'
art.

The years rolled by e'er he came
again,
But ah, what a change met his vision,
then.

Sin held ward at the city's gate
And its people were torn with lust
and hate;
For corruption ruled, with debauched
train,
Where he had planned that right
should reign.

Then he, in his anger, destroyed it
all—
Street and gate and palace hall—
For he said, "It is not within walls
of stone
That the city beautiful finds its own;
But its strength and beauty ne'er de-
parts
When honor and truth rule its peo-
ple's hearts."

R. S. S.

THE PEOPLE'S LOBBY

At the meeting of the City Club last Saturday there were two valuable addresses made. State Treasurer Williams told how the State's money is handled, and a report of his speech will be found elsewhere in this issue. The following are extracts from the address of the other speaker, Senator Miguel Escondido of Riverside and the thirty-ninth district. His subject was "The People's Lobby."

What is the necessity for a lobby at Sacramento? A lobby cannot be defended on general principles—no lobby whatever. This is a representative form of government we have, and our legislators are presumed to represent their constituents and know their needs and wishes. Surely, then, the legislator should be trusted to act as such representative. If he is not trusted, or if he doesn't so act, our remedy is pointed out in the basic law of the land—our remedy is the ballot. If the people would really use the ballot (incidentally a few blackmailers in the newspaper business) there would be no need for such a thing as a lobby. The sort of support every legislator ought to have, would then be behind him at home in his district. That is the only sort of lobby which ought to be necessary—an active, wide-awake constituency in every district. But unfortunately, another kind is, as yet, very needful.

It has been the fashion for the last ten years to denounce legislatures and legislators. But there have been many good men at Sacramento, and it is hard to see why they should be condemned with the bad men, in an all-embracing denunciation. The man who really knows always discriminates, and the members of a people's lobby investigating on the spot, know, and they discriminate. And that is where the virtue of the people's lobby comes in.

The people's lobby is an uncomputed star in the political heavens. It is a sort of intruder, and no wonder it was so considered and opposed by the lobbies of special interests. Now, since it is here, I think it will be conceded by any fair minded person that the people have as much right to be represented at Sacramento, or have a lobby there, as the Royal Arch, the gamblers, the medical associations, dental associations or woman suffragists.

But it takes the legislator a little time to learn how to discriminate among lobbies. His first meeting with a typical one is a disillusionment. It seems every man who voted for or helped to elect him imagines that the legislator is there for the sole purpose of representing that man individually. That rare specimen the "newspaper boss," the "interests" and all the rest—each with its ax to grind—make every effort to have the legislator turn the

grindstone. On the other hand, his constituency at large expects him to "do things." They demand action, they expect him to "make good," to accomplish something. If he fails, he is ridiculed and scorned. If he "does things" he is immediately put down in the machine class.

If the legislator "lines up" he is criticized, and if he does not he is defeated. No wonder that he is disillusioned.

Now, I believe that the majority who go to Sacramento are honest in intent. But it is a condition which confronts them—not a theory. Remove the condition and the evil will disappear; and I think the legislators would most of them welcome that change.

And there has been a change, already. The days of Colonel Mazuma and Mme. Murray, the days of poker games and so forth, are going or gone. But notwithstanding all this increased respectability, you will find—lobbies.

What makes them formidable? I will tell you. The spirit of the lobby is the lobbyist. At Sacramento he does not stand alone: he has the "interests" behind him, and it is this that makes him and his lobby formidable.

There is the liquor lobby for instance—strong, powerful; receiving a cordial treatment which the anti-saloon element was not fortunate enough to get. It was a common sight to see the representatives of the Royal Arch and their attorneys on the floor of the legislature, while a respectable gentleman, a preacher, unfortunate enough to represent the other side, had to take the balcony, and was obliged to hear himself characterized as a lean and hungry Prohibitionist and professional agitator. It seems that some legislators resented the presence of the reverend gentleman, who represented people who thought they ought to have the right to exercise local option.

Again, the racetrack gamblers had a lobby. You all know about that—it was a powerful and shrewd lobby with plenty of money. It was openly stated that large sums of money were offered for votes. It was an open secret that at one time they only lacked two votes to win, yet when the votes were counted they only had seven. Now, what was the reason? Later on I think I shall demonstrate why this lobby was near its desired end, yet failed.

And finally, it was said that there was another lobby; that gum-shoe committees were everywhere; that they were Heney's men; that they belonged to Hunsaker and Lissner. But I had rather take the word of the gentleman who was in charge of that lobby; and I am going to explain the mystery by reading to you from a copy of the Pacific Outlook for May 8, 1909:

"Contrary to the popular belief, the people's lobby was not a one-man institution. Realizing that much of its work to be effective must be done secretly, it established one man as its executive head at Sacramento. But much of the real work was done by men employed about the capitol in various ways. Some of these men were there as accredited representatives of well known newspapers; some clerks of committees—some were engaged in confidential capacities as attaches on one house or the other. All were faithful to the trust imposed in them. So far as can be learned, not one 'leaked.' Some of these attaches of the people's lobby (all but three of whom served the cause without hope of pecuniary reward) knew nobody else connected with the novel institution excepting its recognized head and the office employees. The organization was far from perfect, but its limited equipments contained no faulty material. The structure held firm to the last."

No doubt that is correct. It was this espionage deterred the other lobbies from carrying things with a high hand. It was this close watch frustrated the plans of the race track gamblers. The sleuths of the people were out, and attempts to use money would have been found out.

The charges of unfairness brought against the gentleman who had charge of the lobby were caused by irresponsible and blackmailing newspaper men with an ax to grind, who wanted to get even with some representative or other. The people's lobby gave the facts, which the blackmailers twisted and distorted to suit their purpose.

Members generally want to do right, whatever that portion of the public which is educated by a spiteful press may think. And so it was with the misrepresentations of the people's lobby. It would not be in accord with human experience if such an institution did not meet with some opposition.

The investigation—what became of that? Well, the investigation was never investigated. The apparent cause of the whole rumpus was a letter, in words to this effect:

"Hon. — —, Member of the Assembly. Dear Sir: The Committee notes that you were absent during the roll-call on the Walter-Otis racetrack bill. Will you kindly let us know the reason for your absence, so that we can enter it on our permanent record. Yours very truly, G. B. Anderson."

This was the ground for much wrath that was made to look righteous, on the part of certain members. But at any rate the people's lobby got out of the hubbub a wide publicity which it could not otherwise have secured.

There may be some who believe the people's lobby and the Direct

Legislation league were one and the same. This is an error. They were not the same. I believe this impression spread abroad from the fact that the people's lobby worked for the measure known as senate constitutional amendment No. 6, providing for the initiative.

The work of the people's lobby was twofold.

First, to make public through the press of the country and civic organizations all over the state the individual records of the members of the legislature.

Second, the gathering into permanent shape and form the records of the members of the legislature for future use.

The most powerful weapon of the lobby was publicity. One hundred and fifty-nine newspapers throughout the state received and published its letters sent out from Sacramento. Fifty-one out of this number were daily newspapers, the rest were weeklies and semi-weeklies. The information contained in these letters was sent without adding coloring matter or "doping" in any particular.

I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I venture to say that the people's lobby has come to stay. The history compiled during the last session may retire to the rear several legislators who believed themselves to be the whole legislature of California.

In the hands of the right men, properly handled, the people's lobby will retire to private life all lobbies whose work is against the interest of the people. It will keep the people in touch with their representatives, and tell what they are doing; also pick out the bugs in the bills and point out the way to exterminate them.

I do not know who they are, but I wish the gentlemen behind the people's lobby would look into the method of presenting bills, resolutions, etc. At the last session there were presented 1351 Senate bills, and 1451 Assembly bills—nearly 3000 bills and resolutions in both houses. It is beyond the power of a Daniel Webster or a Julius Caesar to examine each of such a multitude of bills and vote right on each.

The suggested Committee on Bills—a committee to "lick into shape" and properly present all proposed legislation—is well worth working out.

A bifurcated session has also been suggested: a portion of the session to be devoted exclusively to the introduction of bills, and the remainder to their consideration, rejection or passage. This is an excellent idea.

Something in the spirit of these two propositions is imperatively needed. Meantime I often wonder that we have as good legislation as we really have. The bills are made

(Continued on Page 15)



What Shall We Do With Our Streets?

An Important Statement by Inspector of Public Works,
W. M. Humphreys



The following letter officially conveys to the Board of Public Works and to the Council, the matured opinion of the Inspector of Public Works, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, on the worthlessness of oiled streets in such a city as Los Angeles. It should be of interest to everybody, at least to everyone who owns a lot in a residence district, since Mr. Humphreys makes it clear how much more expensive such streets are than is generally supposed. We reproduce his letter in full, and commend it to the careful attention of the public.

Honorable Board of Public Works,
City of Los Angeles.
Gentlemen:—

I desire to present for your consideration the matter of initial street improvement with the hope that the Board of Public Works and the Honorable City Council may arrive at some definite fixed policy looking to better streets than now prevail.

Of the 514 miles of streets now being maintained by the city 280 miles are graveled, and 169.5 are for the most part natural soil oiled streets. Of the 280 miles of graveled streets many of them, with a reasonable amount of care, will be in service for years to come, but one by one they are going out of commission and becoming an excessive burden to the city and will remain so until rebuilt. Had we a record of the cost of maintenance of every street, which we are now prepared to keep, we would find that some streets are requiring a greater amount of repairs than should be equitably allowed to the same, and this information would furnish some evidence as a cause for the reconstruction of such streets.

The question is, under what specifications shall these streets be reconstructed?

Of the 169.5 miles of natural soil oiled streets I wish particularly to speak. At the time this class of construction was inaugurated it was unanimously believed by all familiar with the subject that the ideal material for resident road construction had been found. It has taken only a few years to prove the fallacy of this assumption. Excepting the real estate promoters and the oiled road contractor it now has no place in our favor.

Consider specification No. 60 under which this work was permitted. It requires three applications of 70% asphalt oil; each application one gallon to the square yard; the first two applications cultivated into the soil four inches deep, the last six inches; then tamped with a roller tamper. Now three gallons to the square yard with oil at \$1.10 per barrel means, on a forty foot roadway, that the owner of every 50 foot lot has incorporated \$8.35 worth of assumed road material into his street. Results: If three gallons to the square yard happens

to be just the right amount for this particular soil (and there is a considerable difference in the amount of oil required by one kind of soil as compared to another) then we will get a road which if not used will stand beautifully for several years.

Ample time is thus afforded our hustling real estate subdividers to unload before destruction takes place, but the purchaser who believes he has acquired a piece of property the streets to which are to be perpetually maintained by the city, has a subsequent awakening.

There are a few locations where it would seem that specification No. 60 might be justifiable, but in 95% of the cases, 60 is inadequate for a fair amount of traffic, and does not give a reasonable return on the investment, not to mention the matter of maintenance. Such roads are not only subject to, but are easily susceptible to every ailment known to bad roads, they are nothing more than good strong bluffs.

This matter has become quite acute at this time for the following reasons: On the outer limits of our city, in every direction, particularly to the south, there are miles of this class of construction, now in various stages of decay. A few of them have to be sprinkled, many have received the annual spring clean-up; but as to maintenance or repairs, nothing has been done except on a few of the most important streets. The people are clamoring for relief; they claim the work has been done under specifications adopted by the city; and that, as owners of property and taxpayers, they are not receiving the fair proportion of maintenance due them. If it is the desire of the Honorable City Council to maintain these streets, the Street Department of course stands ready to undertake the work; but it means an enormous additional burden not heretofore contemplated or provided for.

The other side of this question is presented by the real estate subdivider. At this time we have several applicants before us asking permission to do work under 60 or 61. 61 requires an addition of 2 inches of gravel to specification 60. These people are strong and influential, they present their case in the most plausible manner.

Permit me to quote the language of a representative of one company which has just finished floating a very successful subdivision, and now desires to make an addition to the same. His claim is that they have purchased a large tract of agricultural land paying as high as \$3400.00 an acre for part of it; that they have started several houses on this tract; that the work which they will do will open up this farm country, increasing the assessable value of property, and provide homes for people who could not stand the burden of high

grade street improvements; that specification 60 or 61 is ample for the location, as testified by streets of the same construction in the same location, now in good repair after nearly three years service; and that they are doing business on such a close margin that a higher grade of improvements would compel them to abandon the enterprise.

Our Engineer, Mr. Hamlin, has prepared an estimate of the cost of various classes of construction applied to the former subdivision of the aforesaid company and also to their proposed extension. I enclose the same herewith. It is highly instructive, covering the cost of curbs, gutters, crosswalks, sidewalks, grading, etc. From it, we figure that their proposed extension of 32,005.6 front feet would cost \$86.00 for every 50 lot under specification 60, and \$103.00 per 50 foot lot under specification 79, the difference in the cost being in roadway improvement.

Specification 79 requires an addition of 3 inches of broken stone, rolled, to specification 60, and is infinitely better than 60. From this requirement of 79 we should increase the amount of broken stone, according to the importance of the location, up to a point where the cost too nearly approaches the cost of an asphalt surface, which would probably be 6 to 8 inches.

Within the past few years I have visited many of our largest eastern cities, studying park and boulevard systems. I do not recall a single instance where I found such poor streets in the resident districts as now exist in our city. I confess I swell with pride when showing my friends our recently constructed asphalt streets, but otherwise I have little else than apologies to offer.

I believe I can say that the average condition of the resident streets of Pasadena are better than we have here at home. I am informed by Mr. Hamlin that 8 inch macadam streets are quite general through the residence districts of Sacramento, and that there are 200 miles of macadam streets in Oakland.

The cheapest specification which we believe should be allowed is 81, this requires 1½ gallons of oil to the yard and 6 inches of gravel, rolled.

We are no longer a prehistoric relic, but a progressive modern city, and the boldness with which we are striking out in some directions only emphasizes the lethargy displayed in this, one of the most important of civic matters.

We are shouting our attractions from the mountain tops, and yet we are ashamed when the tourist travels many of our resident streets.

The matter is in our hands to do, and by doing well we can only hope to receive the commendation of those

we serve. I desire to call your attention to the enclosed most excellent report of our City Engineer, on this subject.

In conclusion I respectfully recommend that the suggestion of the City Engineer be adopted, to-wit: That oiled macadam be specified (Specifications No. 63) for all important residence streets, and either the petro lithic process with three inches of broken rock added on the surface (Specifications No. 79) or gravel surfaced oiled (Specifications No. 81) for less important residence streets within all that portion of the city lying north of the line of Manchester avenue.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) W. M. HUMPHREYS,
Inspector of Public Works.

The communication on the same subject from the City Engineer reviews the history of road making in Los Angeles, but is too long for insertion in this issue. It agrees exactly in its conclusions and recommendations with that of Mr. Humphreys. From it we extract the following paragraph:

"The claim is being made by real estate promoters and some property owners that these new specifications (79 and 81) add so much to the cost of work that street improvement is practically prohibited. In order to prove or disprove this assertion a large tract, in which there are some 3½ miles of streets to be improved, was taken as a concrete example and the costs worked out for the various specifications used for street roadways from 56 to 81 (except 63, oiled macadam). In every case the estimate includes curbs, sidewalks, gutters, cross-walks at alleys, etc., as now required on all new streets. The unit prices used were based on the results of many bids received for work. From this estimate it is seen that streets will probably cost about the same, whether improved under Specifications 79 or 81; that under 79, they will probably cost about 25% more than under 60, about 16% more than under 56, and about 12% more than under 61. This increase is not prohibitive when it is known that under 56, 60 and 61 improvements have proved unsatisfactory, and that for this difference a satisfactory roadway can be secured for streets remote from the business district."

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

Caleb S. Denny, former Mayor of Indianapolis, second mayor under the Federal System of Government, will address the City Club on "The Federal System of Municipal Government." Mr. Denny will also discuss "The State Laws of Indiana in relation to Municipal Government" at the regular weekly luncheon, today, at Hotel Westminster.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Second from Concord 330 ft. easterly; final ord. passed for improvement.

Seventh St. at east side of the river; L. A. Gas and E. Co. ordered to put in street light.

Eleventh and other streets, final ord. passed for improvement.

Twelfth St. from Main to Figueroa Improvement Assess't Dist.; protest of E. C. Bower et al. against inclusion in the district, denied.

36th Place from Vermont to Normandie; ord. of int. passed to improve, under bond act. Difference of \$220 in estimate on school frontage ref. to City Atty., as to whether School Dept. or City shall pay.

40th Place, corner Moneta; light ordered placed.

47th, corner Moneta; light ordered placed.

57th St.; this name is given by Council to the street embracing lots B, C, D and H of the Burck-Gwynn Co.'s Normandie Ave. Tract.

58th Street; this name is given by Council to the street embracing lots G and K of the Burck-Gwynn Co.'s Normandie Avenue tract.

First alley south of 2d from Fremont to Beaudry; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Allessandro from Reservoir to 80 ft. northerly; curb lines estab., providing two 15-ft. roadways with split grade.

Alvarado from Reservoir to Glendale; final ord. passed for improvement.

Amador from Bonett to Yuba; final ord. passed to estab. grade.

Blanchard from Fresno 272 ft. westerly; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade, passed.

Buena Vista from Temple to Fort Moore, and other streets; protest of Mrs. M. F. Baker against proposed sewer, sustained, proceedings abandoned, and a new ord. of int. adopted.

Court from Lake Shore to East Edgeware; final ord. passed changing and estab. grade.

Casanova from Bouett to Yuba; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Childs from Effie to Lucile; final ord. establishing grade, passed.

Clara, corner of Macy; ord. passed vacating and abandoning northeastern corner.

Dalton; that portion shown on map of Western Avenue Park (Bk 11, p. 72 of Maps); name changed to **Denker Avenue**.

Daly from Pasadena to Downey; final ord. passed to estab. grade.

Denker; see Dalton.

Douglas from Colton to 50 ft. north of Court; final ord. passed changing and estab. grade.

Figueroa in front of Woman's Club House; light ordered placed.

Fresno from Venice to Hollenbeck; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade, passed.

Garnet from Dacotah to Ezra; ord.

of int. to change and estab. grade, passed.

Gramercy from Pico to 16th; curb lines estab., at 15 ft. from property line, thereby legalizing existing improvements in their present location.

Gless St. See Pecan St.

Hill, corner Santa Barbara; light ordered placed.

Hoover, west side from 25th to Adams; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade, passed.

John, corner of St. Clair; motion for street light ref. to Electrician.

Macy, corner of Clara; ord. passed vacating and abandoning the north-easterly corner.

Manzanita from Belvedere to Hoover; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Merrick from Stephenson to 4th; assess't dist. maps adopted.

Miles from South Park to McKinley; ord. of int. passed for widening.

Moneta, cor. 47th; light ordered placed. Also one at corner 40th Place.

Morton from Echo Park Ave. to Park Drive; curb lines estab., with 36 foot driveway to first angle west of Park Drive, and from there to Park Drive a split grade with two 17-foot roadways and one 40-ft.

Park Terrace from Sunset Blvd. to Elysian; final ord. passed for improvement.

Parmer from Scott to Morton; curb lines estab., 15 ft. from property line.

Patton, west side, from Court 212

ft. northerly; final ord. passed changing and estab. grade.

Pecan or Gless Street, extending from Kearney to First; name changed to **Gless Street** throughout its whole length.

Rockwood from Belmont to Union; ord. to change and estab. grade passed.

Santa Barbara, corner Hill; light ordered placed. Also one in center of block between Main and Moneta.

Savannah St. Sewer Dist. Right of way deed from Marie Zaiser, covering part of Lot 6 Dacotah Tract, accepted and \$50 ordered paid therefor from Gen. Exp. Fund.

St. Andrews from Pico to 16th; curb lines estab., 15 ft. from property line, legalizing existing improvements.

St. Clair, corner John; motion for street light ref. to City Electrician.

Stephenson from Alameda to 3rd; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Sunset Park; petition of O. E. Farish for extension of boundaries, and district to pay the costs, said dist. running from Coronado on the east to First on north, Ninth on south and city boundary on west—received.

Vermont from Washington to Wilshire; petition of E. G. Lambert et al for widening ref. to City Engineer.

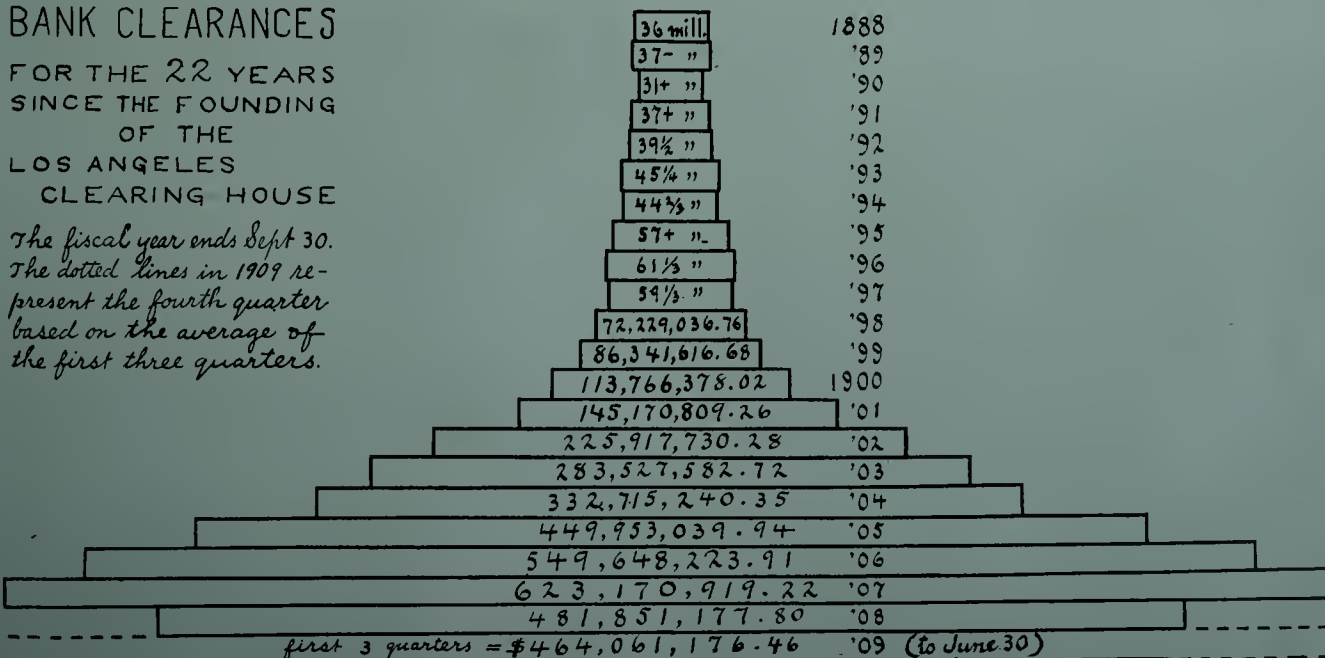
Wall from 4th to 7th; final ord. estab. grade, passed.

Yuba from Amador to Casanova; final ord. passed estab. grade.

Tract No. 401; map re-adopted.

BANK CLEARANCES FOR THE 22 YEARS SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE LOS ANGELES CLEARING HOUSE

The fiscal year ends Sept 30.
The dotted lines in 1909 represent the fourth quarter based on the average of the first three quarters.



Compiled by H. P. Earle. Figures furnished by Mr. John D. Gamble of Los Angeles Clearing House.

Buena Vista bridge bids; opened and ref. to Engineer. The low bids are below the city's estimate.

Ninth from Union to Park View; bids opened and ref. to Engineer; Fairchild, Gilmore, Wilton Co.'s bid, 15c per sq. ft., is the lowest figure yet made to the city for asphalt.

Wright street; request of C. T. Sholz for oiling of street, ref. to Inspector.

Buena Vista from Fort Moore to Temple; sewer recom. by Bd. Pub. Wks. and ref. to Engineer for ordinance.

Western from Slauson to 54th; sewer construction ref. to City Engineer for ordinance.

General Legislation

Aqueduct employees' board; hearing set for next Tues. at 2 o'clock.

Automobile; contract made with Schwaeb-Atkinson Co. for Premier Roadster for \$2750.

Automobiles, see Speed Ordinance.

Blacksmith Shops, see Residence District.

Blue Printing; bids rec'd and ref. to Engineer.

Chicken districts; ordinance prohibiting chickens and other fowls in certain districts, ref. to Legislation Committee.

J. F. Connell matter to came up next Tues. at 2:30.

Crude oil, see Factories.

Dice Gambling; the recommendation of the Police Commission that the ordinance permitting games of dice for merchandise at cigar stands, should be repealed, and the practice prohibited, because it is impossible to prevent gambling for other things than tobacco—filed.

Drinking Troughs. Upon representation of Dr. Morrison, Vet. Surgeon, and Dr. Keane, State Veterinary, Council instructed City Atty. to prepare ordinance abolishing the use of watering troughs, etc., in city limits.

Electric Motors. See Residence District.

Factories. The use of crude oil in factories in the residence district, permitted by ordinance amending Section 2 of old ord.

Fireworks; ordinance passed prohibiting discharge of fireworks in the city.

Free Labor Bureau; abolished.

Hay; bids to be re-advertised for, to be opened Aug. 3, 11 a. m.

Humane Animal League; postponed pending court proceedings; see also Humane Commission.

Humane Commission; ord. passed creating a Humane Commission of 3 members, to be appointed by Council and Mayor.

License Collection; the Mayor's message taken up, witnesses examined (H. L. Varey, Ed McAuliffe, Chief Dishman) and the matter deferred to next Monday at 9 o'clock.

Lime; bid opened and ref. to supply committee.

Oil and petroleum; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to advertise for bids.

Police and streets during Elk Week; Inspector of Public Works

Humphreys and Chief of Police Dishman and their men, thanked for services.

Printing street notices; contract ordered prepared with Franklin Printing Co.

Public Speaking; ordinance passed including within restricted district Grand Ave. from 6th to 8th and Seventh from Olive to Hope.

"Reserve Fund" created.

Residence District. Resolution adopted by Council requesting City Attorney to draw ordinance making the entire city a residence district, except that portion excepted by ordinance; prohibiting blacksmith shops in such district, except those already existing; permitting installation of electric motors of not more than 2 h. p. in such district.

Rose Oil and Chem. Co., see Factories.

San Pedro Saloons; ord. passed which will permit existing saloons after consolidation.

Speed Ordinance Amendments; ordinance passed prohibiting use of motor vehicles without mufflers, and prohibiting ejection of exhaust toward surface of street or ground.

Spur tract on Santa Monica Ave.; postponed to next Tues. at 2:30.

Street Improvement Methods. The report of the Inspector of Public Works and that of the Engineer, on methods of street improvement, adopted, and the suggestions therein contained declared to be the policy of the city in the future. (The above mentioned report of the Inspector appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Street railway along Seventh and other streets; time extended three months, for completion, as per petition of L. A. Ry. Co.

Utilities Commission; action on the motion of Mr. Wallace and petition of Municipal League relative to creation of a Utilities Commission, postponed to Aug. 3, 2 p. m.

Water Commissioner M. A. Sherman; the Mayor's message, notifying Council of Gen. Sherman's removal and appointment of Major H. T. Lee, postponed to next week.

Wilmington Saloons; ord. adopted which will permit existing saloons after consolidation.

Fire engine house; lot 46 Euclid tract; matter ref. to City Atty for contract with R. B. Young.

Tool handles; contract for aqueduct awarded Pac. Hdw. & Steel Co.

Building Permits

From July 1 to July 16 the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 310 permits, amounting to \$510,842, classed as follows: Class A, reinforced concrete—1—\$15,000; Class C, brick—9—\$75,025; Class D, frame—176—\$366,766; sheds—28—\$2495; foundations—2—\$8000; brick alterations—14—\$16,275; frame alterations—80—\$27,281. The total for the same period of last year was \$423,780, showing a gain for 1909 of 20%. In the next issue will be published a chart showing the volume of building for the last twenty-one years, similar to the bank-clearance diagram in this issue.

A Step Toward "The City Beautiful"

A work of far-reaching importance and which indicates a high public spirit is the proposal to improve and beautify the bed of the Los Angeles River. The Federated Improvement Association realizing the benefits which would result from the consummation of such a project, has appointed a special committee to deal with the matter, and the movement has taken concrete form. The committee consists of the following: Chairman, J. M. Flowers, president Missouri Land Co.; secretary, Garner Curran, publisher; Horace Carr, Los Angeles Examiner; Joseph Mesmer, manufacturer; A. A. Bayley, attorney-at-law; W. H. McGill, clerk Board of Health; Geo. Reinchilds, grading contractor and Fred Johnson, postoffice department.

Mr. W. O. Secor, civil engineer and graduate of Cornell University, who was for 23 years with the Santa Fe Railway in their bridge construction department, and who is now in charge of one of the field forces on the Los Angeles Highway Commission, will assist the Association in an advisory capacity.

Briefly the plan is this: To take the river bed from Buena Vista street to Ninth street bridge, a distance of a little over three miles, line the bed with concrete 100 feet wide, put in a dam every 3,000 feet and a concrete dam at the head to force all underground waters into the bed and to protect the cribs; this would give about six lakes or ponds 3,000 feet long and 100 feet wide with a depth of 15 feet at the lower end and 2 feet at the upper, to be used for boating, and one or two for public bathing; 100 feet will be laid out on either side for walks, drives, and parks, making a beautiful stretch of river, which is now an eyesore to the citizens, and gives to the traveller arriving in our city a very poor first impression.

Such a scheme would enhance the value of property in that part and mean the building up of a very desirable residence section.

Preliminary plans and estimates have been prepared by Mr. Secor, and

it is the intention of the committee to get the support of the Chamber of Commerce, and go before the City Council to ask for an appropriation in the next budget of \$50,000 with which to commence the work.

It is proposed to improve a section of 3,000 feet first, and as the work progresses additional appropriations will be asked for. The sand and gravel taken from the river bed if sold at a nominal price per load could help the work financially in no small degree; 2,000 loads per day it is roughly estimated could be drawn away and at 10c a load this would give, after inspection costs, more than \$150 per day clear.

In the estimates prepared by Mr. Secor an expenditure of about \$91,000 will be necessary in each 3,000 foot section, divided as follows:

Concrete lining	\$71,500
1 gate weir	15,000
36,000 sq. ft. of walk	3,600
12 ornamental lamps	900

The grading or park work will, it is estimated, cost about \$24,000 per section.

The committee aims to arouse public sentiment to the necessity of the project, and then turn the disposing of the funds over to a Civic Park Commission. The Federation Committee would act in an advisory capacity until the work is completed.

Some of the Councilmen who have been approached have signified their willingness to support the request for an appropriation, and it is expected that if the Chamber of Commerce will lend its aid, there will be no difficulty in getting funds to start the work.

Mr. Owens, the Examiner artist, is preparing a number of drawings, showing the proposed improvements, and these, which will be published in the city papers, will give some idea of how the work will look when completed.

Meetings of the committee are held every Tuesday night in the Chamber of Commerce Building and at this week's meeting Dr. W. A. Lamb was present as a representative of the Playground Commission.

CIVIC LEAGUE A TRAINING SCHOOL

St. Louis Finds That Good Government Workers Make Efficient Public Officers.

Referring to the progress that is making in St. Louis, Mayo Fesler, secretary of the Civic League, which is one of the active and influential affiliated organizations of the National Municipal League, made this report:

"It was a sweeping Republican victory in the recent election, due to the perfect organization of the Republican party and the excellent ticket which it had in the field. There were two or three weak places but upon the whole, the ticket was unusually strong.

"Three members of the executive board and three members of important committees of the Civic League were among the officers elected. Some of our friends regard the Civic League as a training school for municipal officers. After each election we have to reconstruct the executive board or some of the committees. We have no objection to this, as you readily understand.

"The outlook for the next four years is very hopeful. The State Legislature recently passed the outer parks bill, which will make possible the organization of a park district similar to the one in Boston.

"Work will begin at once by the thirteen freeholders elected, in drafting a new charter.

Kipling's Latest.

From time to time Rudyard Kipling, ex poet, is heard from. A couple of weeks ago the Morning Post of London produced a political lecture by him in a form that can be readily mistaken for verse. Like all of his later work, it is obscure in construction and argument; but its intended application is plain enough. His mediaeval Tory soul is roused in fierce ire by the Parliamentary entering wedge of land taxation—the attempt to take a little of the burden from the poor and place it on the rich.

Kipling has a deep contempt for popular government and the judgment of the people. He begins this treatise with a sneer at those who:

"Ascribe all dominion to man, in his factions conferring,

And have given to numbers the name of Wisdom unerring."

He has told us often before how much he hates Democracy and all that is of it; but this time he quite outdoes himself. One begins to suspect that he has an eye on the poet-laureateship, and is getting in training for the time when the present nonentity shall pass away.

When these crazy common people whose impertinence in trying to administer their own affairs has so excited the scion of an ancient family of village schoolmasters and plowmen—when they try to make laws, this is the principle that rules—according to Rudyard:

"They said: 'Who has hate in his soul? Who has envied his neighbor?

Let him arise and control both that man and his labor.'

They said: 'Who is eaten by sloth? Whose unthrift has destroyed him?

He shall levy a tribute from all because none have employed him.'

They said: 'Who has toiled! Who hath striven and gathered possession?

Let him he spoiled. He hath given full proof of transgression.'

* * * * *

"They ran panting in haste to lay waste and embitter for ever

The wellsprings of Wisdom and Strength which are Faith and Endeavor.

They nosed out and dugged up and dragged forth and exposed to derision

All doctrines of purpose and worth and restraint and prevision;

And it ceased, and God granted them all things for which they had striven,

And the heart of a beast in the place of a man's heart was given . . ."

All of which sounds so much like an editorial in the Los Angeles Morning Reactionary that it makes us feel at home in London.

And of course those miserable wretches, the common people, get the worst of it in the long run. They

always do when the snob-poets tell the story. The supply of soup and blankets which the aristocracy had been doling out ceased, some of our leading families had to go to work, no doubt, and instead of a grand old nobility taxing the people into beggary, here were a lot of middle-class duffers watching their children playing on the grass in the parks, and deluding themselves into the belief that they were just as happy without a lot of new Dreadnaughts. Only this is the way our blue-blooded poet puts it:

There was no need of a steed nor a lance to pursue them;

It was decreed their own deed, and not chance, should undo them,

The tares they had laughingly sown were ripe to the reaping,

The trust they had leagued to disown was removed from their keeping.

The eaters of other men's bread, the exempted from hardship,

The excusers of impotence fled, abdicating their wardship.

For the hate they had taught through the State brought the State no defender.

And it passed from the roll of the nations in headlong surrender.

"Eaters of other men's bread." Well, what do you think of that?

I'd Like to Go

"It seems to me I'd like to go Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow,

Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound

And I'd have stillness all around—

"Not real stillness, but just the trees' Low whispering, or the hum of bees. Or brooks' faint babbling over stones In strangely, softly tangled tones.

"Or maybe the cricket or katydid, Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid,

Or just some such sweet sounds as these

To fill a tired heart with ease.

"If 'tweren't for sight and sound and smell

I'd like the city pretty well; But when it comes to getting rest, I like the country lots the best.

"Sometimes it seems to me I must Just quit the city's din and dust And get out where the sky is blue— And, say, now, how does it seem to you?"

—Eugene Field.

Miss Effie N. Chambers is the head of the girls' high school at Kassab, Turkey, which is said to have been destroyed by Moslems. According to Miss Chamber's last report the school year ended in 1907 was remarkably successful.



The former residents of Iowa and their friends will hold the second summer outing at Long Beach, Saturday, July 31. All Iowans are urged to take a day off and meet the old friends and neighbors at the seaside. Long Beach will supply coffee free to all who buy the official badge and special rates will be given to all amusements and at the bath house to wearers of the badge. For 10 cents one secures badge, cup and spoon. Headquarters will be arranged for each of the 99 counties. The auditorium will be open all day. Music by the band and a program at 2 o'clock with addresses by prominent Iowans. Bring generous lunches and see that everyone is supplied. Come and have a jolly time, such as only the Iowans of Southern California do have. No matter where you live you are invited if you are from the old Hawkeye state. For any information address, secretary, C. H. Parsons, Artesia, Cal.

The Canadian Club will hold its annual picnic Aug. 14 at Long Beach.

Governor Folk's recent lecture tour carried him 25,000 miles and is said to have earned him \$20,000.

B. W. Dodge & Company announce for early fall publication a new book, "Mr. Jackson," by Helen Green, author of "The Maison de Shine" and "At the Actors' Boarding House" Mr. Jackson himself is a "Raffles" of confidence men, polished, resourceful daring. In the recital of his varied adventures Helen Green shows that her "under world" delineation is as strong as ever.

Harrison Grey Fiske has obtained the dramatic rights of W. J. Locke's novel "Septimus," which is to be dramatized by Philip Littell and produced early next season, with George Arliss in the title role. The actor has been resting in England since the close of his tour in "The Devil." Mr. Fiske announces that he also has obtained for Mr. Arliss a new play by Ramsay Morris, in which the star will have dual characters to impersonate.

Heartsease

By Emery Pottle

When summer afternoon and twilight meet,

The old, dear house is silent, cool, and sweet.

The open windows breathe the golden air,

Honeyed with August odors fine and fair;

By the shrill joy of some home-turning bird

The calm content of day is gently stirred:

A sense of blessedness, of heart's full ease,

Falls on the blossomed field and good green trees.

The shadows in the low, beloved 'room

Gather and grow in slow, familiar gloom.

How strangely pale the sculptured Dante dreams

High on his shelf! How mellow are the gleams

Of faithful books—What a mysterious grace

Lingers about the shabby, time-worn place.

The world is far away.—Here with my friends—

Old memories, old shadows—so it ends.

The grave, green stillness closer folds the land;

The room is huge with dusk. Now, pipe in hand,

I take the perfect hour.

Hush, the soft croon Of music—O my heart, that old Scotch tune

She played the night we met!—She's calling there

For me to come—I wonder if she'll wear

The pink rose gown I so loved then? —to come

And in the tender darkness talk of home.

—Everybody's Magazine (July).

THE PROGRESSIVE LIFE LECTURES are stirring the people. Don't miss them. They are free. Sunday, 8 p. m. in Grant Hall, 720 South Grand.



Los Angeles Pacific Co.

Electric Lines
The Shortest and Quickest Line Between Los Angeles and the Ocean
See Venice, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, National Soldiers' Home, Playa Del Rey, Redondo.

Fish at LONG WHARF

Port Los Angeles

Take the
Balloon Route Excursion
One Whole Day for \$1.00
70 Miles of California's Finest Scenery. 23 Miles Right Along the Ocean. An Experienced Guide With Each Car.
Cars Leave Hill Street Station
9:40 a. m. Daily

Passenger Station
Hill Street Between Fourth and Fifth



THE AUTOMOBILE NO LONG-ER A LUXURY

By Volney S. Beardsley

American people are the most progressive of all nations, adopting every new method of facilitating labor, yet when any new inventions are first placed on the market, we have a tendency to discourage them until all experimental stages have passed. The writer calls to memory, only about 20 years ago when the electric street railway cars supplanted the horses, of how the best business men in various locations stood ready to condemn the electric car; saying it was folly to expect these new cars to climb the hills. After the experiment was made and proved to be a success, the "wise heads" backed down a step or two and said, "these electric cars may work in the summer time yet they will never work during the winter season, when the tracks and wires are covered with ice." However, they did work and have proven one of the greatest inventions of the twentieth century; we can hardly live without them.

Only about ten years ago when the experimental work began with the automobile, public sentiment was against them, and many lost their fortunes in automobile experimenting; the task of perfecting a practical working automobile was hard, but to overcome public sentiment was harder; however, it is born in man to have a fascination for automobiles; every man will remember how in his boyhood days he struggled hard to rig up some small cart, upon which he could ride without being "pulled." The automobile occupies the same place in the mind of man and for this almost second nature and enthusiasm the success of the automobile is largely due. The perfection of the pleasure automobile was started first and in spite of the early experimental work and public sentiment, the pleasure vehicle "made good" and the demand has so rapidly increased from year to year that all automobile manufacturers have been unable to increase their output to take care of the demand on pleasure cars. Automobiling in the early days was considered a luxury, due to the fact of high first cost, as well as expensive upkeep; prices have gradually been reduced from year to year, and maintenance cheapened, so that automobiles have proven by the most careful tests, to be beyond the point of a luxury.

In America, business goes with a rush and the business or professional man who is attempting to do business today without the aid of an automobile is up against a hard proposition; his competitor with the automobile is getting the cream of the

business and he gets what is left. If excessive automobile maintenance is heard of in the present day, it can be traced to three reasons:

1st—An old model of car, dating back to the experimental stage.

2nd—The man who burdens his car with every extra equipment that is placed on the market; hires a high-priced chauffeur, and spends money luxuriously in the upkeep of his car.

3rd—The man who is not mechanical; never makes an adjustment on his car and the only thing he will do, is to abuse it.

Examine the expense account of any late type car in the hands of a careful driver, and the monthly expense will show that it is not a luxury; possibly higher than the upkeep of a horse and buggy, yet considering that an up-to-date car will do the work of three horse outfits, with by far less expense to maintain than that many horse outfits, the business man can easily figure that the automobile has become a necessity instead of a luxury. A few comparisons will help establish this fact.

Not long ago, it was considered a luxury to own and maintain a horse and buggy; when bicycles were first placed on the market, selling from \$125.00 to \$150.00, they were considered a luxury, and were used only by the better class of people as a thing of pleasure. Today, it is a rare occurrence to see either the horse or the bicycle used for pleasure, but when seen on the streets, are used almost exclusively for necessity in conducting business. The commercial branch of the automobile business is only in its infancy; as that part grows, which is bound to grow rapidly, it will help establish the fact that automobiles are a necessity.

Twenty years ago we laughed at the thought of electric street cars—they proved a success and are a necessity; ten years ago, we laughed at the thought of automobiles—they proved a success and are a necessity; today we are laughing at the thought of the airship—ten years hence, when we are riding around in our perfected airships, looking down on the streets and see that the horse and bicycle are almost extinct; that

the automobiles and motorcycles are being used largely for commercial work, we will probably still be laughing at the thought of the next propelled vehicle that will be used ten years from that date. From past experience, the advance element in the mode of transportation has been marvelous; impossibilities have been made possible; all new inventions in the first stages are a luxury, but as they become perfected, they prove to be a necessity. In my opinion the automobile has reached the stage of perfection that it should no longer be considered a luxury.

WANTS AUTOMOBILES

Mr. Fleming Asks for Machines for the Elections

The Campaign Committee of the Los Angeles Consolidation Committee, is in urgent need of automobiles for use on election days—August 4th and August 12th—when the voters of this city, Wilmington and San Pedro, will cast their ballots on the consolidation measure.

Fully 200 automobiles are needed for the purpose of getting out the vote in Los Angeles. And in San Pedro and Wilmington, machines are especially needed late in the afternoon when workmen are returning to their homes from the day's work. Chairman A. P. Fleming of the campaign committee who has handled the work so admirably up to the present time, has issued an appeal to the people of this city who are earnestly interested in the merger movement, in which he points out the fact that funds for the campaign are limited, and he appeals to the patriotism of the owners of automobiles to donate the use of machines for the two days. Mr. Fleming's appeal follows:

"Upon the decision of the people as expressed at the polls Wednesday, August 4th, and Thursday, August 12th next, will rest the fate of the measure providing for the consolidation of Los Angeles with Wilmington and San Pedro, the expenditure of \$10,000,000 on improvements to the harbor and the making of Greater Los Angeles with one of the finest harbors in the World. The question is one that interests everyone in Southern California. For years the fight against corporate influences, and for a free harbor in Southern California has been carried on, until the time is near when the voters will decide the issue.

"In order to successfully complete the campaign and achieve the results so earnestly desired, the assistance of all supporters of the measure is solicited. IT IS OF THE UTMOST

IMPORTANCE TO GET OUT THE FULLEST VOTE POSSIBLE IN ALL THREE OF THE CITIES. In order to do this, fully 250 automobiles are needed for the two election days, and the committee finds itself dependent upon the generosity of owners of machines and friends of the cause in this city to supply these necessary adjuncts. Therefore I earnestly request that all owners of automobiles, who are willing to donate the use of their machines for either one or both days of election, Aug. 4 and Aug. 12, to communicate with the campaign committee, Chamber of Commerce building, at their earliest convenience."

(Signed) A. P. FLEMING,
Chairman, Campaign Committee.

At a meeting of the Automobile Dealers' Association last Monday night it was decided to make the Los Angeles-Phoenix race an open event, thus allowing any car to enter. This action was taken principally on the protests of Colonel Fenner, the winner of last year's race, who is not a member of the dealers' association, who if the race had been sanctioned by that body, would be ineligible to compete. Leon T. Shettler resigned as vice-president and Earl Anthony was elected in his place.

The new 1910 Reo models have arrived in a new type, a four-cylinder, thirty-horse power car which seats five passengers. The price of the Reo thirty is \$1400 f. o. b. Los Angeles, and three hundred cars is Mr. Shettler's 1910 allotment.

Eastern Motor Car Company, Stevens-Duryea agents, expect to occupy their new home at 821 South Olive street, about Sept. 1.

The Baldy race this year will be held on September the 19th, and the Phoenix race on November the 1st.

That the Good Roads movement is attracting attention all over the country is evidenced by the press comments which appear from time to time. Here are a few:

Baltimore News—"It is probable, of course, that the automobilist would

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object to being singled out for a special assessment for good roads, but it would be well if he tell in with any reasonable demand that was made on him in return for the damage done the highways."

Washington Herald:—"The good roads movement seems to be getting all tangled up in some parts of the country. Numerous Alabama farmers do not want good roads in their neighborhood because they find that good roads encourage automobiling."

Baltimore American:—"It might be suggested in the course of casual conversation that good roads are more to be walked upon than talked about."

Fort Worth Star:—"Speedways promote the interplay of commerce, keep the buyer's check book busy and ring the bell in the merchant's cash register."

Philadelphia Press:—"Three hundred thousand people in Virginia, according to a newspaper of that State, are deprived of the benefits of free rural delivery because the roads are bad. These and other things which bad roads cost make them far more expensive to the people than good roads."

Atlanta Constitution:—"Practically all South Georgia is in full sympathy with the good roads movement, and the people are insisting that the County Commissioners of the various counties shall be liberal in making appropriations for the improvement of roads."

A big meet will be held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on August 19th, 20th, and 21st. The races will be under the sanction of the American Automobile Association, and as they will be over what is considered one of the fastest tracks in the world, splendid contests are assured.

On the first day there will be events for big cars at short distances. These will consist of the preliminary heats between the racers entered in the great free for all events.

There will be from a mile to ten miles in record trials and competition. These events will be followed by a long distance race of 250 miles.

The second day will be run the semi-final heats of the free for all events, with additional record trials, all of which will be valuable trophies, these events to be followed by a race of 300 miles for the Prest-O-Lite trophy.

The final day, Saturday, August 21, there will be held the finals for the free-for-all racing cars, and a free-for-all handicap. This is to be followed by the Wheeler and Schebler trophy. This race will be 350 miles.

In order to demonstrate that it is not men alone who can compete creditably in automobile contests three young women of Oklahoma, traveling three different roads and driving touring cars of identical make and model, recently made a 103-mile run from Oklahoma City to El Reno. The winner of the competition was Miss Marguerite Coloord, and her rivals were Miss Gertrude Ryan and Miss Mary Harrell. Their cars were twenty-eight horse power Franklins of 1909 design.



By LETA HORLOCKER

Los Angeles' business streets never put on a gayer or more festive appearance than they have for this past demonstration of welcome to the "Elks" and their friends. The electrical display in the decorations far exceeded anything of the kind ever used in Los Angeles, and the great possibilities of the decorative use of electrical color effects in the decorations and illuminations is but in its infancy. The great throngs of people who came out on the streets in the evening walking slowly up and down to view and enjoy the decorations which were placed in the streets and on the buildings showed their appreciation and intense enjoyment of the display. The officials and visiting Elks continually offered praise and admiration for the elaborate manner with which everyone had joined in making the decorations so festive.

A great deal of time and thought was given by several of the business houses who spared no expense in making their decorations as complete and beautiful as possible. There were prizes offered by the Elks for the best decorated buildings. This of course stimulated and encouraged the individual exhibitors to vie with one another and aim to excell. The awarding of the prizes was a great disappointment to the general public. The prizes were intended to be for the "best decorated buildings" and to have the first awarded to a Mission entrance was a great disappointment to the decorators who had expected that building and not street decorations were to be judged. It partook of no decorative qualities whatever, and in no way related to the building, only a novelty as an entrance. Why should people go Mission mad and think, "Oh that is a Mission effect—typically Californian?" If it has decorative qualities in its structure all well and good, but that was not what was called for. It was a Decorated Building, and in what way did this partake of a decorative quality? It belonged to another class. There was little or no display of lights or flag decorations to illuminate or decorate the streets. What could have been the motive for awarding this the first prize? There were numerous buildings that had successful individual decorative effects, that had merit and deserved praise, and the decorations were well related to the buildings and spaces decorated. Bullock's was dignified and restrained, the decoration including the two sides of the building as a whole—giving a largeness and broad effect suited to its environment. Jacoby's and the Broadway went in for bold, broad and big effects which carried well, and held their places. Hamburger's, taking

second prize, was by far the most costly and architecturally considered was the best—and while it was strictly not a building decoration, it pertained to, and partook of, the building as a setting, giving a gorgeous illumination which would be considered a decorative effect, and added greatly to the climax of the entire decorations; the columns were well constructed and appropriately ornamented with the large vases or urns in gold holding the purple and white feathery effects with the festoons of purple and white lights connecting the columns.

J. W. Robinson's store might truly be considered as having conformed to the real emotional decorative qualities, for in every way were the spaces considered and color relations harmonized to make the most of each; the electrical fountain near the top was the special feature, the movement of colored light held one's individual attention in admiration and praise; this decoration was not only fascinating at night but was equally beautiful in the day time. The various colors of flags and other decorative effects were uniquely held in harmony by nature's own harmonizing color green, using the asparagus fern to wrap about the long strings of hanging lights in the colored lanterns, and bordering all of the show windows, introducing into this greenery the little purple and white centurys, which were renewed every morning. The flags were all held in place by ribbons of the same color scheme. The home club number, 99, B. P. O. E., on the purple and white flags, gave the touch of local interest.

The special feature of the Examiner's front was the draped national flags, set solid in electric lights. The novelty of the sky-rocket shooting up at regular intervals from the side of the building and dropping into the Roman candles which ended in the letters B. P. O. E., attracted the attention. It was the only pyrotechnic effect used on the street.

The City Hall was also one of the special street decorations, and no time or pains were spared to give this prominence.

There were many other unique and good decorations not as elaborate. Some of the windows were well considered and especial attention was directed to the beautiful hanging of the fresh new large flags gracefully draped in the windows of the Security Savings Bank, and the novelty of the deer in the snow storm in Lyon & McKinney's window.

While the decorations have given pleasure and pleased the people and been specially attractive for this particular occasion would it not be possible

to have an art commission selected to decorate, thus giving unity and continuity to the streets as a whole? The Los Angeles streets have uniformity and are broad and the buildings being medium height, could not the whole general effect be brought into a broad scheme of decoration and with far less expense than individual displays. When the first freshness of color was gone there would be merit and character left in the scheme of decoration. With the coming visit of the President of the United States in the early fall—an event of national import—would it not be a wise plan for Los Angeles to consider such an idea for its decorating, considering each street as a whole to be decorated, which would be at once impressive and dignified and becoming to the occasion.

Henrich, the artist who has just returned from exhibiting in New York, is showing portraits at his residence, 758 West Adams street. The work is in black and colored crayon similar to that of Paul Hellen and Otto Schneider. Portraits are shown of Rev. Robert J. Burdette, Mrs. Josephine Frances Holmes, and Mrs. Baker nee Leitner, and the artist has several commissions from well known Los Angeles women.

Mr. Henrich shows two excellent sketches of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and a portrait of W. J. Bryan from life. The artist has done portraits for Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Porter-Fraker, and Mrs. Franklin McVeigh, all of Chicago, and the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury has strongly urged Mr. Henrich to take up his residence there. Of that, however, he is undecided, several fine offers by papers here and in San Francisco being responsible for this indecision. Mr. Henrich drew the poster for the Seattle Exposition, a copy of which he shows, and a local paper has been anxious to get fifty heads of women (Continued on Page 14)

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By MAY RAMSEY THORN

A recent addition to the musical life of Los Angeles is Monsieur J. W. Olivier, who though a native of France, has received his musical training in this country. He is the possessor of a magnificent baritone voice, and has had as teachers Professor Von Huffle, formerly of Paris, who has a conservatory in New York; Professor Corteci, the Italian teacher, late of Milan, now of Boston, and Professor Lombardi, basso of the Milano Grand Opera Co. Mons. Olivier's work has largely been on the concert platform, and he should have no difficulty in establishing himself in the front rank of soloists in this city.

"The Creation" was given by the choir of the First Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday evening under the direction of Dr. Eugene E. Davis. Mr. Ray Hastings presided at the organ.

Caruso has contributed a series of articles on singing to the English paper "The Gentlewoman."

One of his most valuable injunctions recently was on the subject of observing the time. "Too many singers unfortunately labor under the impression that the less regard they pay to the time, the greater is the resultant expressiveness. Such persons, it need scarcely be said, are neither artists nor musicians. The power of music lies not so much in its notes as in its rhythm; and if this be distorted, no amount of so-called expression will ever make up for it. People who deliberately sing out of time invariably find at last that they are unable to sing in time."

"There are many singers who cannot or will not count the time properly. There are those who sing without method, who do not fit their breathing, which is really the regulator of vocal performance, to the right periods and who consequently are never in time. They make all kinds of rallentandos where they are not necessary to gain time to recover the breath that they have not taken when they should. It is not enough to give the notes their full value. The rests, above all, should be carefully observed in order to have sufficient opportunity to get a good breath and prepare for the next phrase. It is this exactitude that gives certainty to one's rendition and authority in singing—something many artists do not possess. A singer may make all the efforts he desires and still keep the time—and he must keep it. Those who roar most loudly rarely sing in time. They give every thought to the volume of tone they are producing, and do not bother themselves about anything else. The right accents in music depend very much on the exact

time. Tone artists, while still making all their desired 'effects' in apparent freedom of style and delivery, nevertheless do not ever lose sight of the time. Those who do are usually apt to be amateurs, and are not to be imitated."

"In the operas of twenty years hence," says Puccini, who has recently been interviewed in London, "melody will reign supreme, as it has always done—and melody is essentially Italian. You can almost say that it was born in our country."

"I know and appreciate fully the efforts of the composers of the so-called new school. I am interested in Richard Strauss's work, and I admire Debussy's 'Pelleas and Melisande' for its intense originality; but atmosphere, weird combinations of sound and endless recitatives are not everything in music."

"Perhaps many of Wagner's great works will cease to please, though I feel that the 'Meistersinger' and 'Parsifal' are gems that are not likely to be discarded. At any rate, melody will always hold its own."

"Music must be popular, it must appeal to the masses. I will have nothing to do with intricate problems of musical mathematics, with mixtures of noisy and uncanny sounds, which by their weird complexity are bound to bore the most enduring music lover. Music must appeal to the heart; move, thrill, elevate it; and it must be simple and direct enough in its beauty to be understood by all."

Kubelik, the violinist, has reappeared in London, playing at Queen's Hall on June 12, after a wonderfully-successful Russian tour. As usual, the "king of violinists" has been "coining money" during his lengthy absence. The immense sums earned by him may be estimated from the fact that he has been able to pay \$900,000 for the purchase of Prince Hohenlohe's ancient feudal castle and estate in Silesia. His last American tour alone realized \$250,000, and covered an itinerary of 25,000 miles.

Paderewski will be heard in London during the autumn. It is stated that the first performance in England of his Symphony will be given during his visit.

The Beecham Orchestra has been engaged by R. E. Johnston, the New York impresario, to tour the United States, commencing at New York next Easter Monday.

In his address on Haydn before the Incorporated Society of Musicians, of London, Dr. Cummings said that some time ago he visited a second-

hand music-seller's in St. Martin's Lane. The proprietor was about to send away what he regarded as a sack of rubbish, when Dr. Cummings picked up a manuscript on the top of it. "Half a crown," was the reply. He purchased it, carried it home, and found that it was one of Haydn's manuscripts.

ART

(Continued from Page 13)

to be used one in each Sunday edition for a year.

It is interesting to note that the artist has his fingers insured against accident, for \$2,000 each, making a total insurance of \$20,000 for both hands.

Mrs. M. E. Perley will go north the 26th of July to San Francisco and later on to Seattle where she will teach for a month in the Railsback Claremont Studio of China Decorating. Many of her former pupils on the coast are planning to go out to the Fair to take advantage of her instruction. Mrs. Perley was formerly of San Francisco where she had established a ceramic studio which was well known and sought for by the many china painters of the West. After losing everything there in the great fire she came to Los Angeles a year later and opened a charming studio in Blanchard Hall, and was gladly welcomed by her many friends here. She contemplates opening a new studio on her return here in the fall.

The Steckel Gallery is now open to the public with a very pleasing selection of pictures by some of the local artists, not as many have responded to the invitation as had been invited. Those who have sent pictures have chosen very good ones and representative of their individual style of work. No catalogue has as yet been arranged, so one is without the title of the pictures.

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Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"TRUTH"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"TRUTH"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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Theatre

"The Servant in the House"

Simple, yet absorbing, yet absolutely true, is Charles Rann Kennedy's drama "The Servant in the House," at the Mason this week. Its entire dissimilarity to any other play is its chief charm. Add to this originality its artistic worth, its symbolism, its humor, and the intense human feeling that pervades it, and one cannot wonder at its universal impression.

In the role of Manson, the butler who bears a Christly message, Mr. Wilfred Roger delineates might and dignity by the most quiet and unassuming methods. His work is repose itself, lighted by glints of the humor which is among the subtlest things of the play. His description of his church is inspiringly given, but there are moments when, in addressing others, he seems a bit too suave. Miss Gladys Wynne brings nobility to the part of Mary, and combines world-old wisdom with childlike simplicity. Her scenes with Manson are alight with trust and understanding. Mr. Charles Dalton as the Drain Man is one of the delights of the play. He lives this unusual character, lives it so vividly that we feel alike his heartache for his "little kid" and his savage joy of his "job." Mr. George W. Wilson gives a remarkable portrayal of the Bishop of Lancashire—Mammon. Mr. Milton Sills has an exacting role in the Vicar—one capable of many interpretations. His spirit of guilty unrest is well defined, and his scenes with his wife are powerfully done. He seems incapable of handling quieter moments as well. Miss Collier, as the Vicar's wife, is disappointing. One gathers the impression of her mad ambition less from her acting than from her husband's vituperation. Mr. Ben Field, as a page boy, cleverly rounds out a capital cast.

"The Runaway Girl"

Those who applauded the Morosco Musical Comedy Company in the lukewarm "Sergeant Kitty" will wax voluble over "The Runaway Girl", which is, in all respects save the choice of musical numbers, a vast improvement over its predecessor. Among the treats at the Majestic this week are: Henry Stockbridge, who, as Flipper, a jockey, is a veritable scream; Miss Agnes Caine-Brown, particularly charming when garbed as a schoolboy and warbling "The Boy Guessed Right"; Miss Maybelle Baker, with her wholesome, modish personality and pleasing voice; Harry Girard, black-browed, picturesque, as an Italian minstrel; the immaculate Mr. Bronson, who offers two of the "Girl" songs in which he excels; Miss Marie Nelson, piquant, though a trifle nervous, as a French maid; Fred Huntly and Miss

Maude Beatty, whose plebeian love-making causes many a chuckle, and Miss Evelyn Foshia in a Carnival Dance which is a thing of exquisite, gleaming grace. But not to be carried away by blind enthusiasm, why does Mr. Stockbridge speak so fast that his best lines are missed, why is Mr. Girard permitted to exercise his vocal powers in only one number, why does not the chorus feign if they cannot feel a keener enjoyment in the "Cigarette" song, and why are not those antique specimens "Soldiers in the Park" and "The Man from Cook's" balanced by some present-day ditties—even "Prairie Land" again?

"The Merry Widow"

The entire city of Los Angeles is talking of the coming of that fascinating creature, "The Merry Widow," who will appear at the Mason Opera House next Monday evening, July 26, for one week, with matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

"The Merry Widow," the wonderful musical importation from gay Vienna has lost not an atom of her brilliancy and sparkle by translation into the English tongue.

As is well known, "The Merry Widow" is a well devised, consecutive story in which spoken dialogue and music have been employed to give brilliant meaning to that story in all its varying moods and phases. The music is full of vitality and above all essentially faithful to the text.

All of this has come to pass by the genius of Franz Lehar, the composer, and Victor Leon and Leo Stein, who wrote the book, but as far as the interpretation goes the American public is much indebted to Mr. Henry W. Savage for his superb production and most of all for the splendid cast which made "The Merry Widow" famous in this country. Among the celebrities to be seen here are Miss Frances Cameron; Miss Theresa Van Brune; Miss Georgina Leary; Mr. George Damaral; Mr. Oscar Figman; Mr. Thomas Leary; Mr. John O'Donnell, and many others, the company numbering over one hundred.

The "Madam Butterfly" Grand Opera House orchestra, under the direction of Mr. John McGhie, also the Hungarian orchestra, will be features of this engagement, which promises to break all records.

Burbank

Perhaps the most amusing and most successful of all comedies dramatized from one of the "Six Best Sellers" is "The Man on the Box," which will be offered at the popular Burbank theatre next week, beginning with the usual Sunday per-

formance and including also a matinee Wednesday. The play is founded upon Harol McGrath's novel of the same name, the work of preparing it for stage presentation having been done by Grace Livingston Furniss. At the Burbank the role of "The Man," created in the east by Henry E. Dixey and played here last season by Max Figman, will be entrusted to William Desmond, while Miss Blanche Hall will be seen as Betty Annesley, the young woman for whom "The Man" assumes his menial disguise; and Lovell Alice Taylor as Nancy Warburton, "The Man's" sister and Betty's friend. Twice before Miss Taylor has played this part in stock, once in Newport and later at Toledo, Ohio.

The comedy is in three acts and has a strong melodramatic interest, together with a delightful love story. Prominent in the cast in addition to those already mentioned will be seen Harry Mestayer, William Yerance, Louise Royce, Frederick Gilbert, Willis Marks, H. S. Duffield and Margo Duffet.

Majestic

Oliver Morosco has found himself compelled to defer the opening of his opera season at the Majestic theatre until Sunday night, August 1, the great popularity of "A Runaway Girl" making it necessary to continue the run of that comedy for a second week. Mr. Morosco announces positively, however, that beginning on the date named opera will hold the Majestic stage, the opening bill, as already stated, consisting of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "The Mikado." In the former Agnes Caine-Brown and Marie Nelson will alternate in the role of Santuzza with Harry Girard as Alfo, Roland Paul as Turiddu and Maude Beatty and Maybelle Baker completing the cast. In "The Mikado" Henry Stockbridge will have the great comedy part of Koko, other assignments including the appearance of Harry Girard as Pooh Bah, Mr. Paul as Nanki Poo, Agnes Caine-Brown as Yum Yum, Marie Nelson as Pitti Sing, Edith Salyer as Peep Bo and Maude Beatty as Kattisha, with Fred Huntly in the name part.

The cast for "A Runaway Girl" will show some changes, the most important being the transference of Harry Girard from the part of Pietro Pascara to that of Guy Stanley, formerly played by Percy Bronson who has resigned from the company to go to San Francisco.

The usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

In the early eighties, when Eugene Field was managing editor of the Denver Tribune, newspapers in that city were not conducted with metro-

politan preciseness, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Field's official position gave him access to the money drawer. He would take out as much as he needed and drop a memorandum, known as a "tab," for the guidance of the bookkeeper. In this manner he generally contrived to have his salary expended several weeks in advance.

One day Field was in a hurry, and, as usual, in need of cash. Rushing to the money-drawer he hastily scooped out coins and bills, transferred them to his overcoat pocket and started away. But apparently he was struck by the thought that this would be confusing to the accountant, for he returned, and, scribbling a "tab," placed it in the raided drawer. When Fred Skiff, the business manager, opened the drawer a little later, he found nothing but the slip of paper, bearing the legend: "Took all there was. Gene."

Keeping the Money in the Family

There's a cute parent living in the neighborhood of the Mall at Chiswick, says London Tit-Bits.

"I hear you're teaching your sons to play bridge," said one of his friends to him recently. "Do you think that's wise?"

"Certainly. He's bound to learn from somebody. If he learns from me it keeps the money in the family," was the reply—N. Y. Herald.

"THE PEOPLE'S LOBBY"

(Continued from Page 7)

up of words, words and more words. To pierce their meaning would require deep penetration. Under such conditions a people's lobby can do great good. It will be met by difficulties and beset by dangers, and its success will depend entirely on the character of the men who compose it.

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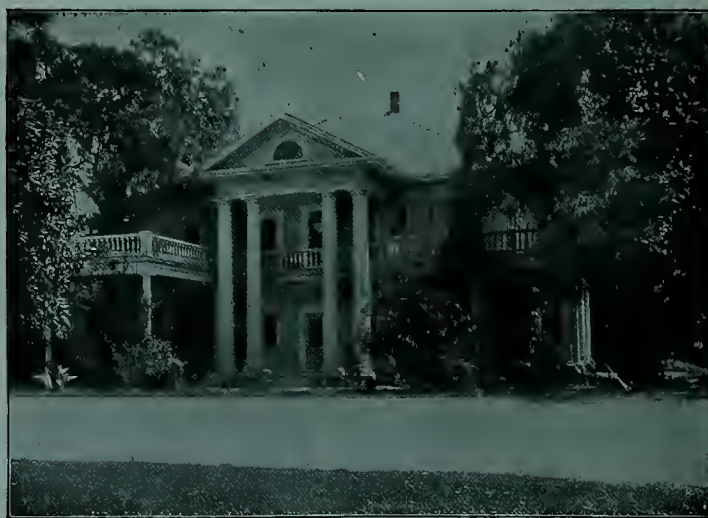
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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII. No. 5.

Los Angeles, California, July 31, 1909.

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THE TIMES ASKS A QUESTION

In an editorial dealing with the matter of \$69,000 paid by the National Government to Special Counsel Heney—which recently came under congressional inquiry—the Times winds up its comment with a question as to whether this is graft or not, and summons four citizens, by name, to the court of public opinion to give their views.

We have never yet claimed membership in the Decline-to-Answer club that figures so prominently in the reports of investigations and trials. We are not rich enough nor shrewd enough, and we could always get more fun out of talking than keeping still. Silence is golden, no doubt, but we are disposed to hold with William J. in favor of the free coinage of talk. Anybody can get a rise out of us with a hair-trigger question mark. So here goes.

When a nation of 90,000,000 people, led by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte, decides to go after the land thieves, whose depredations had already cost many millions of dollars, and when it engages, by contract, an able attorney as special counsel to take charge of the prosecution, and agrees in advance to pay him a certain very reasonable sum, and when the said attorney labors faithfully for over five years, and gets all kinds of results, one item of which is the sending of a United States Senator to the penitentiary, we do not regard the payment by the President and Secretary aforesaid of \$69,000, and its receipt by Mr. Heney, as graft on the part of any one of the three, notwithstanding the fact that it is quite possible, as alleged, that \$23,000 of this money was held back and not paid up until a year or so after the work ceased, and notwithstanding the fact, as alleged, that Mr. Heney receipted for some of this money before it was paid to him. Uncle Sam is often, we are sorry to say, disgracefully slow about paying up—and he has learned the big corporation trick of making his creditor turn in a receipt before he gets his money—often long before. No; we do not regard that \$69,000, nor any part of it, as graft money, but on the contrary it looks like a very reasonable fee for the work—as attorneys' fees go.

Perhaps, if we were engaged in the stomach-turning task of defending the big grafters of San Francisco from getting their just deserts at the hands of special prosecutor Heney, we might see that \$69,000 transaction as graft; but, as it is, we do not "have to".

Now having answered our question, may we have a turn at the game? That is fair, isn't it?

Stand up, Mr. Times, please. The public is here and is listening.

When you worked your political pull with the council to pay you 50 per cent above competitive bid price for printing, was that graft? And if not, what?

When you insulted and browbeat a grand jury to keep it from complying with the

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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law and the charge of the court with respect to the public money (then farmed out to favored banks)—a jury whose work finally resulted in a law whereby city and county now get \$75,000 a year interest on their deposits—was that graft on your part? If not, what?

When you took a great wad of Mr. Calhoun's money and instantly changed front on the San Francisco prosecution of grafters, from praising Heney to abusing him, was that graft? If not, what?

When you did your best to keep Harper in office as mayor, knowing, as you did, what kind of mischief he was up to, was that graft? If not, what?

An early reply will greatly oblige.

* * *

THE WEDGE CANDIDATES

"Divide and conquer" was the basis of Napoleon's system of polemics. It is the foundation of the hope of the machine for the recovery of lost control over the city government.

In round numbers forty thousand votes will be cast at the next city election. Of these the machine has absolute ownership of something like eight thousand votes. These will be delivered to any candidate bearing the endorsement "straight Republican", no matter how impossible an officer he might make. There are five or six thousand more that can be depended upon to vote for any respectable man bearing the party certificate. These people will not admit that they are thick-and-thin partisans, but they jump at the chance to vote for their party's candidates just the same. Assuming that the machine makes a fairly decent nomination—which seems almost a certainty this year—we may credit it with about one-third of the total vote.

Now if we were proceeding under the old system of elections we would have to figure off from the remaining two-thirds about two thousand for the socialists, and one thousand for the prohibitionists, and five or six thousand for a partisan Democratic

ticket. The remainder, if solidly massed on a good government ticket, might be able to beat out the machine, but if there was the least division in the ranks, success would be impossible. In short, the chances would be strongly in favor of an organization which, to start with, has less than 20 per cent of the voters.

But this year a new system is to be tried—a direct primary on a non-partisan basis, whereby we are disposed to believe the divide-and-conquer game cannot be worked so successfully as it has been in the past.

Remember that in the final vote only two names will appear on the ballot: the machine candidate and one other. The split-up business must work itself out in the first or try-out ballot.

Occasionally the fear is expressed that the machine may capture both places on the final ballot. To accomplish this, it would be necessary that the machine should have over two-thirds of all the votes cast at the try-out ballot. We are disposed to believe that it will have more than half of these votes, because its people are in the habit of voting at primaries, whereas the good government forces are composed largely of people of non-partisan tendencies, who have been disposed in the past to hold aloof from party primaries.

But the machine will not be rich enough to venture to divide its vote between two candidates for the same office. To do that might result in letting in two anti-machine men on the final ballot. It might be possible—if the machine were absolutely certain of pulling through its one first choice—to spare a block of a thousand or two votes to help out an undesirable—that is to say unavailable—non-machine candidate, but even that scheme involves a pretty serious risk.

Evidently the machine's only chance to work the "divide-and-conquer" game will be in the try-out ballot, and the best it can hope to do there is to help in loading up the non-machine forces with an undesirable or unavailable kind of a candidate.

To put all this into concrete form, take the office of mayor, for example.

It seems to be fairly certain that the machine will back the nomination of Wm. M. Bowen, former councilman from the Fifth Ward. He will command the entire strength of the party and he is particularly beloved of the chief party organ, for which he procured the city printing in 1903, whereby poor Davenport lost his seat under the Recall. The picture of George H. Smith is thrown upon the screen temporarily, to occupy the attention of the impatient gallery until the management is ready to bring out the main performer.

The try-out election will occur some time in the first two weeks of the month of November, the exact date will be fixed by council not less than three nor more than five weeks before the city election. Nearly a month before that time petitions to go on the try-out ballot—one hundred names

to the petition—must have been filed with the city clerk. In short, by the first week of October we shall know who the candidates are.

Other candidates for mayor that we know will be on the ticket, in addition to the probable Republican nominee Bowen and the fake one Smith, are Mushet, present city auditor, McAleer, a former mayor, a Socialist candidate, a Labor Union candidate, a Prohibition candidate and a Good Government party candidate. There may also be a Democratic nominee, although there is a general feeling among the Democrats that as their party is very much in the minority on a straight party issue they will get best results for the city and for the party by throwing in their lot with the Good Government forces. In addition to those enumerated above there may be three or four individual candidates—men who are "induced to run by their friends", and who cherish political illusions of one kind or another.

Now out of this bunch of ten or fifteen applicants, two are to be selected for the final ballot—the election ballot. These are the ones receiving the largest and the next to the largest vote in the try-out.

It is a clear enough case that the Republican machine nominee will get the largest vote. The organization is not given to scattering, and even if Smith and others of the machine type remain on the ballot very few votes will be wasted on them. The second name in the list, we believe, will be that of the Good Government nominee—if it should be decided to make a nomination at all, or if no nomination is made it will be the candidate in the list who, in the mind of the anti-machine portion of the community, most nearly conforms to the Good Government standard. If the Democrats make a nomination their man is likely to be third on the list, and if Mr. Mushet gets the Labor Union nomination—which his newspaper support hopes to get for him, he should be fourth in the list with the Socialist fifth.

This is offered merely as guesswork and for purposes of illustration. The point to be recognized is that the try-out ballot plan eliminates the split-up feature that usually complicates local elections and makes it so easy for the machine to win.

The wedge candidates need not be feared.

* * *

THE TWO HUNDRED LIMIT

One of the unique institutions in our city government is the limit of 200 placed by ordinance on the number of saloons allowed to exist within the present city limits. There is a further limitation, viz., that these saloons must all be located within the "fire limits", which means the down town region, but that is not unique. It came to us from Minneapolis.

The 200 limit plan was adopted by the police commission in 1897, and was put into the form of an ordinance a year or two later.

The author of the plan was T. E. Gibbon, Esq., who is now manager of the Herald. He was then, as always, an earnest student of municipal matters and a practical reformer. There was an organization then in existence known as the "Better City Government League", and it was largely through its influence that the city council, which in those days appointed the commissioners, put Mr. Gibbon on the police board.

This was before civil service came into

the city government, and the state of affairs in the police department may be imagined from the circumstances that led to the removal of Mr. Gibbon's predecessor, General Chas. Forman. General Forman was an active, aggressive, conscientious man, and immediately upon his appointment went to work to better things in the police. Acting on the recommendation of the chief, he sought to secure the removal of a number of incompetent men on the force, who had put in a good deal of their time doing politics. Thereupon the force rose as one man, descended upon council, and demanded General Forman's removal from the commission; and council made the removal—in spite of the earnest protest of their presiding officer, Herman Silver. But Mr. Silver was allowed to name General Forman's successor, and he named Mr. Gibbon.

Conditions have improved somewhat in this community since those days. Policemen no longer make and unmake police commissions.

Mr. Gibbon has done a number of important services for the city of Los Angeles. More than any other one man he saved the harbor from falling into Southern Pacific hands; he brought the Salt Lake road here; he started this crusade that led to the recall of Mayor Harper; but of equal importance with these was the 200 limit on saloons.

At that time we had a city of less than 100,000 population. Three years later the census gave us 102,000. That would make one saloon for every 500 population. Now we have 300,000 population, which gives one saloon for 1500 of population. This is the largest percentage of population to saloon to be found in any American city—excluding of course, those cities that have prohibition. Worcester, Mass., which has 130,000 population, is the largest city in the Union that prohibits saloons.

In the days before the fire San Francisco had over 3000 saloons, or one to every 125 of population. The average of American cities is one to every 400 of population. Several cities have recently adopted the limitation plan, but the usual method is to choose a percentage—usually one saloon to 1000 people, and hold it stationary at that. Our plan we believe to be better, for, as the city grows larger, the saloon franchises grow more valuable.

The underlying virtue of the plan is not that it diminishes the amount of drinking that takes place. It probably does diminish it a little, but that is not the point. The practical service of the limitation lies in the value it gives to the right to sell liquor, whereby an effective control is secured by the city over the liquor seller.

That this feature of the plan has not always been worked to its fullest capacity must be admitted; but it gives a good police commission a leverage for law and order that no other device, except perhaps total prohibition, could ever supply.

A high license would not work the same result, although it might perhaps supply greater revenue to the city. To hold the number down to 200 the license must be fixed at some tremendously high figure, which would immediately close up the concerns that sell mostly beer—which probably do less harm than the elegant up-town saloons, where so many young men get a bad start into the world. And in his struggle to meet the high license the saloonkeeper is constantly tempted to break the law, and

also to sell sophisticated stuff which does a vast amount of physical mischief.

It must be admitted that the limitation plan creates a form of monopoly, but we are getting used to that in business matters. There are after all so many things in the liquor business worse than a monopoly, that we won't stop to worry long over that issue.

The great majority of the people of this city know by experience, and they have come now to feel instinctively, that so long as we have saloons at all, the 200 limit is a protection against many of the evils of the liquor traffic. They are not likely to give it up nor to tolerate any effort to break it down, unless some one is able to develop a plan that is a distinct improvement. In the meantime we stand pat.

* * *

THE REFORM MACHINE

Nobody ever finds fault with a reform movement until it begins to be effective. So long as it is a mere "sissy" affair, made up of passing of resolutions, slapping people on the wrist, vague denunciation of official corruption from ministers and puffy prominent citizens, letters to the newspaper and threats of calling a mass meeting, just so long do the leaders of the organization regard it with an amused approval.

Sometimes the main guy or boss of the works lends a semi-official endorsement to the performance. "Let 'em blow off steam," he says. "It will do 'em good, and if won't hurt me."

But the moment the affair is taken in hand by the kind of people that get results, who go about it in the same business-like style as the organization itself uses, then, oh then! what a howl goes up!

Why these fellows have a regular machine. They are no better than anybody else—they who pretend to be so pure and holy. When we soak 'em in the ear, instead of meekly turning the other cheek as the saints do in the books, they actually have the nerve to land on our chin.

Also there are objectionable personalities. If anybody else than Meyer Make-good and E. T. Get-there were running things, it would be all right; but they are personae non gratae with the machine. Good reason why, too.

Politics is a game where we are not compelled to please our enemies. In fact the only way we can please them is by doing the wrong thing. It is about as much as one can undertake to do to please his own friends.

The people who form the rank and file of any reform movement—the voters on whom it must depend for success—are, for the most part, people who have not been actively engaged in politics. The organization counts on that fact, and is always looking for a chance to frighten or stampede them.

At the last municipal election, for example, it worked the Union-Labor-Schmitz idea for all it was worth. Pretty fair crop of suckers too, only more of them voted for Harper than for Lindley.

This reform-machine idea now holds the boards. Indications are that this fall it will be worked pretty hard.

Is it possible, some citizen who has just waked up will ask, is it possible that the reform forces are building up a machine?

To which we answer as follows:

We hope so.

A machine in politics means an organiza-

tion—a substantial, effective, permanent organization. We certainly hope the reform forces are getting one. We believe they are.

We have dropped into a way of using the words "machine" and "organization" to refer to the local Republican machine. That is inaccurate but perfectly natural. When a San Diego man says "the railroad", he means the Santa Fe; when a Santa Barbara man uses those words he means the Southern Pacific. We have lived so long on the line of the Republican machine that it is the whole thing in our colloquial narrative.

But when you think of it there is a Prohibition machine and there is an exceedingly well developed and admirably managed Socialist machine. We decline to admit, however, that there is any genuine Democratic machine, the organization element of that party having shown repeatedly that they are merely an adjunct of the Republican machine.

Of course the Good Government party, or crowd, or "set", or whatever you wish to call them, should have an organization or a machine, if they are to do business in good earnest—and get results. They must have leaders and hired helpers, clubs, polling books, card indexes and all the rest of it. Things don't do themselves in politics any more than they do in business. Somebody must work, and if his work is to prove effective it must be in the form of an organization. And if anybody chooses to call the leaders in the work "bosses", we can bear even that with entire composure.

What is the distinction then? If the reform element has a machine, why isn't it just as bad as the old parties?

Our objection to the Republican organization, as we know it hereabouts, in city, county and state, is not that it runs a machine, but that the motive power back of the machine is the utility corporations of the city and state. Efforts have been made from time to time to pry the party loose from these attachments, but unsuccessfully. This is not a mere theory; no honest, sane man in his senses ventures to question it. Moreover, as the most infallible strength of this machine lies in the worst precincts of the worst wards of the city, among low lodging houses, tough saloons and the red light district—when there is such a district—the union between that organization and the vice of the town is only too evident. Of startling significance, too, is the fact that the machine's chief newspaper support—locally and in San Francisco—comes from papers that defend and applaud corporate bribery of city officials, and that fight all forms of legislation designed to protect the people from the betrayal of their interests by the law-making bodies.

A gun is a gun, but there is a good deal of difference between a weapon in the hands of a policeman and the same thing in the hands of a burglar.

* * *

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM FOR CITIES

The City Club recently listened to an interesting talk by a former mayor of Indianapolis in which he discussed the advantages of the so-called federal system as applied to city charters, and in particular as worked out in the city of Indianapolis.

There are now four fairly distinct systems of city government in the United States. I. The people elect a council, mayor and a lot of city officers. II. The people elect council and mayor, and the

council appoints the city officers. III. The people elect council and mayor, and the mayor appoints the city officers. IV. The people elect small council—at-large—which runs the whole city government, one of their number bearing the title of mayor. This last is called the "Commission System." Number III. is the federal system.

The name federal is bestowed on this plan where the mayor holds the appointive power, because of its supposed resemblance to the national government. This plan came as a reaction against the divided responsibility and its attendant evils that prevailed under plans I and II.

It is a long step toward better government that the people should be able to know positively who is responsible for what ever goes wrong, and this federal system accomplishes that in a measure, but not to the full.

There would still remain open the question of whether responsibility lay with the executive or legislative branches of the government; for under the federal plan both exist, just as they do in the national government. Often it is impossible to tell whether the trouble is in the law or the administration of the law.

The commission system narrows that doubt to the smallest possible compass, for the legislative and executive are one and the same.

We have been brought up to regard a distinction between legislative and executive functions as something almost sacred in governmental usage—perhaps because that distinction is the basis of our national constitution.

It does not exist, however, in the English Parliament, which is at once legislative and executive, nor in most of the Continental free governments.

In a municipality the distinction is often a mere matter of theory, and it may be best for all concerned that the hand that wrote the law should attend to its carrying out.

When Los Angeles comes to reshape its present charter on more modern lines, it is much more likely to adopt the commission system than the federal.

However, these are mere matters of detail in the great issue of good government. The substantial important factor that should underly all systems and without which they must all fail is Democracy—the rule of the people.

If a city government has the initiative and the referendum, the recall, the non-partisan ballot and the direct primary, it can never go very far wrong, whatever its system of government.

* * *

COUNCILMEN WANTED

If the machine can elect five members out of the nine to be chosen for council next December, it will be quite reconciled to losing most of the remainder of the city government. It has had five councilmen through this administration, and has done fairly well in standing off reform measures and in controlling a large margin of the city's affairs. To be sure, it takes six to pass an appropriation ordinance, but if there is one of the remaining four who is badly in need of a bridge, for example, or some other piece of local improvement, it is possible to pick up the extra vote whenever it is very much needed.

Councilmen are to be elected at-large this time instead of by wards. This amendment was adopted by the voters, in the face

of the determined opposition of the machine element, because it was believed the change would result in giving us better material in this most important branch of the city government.

On the same ballot, however, the people voted down another amendment which was calculated to assist materially in raising the standard for membership in the council, viz: an increase of salary for this office. One hundred dollars a month is a very poor compensation for the amount of time that must of necessity be devoted to the work. Election at-large alleviates this somewhat, however, because the voters of the wards will not attempt to make errand boys out of their councilmen as they do now.

The petitions for places on the try-out ballot must be filed about the first of October. That gives August and September in which to find good material for the nominations at-large.

There are hundreds of men in this city that conform to the requirements and that could be induced to run, we believe, if the matter were properly presented to them—and out of those hundreds we certainly should be able to find the necessary nine.

The average requirements for this position may be summarized: 1, Integrity; 2, Courage; 3, Absolute independence from the corporation-controlled machine; 4, Some property stake in the city; 5, Business experience; 6, Civic ideals; 7, Good temper; 8, Good sense.

In addition to these it must be admitted that the man who is to go before the voters of an entire city should have lived here long enough, or have been sufficiently active in public matters, for him to be fairly well known. This, however, might be waived, together with item number 4 in the list given above, but the other requirements are essential.

Now then, to find such men and to get them to place their names on the try-out ballot—it is the business of every good citizen to assist in the quest.

* * *

EDITORIAL COMMENT

At least, the United States Senate can claim proudly that it is the slave of no party platform.—New York World.

There is nothing the matter with Mr. Harriman but nervousness, superinduced by a haunting fear that he has overlooked some railroad which might be added to his system.—Kansas City Journal.

The man who walked into the treasury at Washington and demanded a million dollars went to the wrong place. He should have gone to Aldrich and asked for a clause in the tariff.—New York Evening Post.

The sugar trust has a record which makes an air of injured innocence difficult.—Washington Evening Star.

Collection of a tax on corporation earnings might necessitate a scrutiny of business methods calculated to provide interesting information for the attorney general's office.—Washington Evening Star.

These Chinese may be a trifle old-fashioned in some regards, but it isn't every enlightened nation that can get the whole world quarreling about the privilege of loaning it money.—Washington Times.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Following is the report of Associated Charities for week ending July 27th, 1909: New cases reported, 39; recurrent cases, 75; visits made, 40; wheel chairs furnished, 2; disbursements for new and recurrent cases, \$185.05. This statement does not include the gas and milk bills. A large quantity of clothing was distributed.

* * *

Bringing the Water. This year's water estimate contains an item of \$100,000 set aside from the profits of the system, to be used for beginning the construction of the conduit that will connect the end of the aqueduct, in the San Fernando Valley, with Los Angeles city. Here is one department of the city government whose intelligent and business-like management it is a pleasure to contemplate. Also there are others.

* * *

Taking the lead of all cities, American and European, Berlin is spending vast amounts of money in the municipalization of its outskirts, the latest proposal being to acquire for \$10,000,000 a great forest in the so-called Spree district. This is to be developed as a park and municipal waterworks. Lying near the city was a sandy tract of little or no use. It was utilized for the disposal of sewage and actually transformed into a healthful and productive spot.

* * *

Humane Clubbing. Denver policemen have been outfitted with a humane club, in the place of the old-style hard wood stick. It is made of hard rubber, filled with steel rods. It is said to be just as effective as the wooden sticks, but a blow from it neither bruises nor cuts, and there is of course no danger of fracturing the skull. This club is the invention of a Denver policeman, and the authorities there believe it will ultimately come into universal use.

* * *

Pay Checks for Laborers. The San Francisco Board of Supervisors have passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of pay checks in payment of laborers. A short time ago a young woman acting as cashier for Gray Bros., contractors, was murdered by one of the workmen, because she refused to give him his money until the pay-check fell due, in accordance with the rule of the company. What is needed to cover this evil is not municipal legislation but a state law.

* * *

Brick Instead of Macadam. The county of Allegheny in Pennsylvania has 300 miles of macadam roads—just the amount we expect to build in Los Angeles county with our \$3,500,000, if the politicians we call supervisors, the Eldridge-Nellis-McCabe combination, feel that they can spare the money for that purpose. The experience of Allegheny county in the matter of the maintenance of these roads is interesting—not to say startling. They say it now costs them \$800 per mile, per year, to keep up the macadam roads, or \$240,000 per year for the 300 miles. The supervisors have decided gradually to replace the macadam with brick, that is to say resurface with brick, using the macadam as a base. This costs one-third more than macadam but the upkeep is a small item. The question that has puzzled a good many people hereabouts is where the \$240,000 a year is coming from

to keep up our new system of roads. As the automobile goes whizzing over the macadam it draws out the fine dust that makes the binder, and distributes it all over the landscape and the occupants of horse-driven vehicles. Presently the road crumbles, lets the rain through, and that is about all for Mr. Macadam.

* * *

State Forester Rane, of Massachusetts, is a staunch advocate of the plan advocated by the American Civic Association for the establishment of municipal forests. Through proper forestation of drainage basins and sources of water supply, it is urged by State Forester Rane, citizens not only will be educated in the advantages of forestry, but a source of municipal income will be developed. Forester Rane recently drafted a plan for Fall River which eventually will mean 3,000 acres of woodland.

* * *

Cleansing the Slum District. New York has just appropriated \$100,000 as a special fund for scouring the streets of congested districts. It is proposed to purchase 40 street flushing machines of the type we use in Los Angeles, and to have them work all night scouring the streets of the business district and the slums. This is in addition to the regular day work of the white wings. A lowering of the death rate, particularly through the summer months, is expected as a consequence of the adoption of this plan.

* * *

Getting After the Mosquitos. Everywhere, throughout the east, the authorities are waging a war of extermination on the mosquito which we know now is not only a nuisance but is also a menace to health. Twenty years ago mosquitos were almost unknown in Southern California cities, and now they are everywhere. They are not so large nor so poisonous as the eastern insect, and so we bear them more philosophically—if it can be called philosophy to endure them at all. The chief reason why they exist now is that landscape gardening has brought the pool into vogue, and people are careless about changing the water.

* * *

Mayor's Message. Under the charter amendments passed last fall, the municipal year is made to correspond with the fiscal year, beginning with the month of July. Recognizing this change Mayor Alexander files his message now, instead of delaying it to the end of the year, as was formerly the custom. The logical time for the executive head of the city government to present his views and offer his recommendations would seem to be at the beginning of the fiscal year, at which time the budget is shaped up and the most important features of civic policy settled upon for the succeeding twelve months. The sending of this message and the utterances in the message seem to have been deeply resented by some members of council, although a careful reading of the document reveals nothing on which that resentment could be reasonably based. It is a frank, good humored statement of the city's most pressing needs reduced to practicable form. It contains no slams nor innuendos, and the only hint of a past disagreement is contained in the very sane and moderate discussion of the matter


of freight carrying by the electric lines. In view of the uproar created by several members of council over the presentation of this message, one is moved to inquire: How long since our city council became such a sacred and infallible concern that it cannot even endure a few respectfully worded suggestions from the official head of the city government?

* * *

Red Signal System for Police. Pittsburg has developed a new form of what we call the "Foster system." When central station wishes to communicate with its men it sends up a bomb that bursts high in the heavens, and sheds a red light over a great area. All policemen then seek high ground, or get up on roofs, where they can see a red globe at the top of a high flagstaff. Flashes are sent from this globe by electricity in a telegraphic code which the men are trained to read; but if they fail to make out the meaning they are expected to go to a telephone and inquire. This seems like a very round-about process to get a simple result.

* * *

Tax Collections Row. Because the city council is unwilling that six men employed in the Tax Collector's office should lose their jobs the taxpayers of this city are compelled to stand by and helplessly witness a clash of authority between two departments of the city government, which bids fair to cost a good deal of money before we are done with it. The present license ordinance puts the work of inspection, to see that licenses are paid, into the hands of the police. Logically this dis-



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part of the existing license collectors and inspectors, who should then have been discharged. But under our political system men cannot be discharged when their jobs cease, certainly not if they have the organization back of them. So these men are retained and go through the motions of inspecting licenses and—according to the testimony of the police—muss up the work and cost the city money. We venture to suggest to the organization members of council that possibly the cheapest way out of it for the city would be to pension these men and allow them to go fishing for an indefinite period.

* * *

A General Waking Up. Kansas City, Kansas, is spending \$150,000 this year for park improvements. Memphis, Tenn., has just voted a million dollars for park improvements. Half of this goes for the purchase and improvement of a 17-acre tract in the business center, which is to be used as a great playground. Syracuse has just finished one playground at a cost of \$30,000 and is starting on another at a cost of \$50,000. St. Louis is spending a million on playgrounds; four of them are in congested districts, and one—the old fair grounds—is to be used as athletic grounds for the whole city. Hamilton, Ohio, is one more town that has waked up to the beauty possibilities of a river that formerly was a mere dumping ground. A city of only 40,000 population, it is now spending \$400,000.

* * *

The Los Angeles Housing Commission appreciates having a home of its own on the top floor of the City Hall. The weekly meetings are held every Wednesday at 4:30 p. m. Reports are read and housing conditions discussed, landlords and agents can plead their cause and all alike receive just treatment. The inspectors have their office hours daily from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. In a short time the Commission will have a Home phone and those wishing to transact business can communicate during the morning office hour or Wednesday meeting. They expect soon to have the office fully equipped and already have some interesting literature and statistics about housing conditions in other cities and hope in the future to be able to get the best works on housing problems as well as public hygiene and sanitation. The new reports are ready for distribution and will give an idea of the housing problems of the city, past, present and future.

* * *

Sad State of Councilmen. The present city council contains a number of members who seem to be afflicted with raw, sore spots; the slightest touch sends them right up in the air. The Church Federation Club sent a communication to council objecting strenuously to the vote of Messrs. Blanchard, Clappitt, Dromgold, Yonkin, Lyon and Healy in favor of cigar stand gambling. This seems to have been regarded as "butting in." These distinctions are sometimes hard to follow. A lot of cigar-stand keepers and saloon men will be cordially greeted and their business interests carefully guarded by councilmen, but when an organization representing the morality interests of the city enters a protest—why that is "butting in." By the way, along about January first Mayor Harper was blustering around the city hall about the Municipal League butting in on the Kern appointment. Soon after that he was butted out himself.

Typhoid and Clean Water. Since 1905 the filtration system of Philadelphia has been gradually brought into operation, and there has been in consequence a striking diminution in the number of cases of or deaths from typhoid. For each 100,000 people for a period of six months the figures have run as follows from 1906 to 1909: For 1906, 447 cases, 46 deaths; for 1907, 335 cases, 45 deaths; for 1908, 145 cases, 23 deaths; for 1909, 84 cases, 13 deaths. It will be remembered, perhaps, that when the reform element temporarily got possession of Philadelphia in 1905, one of the worst jobs they found to clean up was the filtration plant which had remained unfinished for years, and which was costing an astounding amount of money. Several indictments grew out of the revelations about this plant. Now in view of the showing made by these figures, we beg to inquire whether the Republican bosses who held back this work and used it for graft purposes were very different from murderers.

* * *

What Politics Does. The people of Los Angeles county are getting a handsome illustration of the contempt in which they are held by politicians once safely ensconced in office—without the recall. When the issue was before the people of whether to vote \$3,500,000 in bonds for road construction, the Board of Supervisors, knowing that the whole question turned on whether they could be trusted, proposed that the civic bodies including the county good roads association should appoint an advisory committee and that they, the supervisors, would take no important step connected with the road work without consulting this committee. No sooner were the bonds voted, than the Board began to ignore this commission, and in spite of repeated protests from the civic bodies they are doing exactly what was feared—they are using the road work for political purposes. They have compelled the Road Commissioners to throw out the secretary they had appointed for merit and to substitute a politician—a henchman of one of the supervisors. Their road commissioners are evidently mere dummies. The outlook for good road work, under such circumstances is very gloomy, and the voters go about saying—oh, if we only had the recall in the county!

Handicapped

A tailor who was defendant in a case at the assizes seemed much cast down when brought up for trial.

"What's the trouble?" whispered his council, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the jurymen.

"It looks pretty bad for me," said the defendant, "unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There ain't a man among 'em but what owes me money for clothes."—Sketch.



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The "Federal System" of City Government

How It Works in Indianapolis and What Ex-Mayor Denny Thinks of It



Centralization of power and responsibility in the mayor, the separation of the three branches of government as in the federal system, the inevitable representation in the council of the minority party, and expeditious public works in spite of protests—these are the main points of the instructive address of Judge Caleb S. Denny of Indianapolis before the City Club last Saturday. Judge Denny was twice Mayor of his city, and this, with his high reputation as a lawyer and judge give weight to his opinion of the "federal system" of city government which Indianapolis has adopted, and which he thinks could be beneficially incorporated in the charter of Los Angeles.

In introducing his subject, the speaker took occasion to say of the chairman of the City Club that "the Bar of Indiana still bless the name of Judge Works for his book on Pleading and Practice, a book still constantly used and which I have never heard adversely criticized." Turning to the charter of Indianapolis, Judge Denny's remarks were to the following effect:

* * * * *

The Charter of Indianapolis

Twenty years ago, when I was mayor for the first time, Indianapolis had a patchwork charter, or rather a mere collection of laws, very different from the present charter. There was a common council and a board of aldermen, and committees from these practically controlled the city. The mayor had a little executive power and was also judge of the police court. But committees of the council appointed the police, fire and street officials, city attorney, etc.

That condition so unfavorably impressed our business people that they made up their minds to change it. In 1891 a new charter was adopted, which in 1905 was superseded by a general charter law for the State. Under it the so-called "federal system" of Indianapolis was adopted and applied to all cities of the first to the fifth class. Indianapolis is and will long remain the only city of the first class, and her charter comes nearer to embodying the federal plan than any other city in the country; and Indiana is the foremost state in giving this plan to all cities and towns in the state. In my opinion this plan is the only proper one, concentrating as it does great power and responsibility in the mayor, and keeping the executive, legislative and judicial branches independent of each other.

Under this system the most important branch of the city government is the executive. The mayor is in almost absolute control, and on him is thrown almost all the respon-

sibility. Aside from the council, there are only three officers elected by the people: the mayor, the clerk and the police judge, all for four years. The mayor appoints all other important officers, including four boards, and does not have to submit his appointments to the council. He appoints the three members of the Board of Public Works (only two being of the same political party), the two members of the Board of Public Safety, Board of Health (two), Park Commission (four); he also appoints the Controller, Corporation Counsel (City Attorney), and the City Engineer. His boards appoint (usually with his knowledge and consent) their own subordinates.

The judicial department is entirely independent of the mayor.

So also is the legislative department, though not so distinctly, for there are some connections between the council, mayor, and, for instance, the Board of Public Works, which have concurrent power in granting franchises to and entering into contracts with public utilities corporations.

Also the council may act concurrently with a board, as where the Board of Public Works begins improvements against which affected property-owners file a protest, the council by a two-thirds vote may intervene, override the protest and cause the improvement to proceed.

In general, however, the executive, legislative and judicial branches are independent.

The council has as its chief function the levy of taxes and appropriation of funds. Last winter a radical change was made in the council. Previously it had twenty-one members—one from each ward and six at large. After the election next month it will have only nine members. The bill to this effect did not, when introduced, meet with favor, but in its progress the sentiment changed and it was allowed to pass, the people suspending judgment and giving it a chance for trial.

A Peculiar Council

The provisions of this law are peculiar and interesting. The various political parties may each nominate at the primaries (which are party primaries, pure and simple) a candidate for councilman from each of the city's six "districts." But all the voters throughout the city vote for nine men. This means that there are six Democratic nominees, six Republicans, and so on: six nominees for each party; one from each district, but all are candidates-at-large. Now when a Republican (for instance) has voted for the six Republican nominees (as the average partisan voter would do) there are three more can-

didates to vote for. So he selects, from another party, or other parties, the seventh, eighth and ninth of his choice.

You can readily see two unusual features of the council elected under this law. One is that it is possible for some district to be left without a representative—possibly, but not probably; and even if it turned out so, the at-large feature would prevent any unfairness. The other feature is that the council cannot by any chance be composed exclusively of members of a single political party; there are bound to be at least three of the party not in power in the city, and possibly more than three. This is the chief novel feature of the council.

(Mr. Lissner asked the speaker: "Don't you think the party system a bad feature of your charter?" Judge Denny: "Theoretically, yes; but it works out without harm, I believe.")

A Strong Mayor

Now as to the mayor. People are likely to say that he has too much power and too much responsibility. It is likely to seem so to the mayor, too. I, for one, felt the responsibility very seriously, under the charter of 1891. The mayor is not only responsible for the acts of the four boards before mentioned, but for all the appointees of those boards. It is not a plan universally approved, but I believe it to be the only correct one in this age of great public works.

It means that when a man is elected mayor, all he has to do to keep out of trouble and be successful is to appoint honest and capable men on his boards. If perchance anything goes wrong in spite of all his care, it is the easiest thing in the world for the mayor to obtain the public's pardon by removing the man or men who caused the trouble. I was one of the mayors who had to do that; I removed one whole board and one member of another board, with the approval of the people.

This power of the mayor—absolute power—to appoint and remove, is the secret of the success of the federal plan, the secret of the success of the mayor. I know it sounds dangerous—"one-man power." But it is the best plan, the only good plan, for a progressive city.

Public Works

As to public improvements, conducted by the Board of Public Works. The charter of 1905 provides that where a street (for instance) is to be improved, and an assessment district therefor is established, if anyone is dissatisfied with his assessment he has a right to appeal from the levy to the court. That is, he could file a complaint against the city. The court would immediately appoint

three appraisers, who within three days would report to the court the amount of benefit which would result to the plaintiff. If the appraisal fell 10% or more below that of the Board of Public Works, the court would award to the plaintiff a reduction of his assessment and the city would have to pay the difference between the original assessment and the one fixed by the court. This law was upheld by the supreme court. Under it a case is tried as any other issue is tried, the court deciding on the evidence.

But there is very little tedious litigation arising out of improvements by the Board of Public Works. The proceedings of the board are, furthermore, the most expeditious imaginable, and one feature is especially commendable. The board can start, carry through and finish an improvement all within two months, notwithstanding any opposition of property owners. The work goes on in spite of protests, and the protest also may go on (by suit brought in court as already described) at the same time. The protesting property-owners are awarded damages (if really damaged or excessively assessed) but they cannot tie up the improvement proceedings.

City and County Consolidation

After a careful study of the federal system of municipal government I have tried to sketch for you, I made up my mind a few weeks ago that another improvement can be made in it—at least as applied to Indianapolis and the county of Marion. I commend the improvement to you here also in case you ever wish to discuss a city-and-county government.

Indianapolis covers more than a township; it covers a goodly portion of Marion county and contains about nine-tenths of the county's population, and more than nine-tenths of the assessed valuation. Therefore I think there is no sense in continuing two separate governments.

The federal system can be applied to both the city and county just as well under one set of officers as under two. The two together can be better conducted by even a smaller number of officials than the city alone has today—better and much more economically. I know it can be done in Indianapolis and Marion County. I believe it can be done here.

No Initiative Nor Recall

There is no provision in Indianapolis for the initiative, referendum or recall though they were discussed and strongly urged. The only provision in the charter for removing an official is by impeachment—a harder system to make effective than yours here. The recall would work well with the federal system.

The School Board Stands Fast

Every member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education will stand for re-election next December. This statement is authoritative, and the decision of the members is deliberate and final.

The point of view of each and all of the members may be expressed in the words of one of them: "We can't afford to spend another term on the school board—but we cannot afford not to. We have the good of the schools too much at heart to leave the fight at this juncture, just because it takes a lot of our time. The bitterest enemy of the schools has to be thoroughly whipped before we quit."

Every member of the present board is a man of irreproachable integrity,

and a firm friend and hacker of the superintendent of schools, Dr. E. C. Moore. Every one is making a personal sacrifice of time and money in giving himself generously to school business and to the study of school affairs. But they all feel that it would be in the nature of a selfish desertion to decline to run for another term, in view of the persistence of the attack made on the schools by the Times, moved by its vain hope of driving Dr. Moore out of the superintendency to gratify a private grudge.

That they will have the support of the public is not to be doubted, since it has been the general wish, ever since the attack on the schools began, that the present board would

continue at the front of the fight at least until the schools are safe again.

The members of the board fully expect that during the coming campaign the most contemptible methods will be used to cloud the issue and hide the real malefactor; they are remarkably serene, however, for they feel confident that the public, by a large majority, has ere this seen clear through the animus of the attack on Supt. Moore, which hurts nobody but the school children. They expect that very clever lies will be circulated, with a great flourish of figures and talk about misapplication of funds—the old story—but they believe the people are not to be caught with that snare now, and will remember how much has been accomplished

for the schools, in the face of every adversity, by the present board and superintendent.

The decision of the board to stand for re-election is, in fact, taken merely to let Los Angeles have her way in this school matter. If Los Angeles doesn't want the present management to continue, they say, why the remedy lies in defeating the present incumbents at the polls. But if Los Angeles believes in them, they do not feel that they have the moral right to withdraw at this time, while the schools are in such peril, so hampered for lack of rooms and equipment, so much in danger of a much worse predicament, unless their one enemy and his followers are crushed next December.

A History of Library Lighting

The Pacific Light and Power Co. was given a franchise to use the streets of this city, on the express written agreement embodied in the ordinance granting the franchise, that it would furnish light for the city library free of cost.

This company furnished light free to the library while it was located in the City Hall but in 1906 the library was moved to a building on Hill street.

Then the Library Board made a contract with the Edison Electric Co. to furnish light, for compensation, in the new location, notwithstanding that the Pacific Light and Power Co. was bound to furnish this light free of cost.

The city has complacently paid these lighting bills ever since, and as a result two or three thousand dollars of public funds have been wasted.

Who is responsible for this?

Here are the facts:

March, 1906: Library Board made contract with Edison Electric Co. to furnish lights.

May 10, 1907: Library Board asked City Attorney for opinion as to liability of Board for lighting bills.

May 27, 1907: City Attorney advised Library Board that it was liable for light furnished by Edison Co. but called attention to fact that Pacific Light & Power Co. could be required to furnish light free.

June 26, 1907: Library Board informed Pacific Light & Power Co. by letter that after July 1st, 1907, amounts paid the Edison Co. would be charged to it.

Nov. 29, 1907: Auditor Mushet refused to approve demand of Edison Electric Co. on ground that Pacific

Light & Power Co. must furnish lights free of cost.

Dec. 5th, 1907: Letter of Auditor Mushet referred to City Attorney by Library Board.

Jan. 2, 1908: Library Board instructed Librarian to notify Pacific Light & Power Co. to supply library at once under penalty of suit.

Jan. 3, 1908: Librarian notified Pacific Light & Power Co. by letter to furnish free lights at once.

Jan. 4, 1908: Auditor Mushet again refused to approve demands of Edison Co. for lighting library.

Jan. 8th: Librarian wrote City Attorney asking what further steps should be taken to force Pacific Light & Power Co. to furnish light free.

Feb. 4: Mr. Selig, representing Edison Co., appeared before Library Board and asked that his company be paid for lighting library. Board agreed and drew warrants.

Feb. 27: Auditor Mushet again refused to audit Edison Co.'s bills.

Mar. 4: Library Board passed Edison Co.'s demands over Mushet's disapproval, and same were paid.

July 6: Auditor Mushet again refused to approve Edison Co.'s bills, on same ground.

August 12: Librarian, under instruction by Board, wrote City Attorney requesting him to bring suit to compel Pacific Light & Power Co. to furnish lights, and to recover amounts paid Edison Co.

Dec. 1: Librarian under instruction by Board wrote City Attorney repeating request contained in letter of Aug. 12, 1908.

Jan. 9, 1909: City Attorney advised Library Board by letter that the Council had not made demand on the Pacific Light & Power Co. for lights

and therefore they were not liable for lights furnished by another company. Also advised Board to request Council to make demand on Pacific Light & Power Co. for lights.

Jan. 19: Board requested Council to make demand as advised by City Attorney.

Jan. 26: Council adopted resolution making demand on Pacific Power Co. for lights.

Feb. 2: Librarian wrote President Pacific Light & Power Co. appealing to him to furnish lights to Library.

Feb. 6: Secretary of President of Pacific Light & Power Co. wrote Librarian that President was in East and matter would be considered on his return.

The above is an illustration of one of the ways in which public money is frittered away.

In this case it took over two years and several thousands of dollars to determine that the Council should make the demand for lights and to have such demand made.

It is proper to state that Mayor Alexander made a vigorous investigation of this matter, found a flaw in the resolution of Council, presented the matter to the City Attorney, had a proper resolution adopted by Council and a legal notice thereof served on the Pacific Light and Power Co.

THE PANAMA CANAL

A recent book in the Columbus Memorial Library, "The Panama Canal and Its Makers," by Vaughan Cornish, Little Brown & Co., 1909, should be read and digested by those who wish to learn the true status on the Isthmus and the far-reaching consequences of the great new waterway. The book is thoroughly English, but for that very reason is of added value because it gives not only the information supplied by the Canal Commission in the United States and the opinions current here, but also the European idea of the canal as an influence upon international com-

merce, as well as the competitive factors by which this commerce will be modified.

Doctor Cornish speaks of the healthy condition on the Isthmus as a triumph of science and despotic government combined, and intensifies the statement by showing how this object-lesson has forever abolished the tradition that the tropics are death-traps for the Anglo-Saxons.

The description of the construction by which the high-level canal will be accomplished is the clearest that has been written.—From Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

James D. Schuyler, consulting and hydraulic engineer, who was a member of the Board of Engineers appointed by President Roosevelt to visit and make a report upon the Panama Canal, will address the City Club at the regular weekly luncheon today at Hotel Westminster. Mr. Schuyler's subject will be: "The Panama Canal."

THE OTHER AMERICANS

Twenty republics, varying in size from Brazil, which is larger than the United States proper, to Salvador, which would take in Rhode Island six times over, having a combined population of over 70,000,000 and a foreign commerce of more than \$2,000,000,000 per annum—are going ahead so rapidly that no man can safely prophesy the limit of what they will accomplish during the next ten years. Gifted with a variety of climates and resources, provided with vast navigable river systems and a long extent of accessible coast line, supplying numerous important products which the rest of the world must purchase, possessing a people of deep sympathies and high intellectuality based on an old and worthy civilization—they all challenge our best study and keenest appreciation.—From an article by the Hon. John Barrett in the Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia.

Gift of Future Importance

Thomson's Donation of \$50,000 to Harvard University Discussed From Broad Viewpoint

By Robert D. Jenks, Philadelphia, Class '97.

Announcement that Frank Graham Thomson, of Philadelphia, has promised \$50,000 to Harvard University, payable in yearly installments of Five Thousand Dollars, for additional instruction in municipal government, is of deeper interest to every friend and advocate of clean politics and of efficient administration of public affairs, especially in our cities, than it is to the university most directly benefited.

Nothing has been more vividly demonstrated during the contests waged within the last decade for decent municipal government than that the first requisite to permanent success is a development of political leaders in whose knowledge and discretion, as well as in whose integrity, the people at large will have confidence. Such men arouse enthusiasm for their cause and control votes for their party because they can always prove by resort to demonstrated facts that they are right in their conclusions.

A striking example of this, even in an extremely technical issue, is to be found in the successful appeal to the people of the country by President Roosevelt, in his contest to obtain adequate power for the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates and to prevent unjust discriminations by transfer companies.

Frank Thomson's gift means two results of great moment to the welfare of the Republic.

First. By it he has entrusted to Harvard University the privilege of giving to this country young men well fitted by the special training and education which Thomson's generosity will provide to be leaders of public thought in our cities, large and small. Whether as investigators, critically examining the actual conduct of municipal affairs, or as managers of political parties, ever alert to present advanced ideas for popular consideration, or as office-holders charged with the responsibility of constructive work in the development of our cities—these men, because of their knowledge, will possess great power. That the authority and influence, which will inevitably result from such power, will be wielded with the single aim of the public good, is a hope well justified by the record of many Harvard graduates who have in the past demonstrated by their public work that they well realize the responsibility resting upon them to be of service to their fellow-men—a responsibility so succinctly summed up by President Eliot, in an address to the students, which closed with the following words:

"When you were admitted to Har-

vard University you became members of an ancient society which has always been distinguished by a rational, discriminating, deep-seated and ardent love of country and of liberty. I need not exhort you to be true to the traditional spirit of this place."

Second. By this gift a great contribution has been made to the cause of decent government, not only in our cities, but also throughout the country. Everyone who has taken any active part in the movement for honest politics and for the efficient administration of public offices has been struck time and again with the discouraging lack of interest in political questions on the part of most college graduates and with the fact that, in the main, their inertia to participate in political campaigns or in solving the questions of municipal administration is due mainly to woeful ignorance, not only of present conditions, but also of our past stimulating history.

As a result of the widening of the Harvard courses, made possible by Thomson's broad-minded provision for the future, large numbers of college men will undoubtedly receive at least elementary instruction in the practical conduct of public affairs. Their knowledge thus acquired, limited though it may be in many cases, nevertheless, will stimulate all these men to be keenly interested in the welfare of their country, to appreciate the work of the trained leaders and to support their efforts financially and by their votes. As Dean Briggs, of Harvard, has well said, "A college stands for learning, for culture and for power—in particular, for the recognition of an aim higher than money getting. It is a place where our young men shall see visions, where even the idlest and lowest man of all must catch glimpses of ideals which, if he could see them steadily, would transfigure life."

With this spirit pervading the University and with the insight given to the students by the instruction furnished through the Thomson foundation, we may rest assured that more and more college graduates will be ready to join with those now in the field in rendering loyal and devoted public service.

No gift for public purposes within the last decade will prove more fruitful of results than this one of a man still young in years.

To him, his Alma Mater and his country, alike, owe a debt of gratitude, for by his generosity he has given to the former an exceptional opportunity for service for the public good and to the latter the prospect of speedy relief from the corruption in our city life, through the skilled efforts of men ready to consecrate their best efforts to improving political conditions.

Reactionary Cannon

Hon. Joseph Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, spoke at a recent banquet in New York where the general topic was "City Planning". His subject was "Legislation and City Planning." The entire wall space of the banquet room was covered with photographs, maps, and charts illustrating the dangers of congestion, how it spreads disease; experiments in the construction of sanitary houses at low rental; arrangement of buildings and streets to insure air and sunlight; the necessity of parks and playgrounds and centers of wholesome entertainment.

But Speaker Cannon offered no help in the way of legislation or moral support for the movement to provide for the rapidly increasing population of our great cities. Instead he denounced the President's Homes Commission, which investigated and reported conditions in the city of Washington. He said if city people did not like the country they should remember they could not keep their cake and eat it too; that charity associations should be careful not to do too much for the poor; they needed to learn to be independent and needed no help from any one; and he told how they did things in Danville. What he said was from the standpoint of one who well understands the standards of the smaller town and the country, but who is not in sympathy with conditions of society outside of his experience; who cannot see that the victims of congestion are as helpless to escape unaided from their environment as though surrounded by prison walls, and who has not the vision to see the relation of these dangerous centers to the whole body politic.

One city-bred man who sat across the table from me could not understand what the speaker was driving at; another one near by kept remarking, "He is five hundred years behind the times." One woman was impatient that any one so out of sympathy with the purpose of the convention should have been invited to address it, while another declared she could now understand the feeling of the insurgents.—From La Follette's Magazine.

There are four States where women have the same political rights as men. They are Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

The right to vote on some or all school questions is granted to women in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Idaho, Kentucky, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Utah, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

In Great Britain equal suffrage prevails in all matters excepting elections to Parliament. Full suffrage is granted women in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland and Norway.

Outlawing the Liquor Traffic

Sawtelle, Cal., July 25, 1909.

Editor of Pacific Outlook:

In your last issue, near the close of an editorial entitled "The New Basis of Hope," to the question asked "What is the First Step in This Great Program," the answer is, "Good government—the government of the nation, state, county, and city must be wrested from the special interests that now control them and given over to the people."

There are localities where corruption so rules the people that any deliverance attained must come from without, but the city of Los Angeles is not one of them. If the representatives of social order, laying aside partisan considerations, will unite their efforts at the ballot-box, the city can be wholly relieved from the domination of political demagogues and become as distinguished for its moral and political excellence as it is, for its financial energy and thrift.

That the city possesses the moral and political ability to attain such distinction, is evidenced on the one hand by its late success in recalling an unworthy mayor. On the other hand it is evidenced by the fact that the brewers and distillers felt compelled to resort to forgery and perjury in order to secure an extension of the liquor-selling zone. But does not the dynamiting of the homes and assassinations by the liquor power, of those who seek to shield society from the debauchery visited upon it by the poison drink-traffic, as also the forgery and perjury by which your city has lately been disgraced—prove that good government can never be fully attained in nation, state, county or city, until this traffic of death is everywhere outlawed?

Yours for civic justice,

S. W. TAFT.

Miss Strong is the leader of the movement among the women of Seattle to know their home city. These women express themselves as determined to learn all that it is possible to know about Seattle—not only the statistics but the things going on about them, such as how poor people work, the wages paid the women, the kindergartens, the playgrounds, and every other point touching the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. They have divided themselves into committees, each of which is required to undertake personally to investigate a given field and to make a report giving the result of its investigations.

The London zoo is the latest scene of the American invasion. Fifty-one snakes have just arrived from New York and to accommodate them an entire rearrangement of all the snake dens at the zoo has been necessary. The American snakes are one of the most interesting consignments which have ever arrived at the London zoo.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Second; s. e. corner at Velasco; request M. T. Holcomb for cross-walk; ref. to Inspector Pub Wks.

Fifth from Mott 245 ft. westerly; final ord. passed for improvement.

Twelfth from Main to Figueroa; final ord. passed for improvement.

Fourteenth from Valencia to Bond; final ord. passed for improvement.

25th corner Cimarron; electric light ordered placed.

Thirty-sixth Place from Vermont to Normandie; \$4600 ordered transferred to St. Dept. fund, to pay the city's 50 per cent share in improving under Bond Act.

Fortieth Place from Walton to Normandie; request of Maria Copp et al., for repair and oiling of street left in bad condition after laying gas and water mains; ref. to Inspector of Pub. Wks.

Fortieth Place from Moneta to Figueroa; request W. T. Huffman et al., for sprinkling; ref. to Inspector.

Acacia st.; final ord. passed for sewer.

Adams from Hoover to Vermont; paying contractors ordered to hasten work.

Alameda corner Main; electric light ordered placed.

Alley in blk. bounded by W. 23th st., Aubrey, 22nd and Vermont; pet. of Will Salter et al., for vacation, ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. to confer with property owners.

Alley between 7th and 8th from

Hill to Olive, pet. of H. W. Thum Co. for paving, under bond act; granted and ref. for ord.

Alley between lot 21, Amey Tr. and lot 24, Griffe's Tr., and opening into Amey st.; petition for vacating ref. to Engineer.

Amey St.; see alley.

Ascutt from 51st to 52d; final ord. passed for improvement.

Avalon from Preston to Echo Park ave.; final ord. passed for improvement.

Commercial street; pet. of Marco H. Hellman et al., for spur track along Commercial across Ducommun and Lafayette; ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. to pub. and post notices, and pet. set for hearing Aug. 10 at 11 a. m.

Cimarron corner 25th; electric light ordered placed.

Bridge from Brooklyn to Pleasant; final ord. passed for improvement.

Brooklyn from 133 ft. easterly of Gallardo, and from Yosemite to Bridge; final ord. passed for improvement.

Commercial from Alameda st. to Santa Fe rt-of-way; petition of John Kahn et al., for paving, granted and referred to Engineer for ord.

Ducommun St.; see Commercial St.

Evergreen from Michigan to Wabash; pet. of C. H. Anderson et al., for improvement, granted and ref. to Engineer for ord.

Gallardo from Macy to 145 ft. north; final ord. passed for improvement.

Helen Street; pet. of Th. West et

al., for change of name to Ridge Way; ref. to Mr. Clampitt.

Hobson Street; pet. of R. S. Goodrich et al., for change of name to Mariposa Street; ref. to Mr. Pease.

Hollenbeck ave.; pet. of P. F. Sullivan for opening on new lines from a point between Rio Vista st. and the river; ref. to Engineer.

Lafayette St.; see Commercial St. **Lanfranco** from Euclid to Ezra; final ord. passed for improvement.

Le Grande from its easterly end to the river, and from its westerly end into 8th st.; request for opening ref. to Engineer.

Macy east of of Gallardo; final ord. passed for improvement.

Magdalena from Elmyra to Railroad; final ord. passed for vacating a portion thereof.

Main from the river to Wilhard st.; ord. of intention passed for widening, so as to take out the curve at the approach to the railway tracks and new bridge.

Main, corner Second; Rowland and Preuss ordered to construct sidewalk.

Main from 3d to 6th; final ord. passed for storm drain.

Main corner Alameda; electric light ordered placed.

Mariposa street, see Hobson street.

Marmion Way; Engineer instructed to make plans for storm drain.

Park Terrace from Joplin to Lookout; final ord. passed for improvement.

Prospect Pl. from Brooklyn to

Pennsylvania; final ord. passed for improvement.

Railroad from Magdalena 250 ft. n. w'y; final ord. passed for vacating a portion thereof.

Reno between Eldorado and Hoover; lot 15, blk 4, of Diamond Street Tr., ordered advertised for sale, at request of Fire Commission.

Ridge Way; see Helen Street.

San Fernando, opp. No. 843; request of Floriston Pulp & Paper Co. et al., that railway co. be required to remove track or bring it to grade, ref. to Inspector Pub. Wks.

San Fernando north of Bellevue avenue or Sunset Blvd.; L. A. Ry. Co. ordered to pave.

Spring St.; Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. ordered to hasten excavating and repair of street.

St. John corner St. Clair; electric light ordered placed.

St. Clair corner St. John; electric light ordered placed.

Sunset Park; pet. of O. E. Farish et al., for extension of boundaries by acquiring lots bounded by Commonwealth avenue, 6th st. and Shatto Drive; granted and ref. to City Atty. for ordinance and district to pay cost estab. bounded east by Carondelet st., n. by 1st st., s. by 9th st. and w. by city boundary.

Thomas from Barbee to Mission; final ord. passed for improvement.

Union ave.; final ord. passed for sewer.

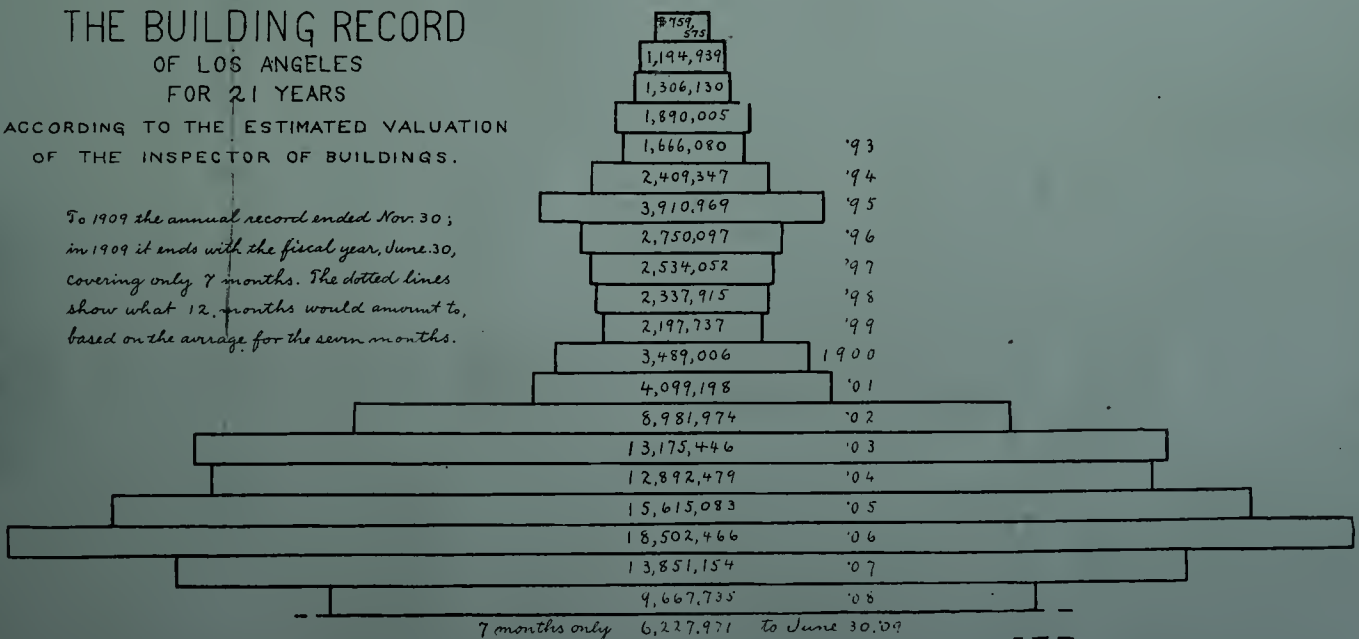
Utah St. statement from W. S. Creighton that house on lot 83, Le-

THE BUILDING RECORD

OF LOS ANGELES
FOR 21 YEARS

ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATED VALUATION
OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

To 1909 the annual record ended Nov. 30;
in 1909 it ends with the fiscal year, June 30,
covering only 7 months. The dotted lines
show what 12 months would amount to,
based on the average for the seven months.



Compiled by H. P. Earle. Figures furnished by Mr. Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk Dept. of Buildings

ons Tr., projects into street; ref. to Inspector Pub. Wks.

Western from Washington to Pico; request J. H. Adams Co. for more sprinkling or oiling, ref. to Inspector Pub. Wks.

Wilshire Blvd. teaming; pet. of Union Ice Co. et al., for permission to withdraw pet. filed June 21; granted.

Metz tract; City Engineer instructed to make plans for storm drain for water accumulating above Pasadena avenue, to convey it to the arroyo.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; bids to be rec'd Aug. 6 for an air compressor; contracts made for tunnel-car wheels, etc., with Llewellyn and with Keystone Iron Works. Petition of 81 employes for better food ref. to Advisory Committee, Bureau of L. A. Aqueduct.

Barber shops; petition for ord. licensing, etc., filed, and committee appointed to confer with the barbers' committees and City Attorney, in preparing an ord. as pet. for.

Board of Health; pet. for \$500 for emergency supplies ref. to Finance Com. (see Report of the board in another column).

Cement; bid of F. H. Powell accepted; Golden Gate, at \$2.07½ per bbl. net f. o. b. warehouse.

Crowing roosters; pet. of Mary Bradford for legislation abating the nuisance, ref. to Mr. Clappitt.

Dogs, see S. P. C. A. and Humane Animal League.

Emmanuel German Evang. church, Moneta Place, lot 46; tax refund request ref. to Assessor.

Exploration for prehistoric relics; \$500 appropriated to the Zoological Section of the Academy of Sciences, to aid the work of excavating in asphalt deposits for bones of prehistoric animals.

Fire Dept.; request for a blacksmith helper ref. to Finance Com. Request that lot 15, blk 4, Diamond St. Tr. on Reno st. between Eldorado and Hoover, be advertised for sale, a more suitable site for engine house in that vicinity being desired; granted. Request for \$5 increase for every member of dept. now receiving \$90 or less, ref. to Finance Com. Hudson & Mundell, architects, ordered paid \$2523 for plans, etc., for engine house on lot 1, blk A, Rivera and Vignolo Tr.

Humane Animal League; Council resolved not to act on petition of League for new contract, until the court acts on the order restraining the city from paying demands of the League. The City Attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance providing for a commission of three to be appointed by the mayor and approved by the Council, to regulate dog-licensing and impounding, acting without compensation, the city paying expenses of dog-pound and collecting dead animals.

Junk dealers, permitted to do business without permits pending printing of forms.

League of American Municipalities;

invitation from the League to send delegates to its 13th annual convention at Montreal, Aug. 25-27; filed.

License collection; the hearing continued Monday; Geo. I. Kraemer, Peter H. Berry, S. Bedney, W. Barnett, E. B. Lovie, W. C. Musket, L. A. Babbett, Elmer Worth, E. E. Campbell and James N. Simmons were examined. Mr. Healy moved preparation of an ordinance by which two of the six inspectors or collectors, now in the Tax Collector's office, shall be employed as "clerks" and the other four as "license inspectors." The motion was adopted, Messrs. Wallace, Wren and Pease voting against it. Mr. Wren's motion to amend so that four inspectors be transferred to the Police Department was lost by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Dromgold, Wallace, Wren and Pease; Noes, Messrs. Blanchard, Clappitt, Healy and Yonkin.

Mayflower Cong. Church; pet. for cancellation of tax sale, ref to Assessor.

Oil-well cables; oil inspector asks Council to take action; ref. to Mr. Clappitt. (See Oil Inspector's report in another column.)

M. H. Sherman, member of Board of water commissioners; the Council refused to consent to the Mayor's removal, and instructed the City Attorney to bring quo warranto proceedings to ascertain the status of Gen. Sherman on the board.

Sidewalk for bridge on Macy street across Arroyo de los Pozos; bids advertised for.

S. P. C. A. dog proposition; communication from Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposing contract with city to maintain pound at 47½ per cent of dog license fees, and all fees for animals impounded; taken under advisement. See Humane Animal League.

Spur track, see Commercial street.

Building Permits

From July 1 to July 23, 452 building permits were issued, amounting to \$784,670, as follows: Class A, reinforced concrete, 1 two-story building, \$15,000. Class C, brick, 11 one-story, 3 two-story, 2 three-story, and 1 five-story—total 17—\$163,525. Class D, frame: 205 one-story, 17 one-and-a-half-story, 31 two-story and 2 three-story—total 255—\$395,549. 35 sheds, \$2935; two foundations, \$8,000; 21 brick alterations, \$61,905; 118 frame alterations, \$37,406; and 3 demolitions, \$350;—total miscellaneous, \$110,596. Grand total, \$784,670. The amount involved is 68% of that for the same period of last year, \$1,155,933. The amounts by wards for this year are: 1st, \$55,946; 2d, \$27,285; 3d, \$147,716; 4th, \$97,418; 5th, \$239,075; 6th, \$67,412; 7th, \$54,859; 8th, \$62,080; 9th, \$32,879.

A diagram showing the building valuations for 21 years is published in another column of this issue.

Report of Board of Health

The following communication was sent to the Council last week by the Board of Health:—

"It seems imperative to the Board of Health that this department should be given \$500 to be spent for the purchasing of emergency supplies.

"At present there are no funds available for this and the system of buying supplies for emergencies is so cumbersome and distasteful to merchants that we understand in several cases they have refused to deliver goods, as they claim a long time elapses before they receive their money for same.

"The department was hampered and their work delayed some time in the bacteriological examination of milk, for the lack of proper utensils for the collection of same; and only recently, when diphtheria occurred in one of the institutions of the city, our department was again hampered with not having proper materials at hand for culture tubes.

"In view of these and other instances that have occurred, we respectfully ask your body to apportion us \$500 to be used for supplying the department in case of emergency."

The rest of the report pertains to a request for more room, and for two automobiles for inspection service. The report was referred to the Finance Committee to be taken up with the budget.

Oil Inspector's Report

"To the Hon. City Council—Your attention is respectfully called to a large number of oil-well cables, being maintained over and across public streets and places, for which permits have not been granted, or in case of permits being granted no records of same are to be found. Of these cables a large number were erected in the early-day oil development and before the department of oil inspection was under the present management. I am constantly receiving complaints from those who are opposed to the oil-wells being longer maintained within the city, to remove these cables on the grounds they are being maintained in violation of the city ordinance.

"For reasons above stated, this I cannot possibly do. I would therefore recommend such action be taken on your part, to the end that such cables as are now being maintained, in accordance with the provisions of that section of the ordinance governing the construction of oil-well cables, be given a definite legal standing."

Street Car Accidents

From June 15 to June 30 there were 113 accidents on street cars in the city, according to the reports of the various companies. These involved four persons killed; 32 "injured" and 45 "slightly injured." Two horses were hurt, and in 57 cases vehicles were damaged.

Street Obstructions

The policy of several public utilities corporations of delaying the completion and filling up of excavations in downtown streets until driven to it by the Board of Public Works, causes many dangerous ob-

structions for which there seems to be no legitimate cause.

These corporations, when remonstrated with by the board or the inspector almost invariably try to evade the blame by answering that the fault is that of the contractor. The policy of many contractors, as is well known, is to hold several different jobs by making a pretense of work on each, and little progress on any. The well-established doctrine that the principal is responsible for the acts of the agent (in this case the contractors) is quite ignored by the dilatory corporations.

The ordinance pertaining to excavations says, Section 7, that

"After such excavation is commenced, the work of making and refilling the same shall be prosecuted with due diligence, and so as not to obstruct the street . . . more than is actually necessary therefor"; and goes on to direct the Board of Public Works to give five days' notice to "proceed with the diligent prosecution" of the work; and if such notice is not complied with, the board "shall do such work as may be necessary to refill such excavation" and restore the street to use.

What is "due diligence"? In various cases only one or two men are to be seen on the job, where a gang of men could easily find room to work. "Due diligence" might also require night work in congested districts, but very frequently none is done.

The requirement of "five days" within which to comply with notice to "proceed with diligent prosecution" is considered by the board as a reasonable one in the case of excavations by private enterprise in outlying portions of the city. But five days inactivity on such streets as Spring, Main, Broadway and their down-town cross streets, is a serious delay from the point of view of the public.

The nuisance is so serious that the board is thinking of requesting an amendment to the ordinance shortening the time allowed after notice. But this would so often result in hardship to private enterprises off the principal business streets, that the board is reluctant to take that step. To avoid an injustice in the case of private excavations on residence streets and isolated localities, the board is endeavoring to make the dilatory corporations cooperate with the city in a public-spirited way, and as an illustration of its latest attitude the following letter is an example:

— Company, Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held — the attention of the Board was directed by the Inspector of Public Works to the fact that in excavations which your company are causing to be made on Spring street you have not a sufficient force to conduct the same and restore the surface of the street to its proper condition with due diligence. It appears that only one bricklayer and only one cement man is being employed, which results in your ex-

of being taken to a longer time than is consistent with the rights of the traveling public.

I was directed to call your attention to this matter and to state that in the opinion of the Board, main streets of this character must not be kept open as long as you are keeping Spring street open. Your attention is respectfully directed to the provisions of Section 7 of the Excavation Ordinance a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I was further directed to say that unless more consideration is given the rights of persons using the streets in the congested districts, the Board will feel compelled to formulate an ordinance which will impose greater hardships on persons, firms or corporations than those prescribed in the ordinance now in force. The Board of Public Works does not care to do this unless required. They trust your immediate attention will be given this matter.

Respectfully yours,
HORACE B. FERRIS, Sec'y.

If the companies fail to respond to this very moderate demand, there will be some action taken by the board, in spite of hesitancy to ask for an amendment to the ordinance that would be severe in many cases. It has been suggested that a downtown district be designated in which, say, one day's notice would be given. This would get after the corporations that have to be continually driven to their duty, without interfering with others.

It is fair to add that some of the companies always do their best to clean up and get out of the way as fast as possible.

Last winter when William Jennings Bryan was here, says the Binghampton, N. Y., Press, he attended an informal reception, for men only. He had told a number of clean, witty stories, when suddenly a man, a stranger, edged through the crowd and began to joke with Mr. Bryan. Nothing was thought of this, as it was a game of conversational give and take. Suddenly from the lips of the stranger there fell a single coarse remark.

The Commoner's jaw set like a steel trap, and his eyes snapped. The stranger was quickly hustled out of the room.

"He was a stranger, Mr. Bryan," said one present, "and had no business here. We beg your pardon for this occurrence."

"Never mind me," said Mr. Bryan, his eyes softening. "The man's ill-judged remark did me no harm, and I know he had no business here, but"—pointing to a lad of fifteen years, who was watching the scene and waiting for a handshake—"it was not just the sort of speech for the laddie to hear."

The Father—"Dora, don't you think it's past bedtime?" The Daughter (entertaining a caller)—"Yes, indeed, papa. What's keeping you up?"—Cleveland Leader.

Mayor Says Courage is Needed

Worcester's Chief Magistrate Defines His Idea of a Good Citizen.

Mayor James Logan, whose administration is regarded as one of the most progressive that Worcester has had, has been an active worker in the cause of good government for many years. He is a member of the National Municipal League.

How the Mayor of Worcester regards the prominent citizen in politics was made plain in his inaugural message to Council, and his views upon the subject are not altogether local in their interest. Said Mayor Logan:

"The great peril of this country is not the active political interest of the foreigner, but the indifference and neglect of the native-born citizen. The danger is not from the man who has been forced from his native land across the sea, but from the indifference of the man who fails to realize his debt of obligation for blessings which have been handed down to him as a heritage, purchased at a fearful cost.

"We must not think that our only danger comes from the ignorant and vicious classes, for if we do, we deceive ourselves. The prominent citizen, the business man in politics, is often one of the toughest propositions under present conditions. He is the man who approaches the appointing power and intercedes to have a notoriously unfit man appointed to office.

"The prominent citizen often is the man who signs the petition to grant a license to this or that man to keep a saloon, so that he can have a tenant for his store, regardless of how disreputable a joint the tenant may keep. He signs petitions without number to have this or that thing done, and kicks when the government does just what he asked to have done. But, when petitions were presented to him for his signature he was lacking the courage to say 'No,' and he is the man who is to blame when our representatives in the City Hall or State House do what the petition told them their constituents desired done.

"I submit that it is not fair, or just, or honest, to dodge a plain duty in this way, to ask your servants to do what you do not really think ought to be done, and thus throw the responsibility on other men with the hope that they will have the 'nerve' to stand out in the open and do what you do not dare to do yourself privately."

Ambassador Hill, who was on Emperor William's racing yacht when it was badly beaten recently, said: "Your Majesty, I'm afraid I've hoodooed you by the calming influence I exercise on the wind." And the Emperor, though not usually regarded as a wit, replied neatly: "That is what American diplomacy usually does." A little later another guest remarked that he might be the Jonah of the party, whereupon William retorted: "I don't see any whales about."

Our Trade in South America

Before visiting South America I was under the impression that we were the most cosmopolitan, and in many respects the most adaptable, of modern peoples. My faith in these national qualities was seriously weakened during my first trip and completely undermined after completing a second tour of the continent. Instead of being the most cosmopolitan and one of the most adaptable among nations, one is gradually forced to the conclusion that we have greater difficulty in appreciating the point of view of foreign nations than any of the peoples of continental Europe, and are less disposed to change our standards to meet foreign requirements.

The question is not whether our foreign trade will expand or not. Such expansion is an inevitable consequence of our industrial development. The real question is whether our commerce will expand in proportion to the opportunities; whether, in a word we desire to take full advantage of the opportunities now presenting themselves in Latin America.

The Far East is at best but a temporary market. The imitative power of the Chinese and Japanese soon leads to the supplanting of foreign-made goods with local imitations. The low standard of living enables them soon to undersell and then dispense with the foreign product.

This is not the case in any of the Latin American countries. For many reasons, they will for a long time to come remain essentially agricultural. Even where home industries are established, the relatively high rate of wages does not exclude competition. Latin America is therefore a permanent market for American goods in a sense far more real and permanent than the Far East.

But our trade with Latin-American countries is now conducted as if every Latin-American merchant were intent on defrauding the American manufacturer. It may surprise many of you to learn that the standards of business morality are quite as high if not higher in Latin America than in the United States. This is in part attested by the fact that bankruptcy involves a degree of social obloquy unknown in the United States. The precautions against fraudulent bankruptcy are more thorough than in the United States and the number of losses through bankruptcy is surprisingly small.

In spite of these facts we treat the Latin-American merchant as if he were exceedingly hazardous to extend any credit to him. It will probably be said by all of you that our present business arrangements do not permit of such credits. The only reply is, that if they do not, we must renounce for a long time to come the share in Latin-American trade which our industrial position warrants.—Address before the National Association of Credit Men, by Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly Subject:

"LOVE"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 232 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"LOVE"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



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The Racing Automobile, and the Driver.

A very graphic description of the racing automobile in action is given by Julian Street in this month's American Magazine. In the story "Car Coming!" he records "some mental snapshots of the week before the Vanderbilt Cup Race," a story full of interest and action.

After telling of his arrival at the little road house at Jericho, and his experience in getting accommodations Mr. Street proceeds to describe a morning try-out:

"I dressed rapidly, and went outside. The men of the camp were trooping through the doors, talking in hoarse, early-morning voices. In the garage, next door, lights twinkled and a hammer clinked. The headlights of several automobiles glared from the intersecting road. Cold and uncomfortable, I crossed the way and found a seat on the steps of the general store, which already served as a grandstand for a huddled group of silent fur-clad figures. Gray light was coming in the sky; the shadows of the night began to congeal into fences, trees and houses. The light grew and grew, turning to pink in the East. The headlights of the touring cars began to look self-conscious and absurd. They were shut off. Day, radiant and fresh, was —

"Bang, Bang! Crash-Crack-Cr-r-r-ack! A sudden cannonading came from the garage.

"Crackle-crackle-crackle! The doors swung open, and two gray beasts appeared. They sidled, purring, to the roadway, shivered with the cold, pointed their flat snouts toward Westbury, and with a sudden bellow and belch of flame and smoke, kicked up their wheels and crashed away like a pair of playful prehistoric monsters. In a moment they had melted into the distant landscape. Morning practice had begun.

"A silence, rich and beautiful, succeeded the departure of the racers. I settled back against a step, closed my heavy eyelids, and wished myself in bed. I was sorry I had come to Jericho at all, I think; for I abominated the the early morning hours and was confronted by a week of them. Some one asked me if I had a cigarette. I was about to open my eyes and see who spoke, when:

"CAR COMING!"

"There was a stiffening of spines upon the steps. Over the hills, behind us, came the sound of motor-musketry. Men who had been standing in the road hastened to cover. Watches and timing pads appeared. Nearer, nearer came the crackling. It grew louder; then stopped short, as the driver 'shut off' for the turn at Jericho. A moment later a red French car shot into view, rushed by with inside wheels following the gutter, and flashed away toward Westbury. Almost before the time was noted down, came others—a German, snowy white; a bright red Italian; some gray Americans—so thick and fast that we could barely catch the numbers painted on their bonnets.

"More crackling from over the hill. "Here come our boys!" cried the team manager, rising from the steps and looking at his watch. "By Jove, they're going to do it near to twenty, flat, too!" As a mother recognizes the laughter of her own child at play

with twenty others, he knew his cars, while they were yet a mile away, by the noise of their respiration. He had hardly spoken when '16' came crashing into view, made the turn on two wheels, 'straightened out' splendidly, and was gone. She was followed close by '1.' As the cars passed we rose, spontaneously, and cheered. There was no response from the black figures in the little bucket seats. They had no hands to spare for idle waving, no eyes to rove about the landscape. Driver and mechanic have their work cut out for them. One guides and operates the car, the other sees to the machinery and lubrication, watches for overtaking cars, and reads the signals. A driver's eye taken from the road, or hand taken from the steering wheel for the merest instant, may cost two lives and turn a noble racer into twisted junk.

"It was about seven when out two pet dinosaurs returned again, completing a second lap, and slipped purring into the garage. The sun was above the horizon; wagons, with drivers amusingly alert, appeared; practice was over; above all, breakfast was ready."

Then the author tells something of the wonderful driving of the man who won the race:

"Robertson and Florida had been reciting an adventure of the morning. 'But we kept right in behind him. He was scared we'd run into him—kept looking back over his shoulder. Didn't like it for a cent. He hit the bridge about sixty and jumped way up in the air. After that he turned out and let us get past.'

"That is it: they turn out and let Robertson get past. If they don't turn out he gets past anyway. It is his genius for 'getting past' which has made him probably the most successful American race driver of the day.

"Driving, he gives the impression that he is a madman, crowding his car to her maximum capacity. Nevertheless he has a head and uses it. His reputation as a 'dangerous' driver is of double benefit to him, for it makes him a popular favorite with spectators, besides making less experienced and more timid drivers fear him. He is one to be looked out for—turned out for.

"Imagine yourself driving a racer at eighty miles an hour, taking the best of the road and preparing to shut off for a turn a mile or so ahead. Your mechanician looks over his shoulder; then he leans close to your ear and bawls: 'Here comes Robertson!' Presently you hear the bellow of an engine at your heels.

"Right up behind us!" howls your mechanician.

"Meantime you are nearing the turn. You feel that you are being crowded into it too fast. You hear

the pursuing engine roar, as Robertson throws his clutch in signal: 'Clear the way!' You can't take the turn so fast; yet you fear to shut off, lest he collide with you. His front wheels are within five feet of your rear ones. You think of things he has done. Perhaps you hear him yelling something, in a voice that sounds a thousand miles away, what with the wind and the roaring of the engines. You have heard that he threw tools at men who interfered with him. You hope he knows that you don't mean to interfere. The turn is close ahead. He must be crazy to rush at it like this. Will he kill himself, or, worse yet, kill you? Not if you can help it. And you can help it, by turning out, shutting off and applying brakes. As you do so a gray streak shoots to your left, skids the corner, throwing a wall of dirt into the air, and in another moment is roaring off into the distance. It takes nerve to block Robertson."

Charles S. Howard, the Los Angeles and San Francisco agent for the Buick, has been appointed Pacific Coast agent for the General Motor Car Sales Company, which controls the factories of the Buick, Oldsmobile, Oakland and Welsh automobiles. Mr. Howard's territory will cover California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

Fred Flint, Jr., the real estate dealer, has joined forces with Norman W. Church in the local Stoddard agency. The garage now under construction at Tenth and Olive will be the headquarters of the firm after August 1st.

The Motorists' Protective Association intends making a hard fight to compel proper supervision of horse-drawn vehicles as well as automobiles and through their publicity manager, Leon T. Shettler, are going to see to it that the recent ordinance which requires all vehicles to carry lights front and rear, shall be enforced.

The new garage of the Renton Motor Car Works at Pico and Main streets, is rapidly nearing completion and when finished will vie with the best on the Coast. A very complete machine shop, finishing room and wood-working department will be a feature, and in order to hasten deliveries the company will receive Overland cars in the rough, and finish them here.

The local agency for the Oldsmobile has been secured by the Woolwine Motor Car Co., of which Mr. W. R. Woolwine is president. This company already handles the Marmon,

Carter Car, and Rapid Commercial vehicles, and the Oldsmobile Company have made no mistake in having the Woolwine Company handle their car. The first shipment of 1910 models will be received in August, and will contain a five-passenger touring car, a seven-passenger touring car, and a six-cylinder car with 42-inch wheels, the latter a new departure, and said to be a very easy riding car.

No Franklin motor cars of 1910 are to carry extra tires. This innovation is the outcome of a growing realization that extra tires are entirely unnecessary if the tire equipment size is right for the automobile weight. Undoubtedly the greatest annoyance today in automobiling is tire trouble. This is due to the strain being greater than the sustaining ability of the tires. The loading down of the running board with equipment in such a way as to close the entrance to a seat, as has been the practice of the past few years in carrying extra tires, has produced much dissatisfaction among users of motor cars.

The Franklin cars are of light weight for their size and because of that fact are particularly easy on tires. To improve this condition for 1910 there has been an increase of size of tires for all Franklin models. The light weight and the larger tires also minimize the road shock, thus prolonging the life of the tires and increasing the riding comfort of the passengers.

The Southern California agency for the Stearns has been taken over by C. C. Slaughter, a well known banker and mining man, and a new garage on Olive street between Ninth and Tenth will be erected.

Capt. H. D. Ryus, the local Corbin agent, will come back to the racing game in the Baldy and Los Angeles-Phoenix races, and from his past record he should be a strong factor in both these events. Capt. Ryus has won all of the three races over the Mount Baldy course and in the Phoenix race drove the winner for the first half of the journey.

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By LETA HORLOCKER

A new art school is to open in the early fall conducted by two of the best known and strongest painters on the Coast—Mr. Robert Wagner, and Joseph Greenbaum. They have some well formed plans for opening a special school of painting, where work from life and the model will be carefully considered. Illustrating will be one of the special branches offered.

Mr. Wagner, who has recently had a studio in Santa Barbara, is coming here to remain. He is well known, and is accepted as one of the best portrait painters in the State; as an illustrator he is known both in the East and West, and illustrated several fine publications before coming here. Mr. Greenbaum as an instructor is always enthusiastic and arouses the same attitude in his pupils.

The location for the school has not been decided on, but it is to be hoped they may choose a central place and that the environment may be agreeable and suited to the real purpose of the art study. Let it be away from, and undisturbed by, the confusion and noise that distract and divert serious and thoughtful study.

The opening of this school will be greatly appreciated by these artists' former students, and is another helpful feature to add to the growing interest in art in Los Angeles which is fast becoming a centre for artists.

Miss Mary Gay, who has a studio in the Walker Theatre building, is making a charming sketch of a young woman playing with a cat in her garden. It is hoped that it will be seen in an exhibition later. Miss Gay is also sketching at Laguna. She is working for a special full moonlight effect, and has been making repeated trips, spending a few days each time to paint, as Laguna offers so many splendid subjects.

Mrs. Elizabeth Borglum closes her town home in Blanchard hall and also her home studio in Sierra Madre this week for two months, and goes for a rest and vacation to her favorite sketching haunts at Santa Barbara. She has some fine landscape composition planned which she intends executing while there. One gets unusual bits of the sea and mountains coming together, and the fine old oaks and ragged sea cliffs are so picturesque and beautiful in color. Santa Barbara's lovely surroundings surely draw more than her share of the Eastern artists who come West to paint.

Misses Baker and Schneider of "The House of Travel" will give a "Russian" evening at their studios, 21 South Hill street, on August 6th. The young ladies will dress in Rus-

sian costume and serve Russian tea from a quaint old samovar. The general public are taking an unusual interest in this charming house, which the young ladies have been so original in arranging. They continually offer some specially nice individual exhibits. This week one may see an interesting collection of colored etchings by Mrs. Nell Danely Brooker, which are good in treatment and show a refined feeling for color.

At the Kanst gallery this week may be seen some paintings of unusual merit and interest to the art loving public. Three new pictures painted in Monterey county by Granville Redmond are different from most of his compositions shown before and are unusually good.

C. A. Fries of San Francisco has on view a very good and representative exhibit of his paintings. "El Capitan" of the Yosemite is one of the most ambitious and there are several California subjects of interest.

E. W. Gollings, "the cowboy artist," whose work is similar to "Cowboy Russel" of Montana and that of the Remington type, has a specially interesting exhibit of paintings peculiar to the cowboy life on the wild frontier.

There is also an unusually fine exhibit of fac similes of the old masters which arrived last Tuesday. They are different from anything of the kind shown here and are the best grade of this sort of reproduction; most if them are from the National gallery, London, and Scottish gallery.

Mr. Shriner, who recently painted the excellent portrait of Bishop Conaty, is spending his summer at Manhattan Beach, where he has taken a cottage. Earlier in the season we saw some very nice sketches showing bits of the coast of Ireland, and we hope to find from this artist some equally as interesting of the California Coast.

Mrs. Esther Zoline, the water color artist and miniature painter, has closed her studio in Blanchard hall and gone to Chicago. She may spend next year studying in Europe.

Miss Jessie Washburn, well known in Los Angeles, and who has been studying in Europe for the last year and a half, is now on her way home. She has stopped in New York for a few weeks to familiarize herself with the art world there, and anticipates a few stops with friends on her way west. She will open a studio here in October. Her former students will rejoice at being able to take up their

work with her again, and feel she will have much more to offer them because of her travel and studies under excellent teachers while abroad. We always welcome back these travelers and students who go away to seek knowledge and broader understanding of their special work, and who return not only seeking to advance and better themselves but finding a joy in giving to others.

Mr. Duncan MacRae, the manager and buyer in the Oriental department of the J. W. Robinson Store, will sail on the Korea from San Francisco August 5th for China and Japan to select and purchase more of the beautiful and artistic oriental art treasures that are to be found in these countries. Mr. MacRae possesses a very fine and discriminating knowledge of the beauty and value of the high class articles that the treasure loving public are desirous of obtaining, and spares no time or effort in making it a pleasure to show one the beautiful things in the collection which his department carries; and the cordiality extended to come and see them makes a person feel a welcome visitor. MacRae expects to return for the holiday season. At Honolulu he will be joined by his friend, Mr. W. L. Hubbard, who recently paid a delightful visit to his friends in Los Angeles. They will journey on from there to the Orient. Mr. Hubbard has been musical and dramatic critic on the Chicago Tribune for many years. He goes in the interests of his paper, and will deliver some lectures en route.

The Jester's Bells

Our Five Feet of Summer Books

Nansen's "Farthest North."
William Winter's "Old Friends."
Whittier's "Snow Bound."
Mahaffy's "The Frieze of the Parthenon."
Saxe's "Nothing to Wear."
A. B. Frost's "American Types."—New York Mail.

No Use

She—You are a man after my heart
He—Darling!
She—But you won't get it.—Answers.

Very Tough Beef

A butcher in a certain town was famed for selling tough meat. One day a customer entered and asked for a large beefsteak.
"Is it for boiling or stewing you want it?" he inquired.
"Neither," replied the customer, "it is for making a hinge for the barn door."—Weekly Telegraph.

Price of Life

Young Lady—Give me one yard of—why, haven't I seen you before?
Draper's Assistant—Oh, Maud, have you forgotten me? I saved your life at the seaside last summer.
Young Lady (warmly)—Why, of course you did. Then you may give me two yards of the ribbon, please.—Illustrated Bits

He—The major is going to be married again.

She—Why, when his wife died he said that the light of his life had gone out.

He—There's no reason why he shouldn't strike another match, is there?

Servant—A pound of tea for the mistress. Grocer—Green or black?
Servant—Shure, ayther will do. She's as blind as a bat!—Judge.

Patron—Have you pigs' feet?
Waiter—No, sir. It's a bunion makes me walk that way.—Seranton Truth.

The Beggar—Sir, I was not always like this.

The Victim—No, last week you were lame in the other leg.—Cleveland Leader.

"I am afraid you would marry a fool if he asked you."

"Is that a proposal?"—Illustrated Bits.

"How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife.

"I never told any," replied the fresh grocery clerk, "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."—Royal Magazine.

Thirsty Passenger—How much longer have I got to wait for that cocktail I ordered?

Dining Car Waiter (looking out of the window)—About a mile and a half longer, sir. This is a dry county, and there's a spotter on hoard.—Chicago Tribune.

Trotter—During my travels in Italy I was captured, bound and gagged by bandits.

Miss Homer—How romantic! Were they anything like the bandits in the opera?

Trotter—no, indeed; the gags they used were all new.—Answers.

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Theatre

"The Man on the Box"

In "The Man on the Box," that drawing-room comedy of wits which the Burbank Company presents this week, the theme is that of a young lieutenant and social favorite playing the role of groom to a girl whom he has worshipped from afar but never met. The situation originates in a practical joke and the hero prolongs it to be near the girl. Upon this unique foundation is built a polished, airy structure surrounded by the social atmosphere and enlivened by the repartee of the modern novel. William Desmond, as the groom lieutenant, gives an interpretation probably very different to that which the author intended. Surely the debonair Bob Worburton would not have been so viciously disagreeable, even in the trying position of playing lackey to his equals and inferiors. The character should be rendered attractive enough to make plausible his winning of the girl, and Mr. Desmond is fully equal to this feat if he would remember to forget the audience. Miss Blanche Hall has an interesting role in the proud, piquant American girl, Betty Annesley, and she plays it with a demure roguery and quick change of expression which is very telling. As Judge Watts, the brusque magistrate whom a society woman describes as "that graceless creature," Willis

Marks is capital, giving easily the most satisfying characterization in the play. Frederick Gilbert as Count Karloff refrains from degenerating into melodrama, yet fits, in appearance, the gallery god's interpretation of the part. Miss Alice Lovell Taylor's one appearance is like a refreshing breeze, and the rest of the company form a good background for the main action.

"The College Widow"

Scintillant, spirited, "The College Widow" still sparkles from the Belasco boards. Here is a play which defies age and analysis, indeed one can no more drench it in the cold water of criticism than could "prexy" and the town marshal suppress the jubilant youth which ruled Atwater College. Everybody knows the story. Nearly everybody has cheered or felt like cheering, with the victorious mob which engulfs the stage after the football game—and everybody who hasn't, ought to. Moreover, the Belasco interpretation includes several individual treats, notably the Flora Wiggins of Miss Beatrice Noyes, the Copernicus Talbot of Howard Scott, and the Billy Bolton of Richard Bennett. The two former parts are excruciatingly funny in themselves and impel careful acting. But the pliant, mobile art of Mr. Bennett, which can not

assume but evolve youth—triumphant, irresistible, but undeveloped—is remarkable to see. His boyish half-back is the acme of naturalness. If Miss Farrington and Miss Gardner had exchanged the roles of Bessie Tanner and Mrs. Dalzelle, there would have been inevitable improvement. Miss Farrington lacks the strapping physique necessary to the athletic girl and is admirably qualified to enact the dashing chaperone, while anyone who has observed Miss Gardner's steady growth would rejoice to see her given this chance. The work of Miss Helen Holmes in the title role is characterized by a gentle refinement very pleasing.

Following is the repertoire for the first week of the International Grand Opera Company, which begins a two weeks' engagement at the Mason Opera House Monday night:

Munday, August 2

AIDA

Opera in Four Acts by G. Verdi
Cast of Characters

AidaMme. Bertossi
RadamesMm. Samoiloff
AmnerisMiss Strauss
The PriestessMlle. Zarad
AmonasroMm. Arcangeli
RamphisMm. Gravina
The KingMm. Oteri
A MessengerMm. Giuliano



SAMOILOFF, TENOR
International Grand Opera Company

Tuesday, August 3

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
Opera in Four Acts by Donizetti
Cast of Characters

LuciaMme. Norelli
AliceMlle. Williams
EdgarMm. Bari
Sir AshtonMm. Zera
Sir ArthurMm. Giuliani
NormanMm. Giuliani
Bide-the-BentMm. A. Oteri

Wednesday Matinee, August 4

FAUST

Opera in Five Acts, by Gounod
Cast of Characters

MargharitaMme. Therry
SiebelMiss Strauss
MarthaMlle. Zarad
FaustMm. Bari
ValentineMm. Zera
WagnerMm. A. Frasca
MephistofelesMm. Gravina

Wednesday Evening, August 4

CARMEN

Cast of Characters

CarmenMme. R. Duce-Merola

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Michaela Mme. Bertossi
 Frasquita Mlle. Zarad
 Mercedes Mlle. Donner
 Don Jose Mm. Colombini
 Escamillo Mm. Arcangeli
 Zunica Mm. Oteri
 Remendade Mm. Giuliani
 Dancairo Mm. Frascaona
 Morales Mm. Frascaona

Thursday, August 5

IL TROVATORE

Opera in Four Acts, by G. Verdi
 Cast of Characters

Leonora Mme. Therry
 Azucena Miss Strauss
 Inez Mlle. Zarad
 Mauricio Mm. Samoiloff
 Count of Luna Mm. Zara
 Fernando Mm. Gravinga
 Ruiz Mm. Giuliani

Friday, August 6

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

Opera in One Act, by Mascagni
 Cast of Characters

Santuzza Mme. R. Duce-Merola
 Lola Miss Strauss
 Mamma Lucia Mlle. Kaplan
 Turiddu Mm. Colombini
 Alfio Mm. Zara

Followed by

I PAGLIACCI

Opera in Two Acts, by Leoncavallo
 Cast of Characters

Nedda Mlle. Bertossi
 Canio Mm. Samoiloff
 Tonio Mm. Archangeli
 Beppe Mm. Giuliani
 Silvio Mm. Frascaona

Saturday Matinee, August 7

Cast of Characters

CARMEN

Carmen Mme. R. Duce-Merola
 Michaela Mlle. Donner
 Frasquita Mlle. Zarad
 Mercedes Mlle. Williams
 Don Jose Mm. Colombini
 Escamillo Mm. G. Zara
 Zunica Mm. Oteri
 Remendade Mm. Giuliani
 Dancairo Mm. Frascaona
 Morales Mm. Frascaona

Saturday Evening, August 7

RIGOLETTO

Opera in Four Acts, by G. Verdi
 Cast of Characters

Gilda Mme. Norelli
 Maddalena Miss Strauss
 Giovanna Mme. Kaplan
 Countess of Cepranno Mlle. Williams
 The Page Mlle. Williams
 The Duke of Mantua Mm. Bari
 Rigoletto Mm. Arcangeli
 Sparafucile Mm. G. Gravinga
 Monterone Mm. A. Oteri
 Marullo Mm. A. Frascaona
 Borsa Mm. Giuliani
 Ceprano Mm. Kaplan

The special orchestra will be conducted by Sig. Merola who was at one time connected with Hammerstein's Grand Opera House, New York City, and came over from Italy under contract. He was secured by the International Grand Opera Company, which gave a more prominent position to his clever wife, Duce-Merola, who is one of the prima donnas of the Company.

Belasco

"The Warrens of Virginia" will be played for the first time by a stock company anywhere, the first performance in the entire West, at the Belasco Theatre commencing Monday night. The production at the Belasco is made by special arrangement with David Belasco and is said to be his best work in the line of "atmosphere." This is simply another example of the fact that the management of the Belasco Theatre at all times strives to give its patrons the very best that the market affords.

The play was written by William C. De Mille and has to do with an inci-

dent at the close of the Civil War

The blending of the gentle sentiment with the clashings of war, the rosy love story woven into the smoke and grime and flare of battle, bear in "The Warrens of Virginia" the Belasco brand par excellence.

The part of General Buck Warren will give David M. Hartford splendid opportunities to display his stirring qualities as an intelligent actor. Miss Helen Holmes will be seen in the part of Agatha Warren, sweetheart of the Union soldier and is a part in which she should be particularly pleasing. The part of Lieut. Burton will be played by Richard Bennett in his usual masterful, convincing manner.

The management of the Belasco has shown great care in the casting of "The Warrens of Virginia," using all of its regular members as well as many other specially engaged people. Scenic Artist Brunton has promised some beautiful pictures and as a whole the production of "The Warrens of Virginia" should prove one of the real theatrical treats of the season.

Following "The Warrens of Virginia," the Belasco Company will produce Annie Russell's great success, "A Royal Family."

Burbank

The most interesting announcement of the week comes from the Burbank Theatre where Linton Tedford's new play, "The Greater Claim," will have its first presentation on any stage, beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow (Sunday) and continuing with the usual Saturday matinee, August 7. The play is described as a drama of politics, love and religion. Its central figures are the Rev. Cuyler Armstrong, rector of St. Luke's church; Col. Jasper J. Stone, head of a corrupt political machine; Harold Stone, the colonel's son; and Dorothy Fitzgerald, a Salome dancer whom the rector criticises in a sermon and who proves, subsequently, to be a young woman whom he has wronged in his youth, in Paris, and for whom he has been searching with a view to making whatever amends might lie within his power.

The rector sets before himself the Herculean task of cleaning out the Augean stables of municipal corruption and in so doing finds himself opposed to Col. Stone, wealthy, unscrupulous and his own parishioner. The struggle between these two men is unceasing throughout the play, and ends at the last in Stone's discomfiture.

William Desmond, whose minister in "The Hypocrites," was an achievement, will create the role of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong; Hobart Bosworth, especially engaged for the part, will be seen as Col. Stone; Harry Mestayer will play his son, and Miss Blanche Hall will assume the character of Dorothy Fitzgerald, a part that will give her her strongest acting opportunities in many months. Others prominent in the cast will include Henry Stockbridge, William Yerance, Willis Marks, H. S. Duffield, Frederick Gilbert, David Edwin and Margo Duffet.



"The Merry Widow," replete with handsome men and women, beautiful stage settings and catchy music, is holding the boards this week at the Mason. The play is given a splendid presentation, in the main, and carries a well-balanced chorus and orchestra, though one could wish that the principals had been chosen with more regard to their singing abilities. No one of them has a voice above the ordinary, and some of the most effective scenes are marred for this reason. Special mention might be made of the rendition of the opening chorus in Act I., the excellent ensemble work of the male chorus in the song, "In Marsovia" and Miss Cameron's "Villa." The orchestra, though small, is of excellent quality and has an effective conductor in Mr. John McGhie.

What they lacked in musical talent the principals amply made up in histrionic ability. Frances Cameron, as "The Merry Widow," and George Dameral as Prince Danilo, were grace personified and embodied their characters in a way that left nothing to be desired and the support they received was excellent.

Captain A. A. Fries will be a guest of the Gamut Club at the regular monthly dinner next Wednesday. He will give an address on the "Artistic Possibilities of the Greater Los Angeles." Other guests invited are the presidents of the Fine Arts League, the Ruskin Art Club, the Friday Morning Club, the Ebell, and City Clubs.

In London, England, a public-spirited man, Mr. S. Ernest Palmer

has founded "The Patron's Fund," to bring to public hearing works by young native composers and to aid deserving students in various ways. The fund is controlled by a committee from the Royal College of Music, and the following grants made at a recent meeting show the scope and practical nature of the work: One hundred and twenty-five dollars each for study abroad: Mr. Ioan Lloyd-Powell (Royal College of Music), Mr. Montague Phillips (Royal Academy of Music), Miss Ellen Edwards (Royal College of Music), and Miss Hilda Lett (second grant) (Guildhall School of Music); one hundred and twenty-five dollars (third grant) toward Mr. T. F. Dunhill's Concerts of Chamber Music by British Composers; two hundred and fifty dollars towards Mr. Edward Mason's Concerts of Choral Works by British Composers; while it was also decided to defray the cost of publication of a Quintet for Piano and Strings, by Mr. James Friskin (Royal College of Music).

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII, No. 6.

Los Angeles, California, August 7, 1909.

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LOS ANGELES' WORST ENEMY

Like Frankenstein of the story, the people of Los Angeles have created a monster that is now seeking to destroy them.

The monster is the Times daily newspaper—the wickedest newspaper in the United States, the worst enemy that Los Angeles has to cope with.

We are not much disturbed by enemies that attack us from without; those in our midst are most to be feared. And we know what to do with the open and avowed enemy; but the one that professes to be our friend, that occasionally, ostentatiously does us a service, he is the one that is able to strike the deadliest blow.

We are getting a new perspective on the matter of wickedness. The worst men are not those that commit the recognized crimes, like burglary and the hold-up, nor that blaspheme on the street corner, nor that talk wild anarchy to a few weak-minded enthusiasts, nor that get drunk and start a fight—the really dangerous criminals are those that strike at the roots of social order—the more insidious and plausible the more to be feared.

A newspaper is one of the most powerful agents devised by human genius, for good or for evil. Its work is done on a wholesale plan that makes all efforts of individual men trifling by comparison. A bad man can tell a few lies to the few people that will listen to him; a daily paper, with a monopoly of the news field, can tell a score of lies every day to 50,000 people who cannot choose but hear. There are always some people to believe some of the lies. Some of the poison thrown into the drinking fountain finds its victim.

Between the opportunity of the newspaper for evil and that of the criminal individual, there is all the difference that there is between the Gatling gun that will deliver 100 bullets a minute each of which will explode into 100 deadly fragments, and the old-fashioned muzzle-loading musket with one bullet.

No doubt there are secret gambling places in Los Angeles; there are assignation houses; there are evil drinking places where young men and young women are led astray—but what do all of these, taken wholesale and at their very worst, amount to in capacity for evil, when compared with a journal like the Times, that enters ten thousand households disguised as a news carrier, to leave the poison of social anarchy, to breed hate between classes, to destroy confidence in the people, to blacken civic ideals and to work to deliver our institutions into the hands of greed and corruption. We have thieves in this community that steal purses, but who has filched from honest people their good name that is more precious than the purse? We have seen official misconduct here and elsewhere in the state, money paid for franchises stolen from the people, money paid for protected vice, but who was it that sought to fasten the evil administration upon us and is

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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striving to shield the chief evil doers in San Francisco from punishment? We have ignorance to contend with, and the disease and squalor that comes with ignorance, and who is striking at our public school system, and sending hundreds of children into the street? When the people are asking for good city government, who is it that offers rank partisanship led by utility corporations in its place—a stone instead of bread? Who is it that hates and fears the people, dispises the poor, is frenzied at the sight of a labor union, bludgeons citizens, and seeks to drive efficient and courageous officials out of office?

Grown reckless in the strength of its millions and through its grip on the business interests of Los Angeles, the Times has thrown off all disguise in the matter of its war upon our schools. Almost any bond issue can be tied up in the courts indefinitely by anyone who has money enough to go through the necessary legal processes. If our citizens generally had seen fit to pursue that course, we should have now a howling wilderness where stands a modern progressive city. The Times has served notice on us not inferentially, as its usual custom is, but this time in perfectly plain language, that so long as the Board of Education retains Superintendent Moore, whom the owner of that paper hates for a purely personal reason and a reason highly creditable to the superintendent, it proposes to continue its warfare against our public school system. This is entirely within its prerogative as we, in our half-finished state of society, grant prerogatives to those that have money enough. No reason exists other than the Times' hatred of him why Superintendent Moore should be discharged from the city's employ. The entire school board and all others whose opinion carries weight in educational matters are unanimous in the belief that the city is highly favored in being able to keep him in its service. All this makes no difference. He—who-thinks-he-is-our-master has spoken and we are expected to obey.

It is a sad thing that when the schools

open this fall many young people must be denied their inherited right to a free education because a vicious newspaper hates a good man for doing his duty—but more serious than that would be the yielding of the people of this city to the bully's latest most intolerable caprice.

* * *

REVISION DOWNWARDS

The long struggle over the tariff is about to come to an end. It began early in March and it closes in August—five months nearly. Three-fourths of that space of time the bill labored in the Senate—to what purpose no one has been able to find out. A few words from the President, and schedules adopted after weeks and weeks of discussion were all swept away. It seems incredible that the leaders, like Aldrich and Frye and Penrose, had had no hint from Mr. Taft of what he intended to do. At this distance the whole performance looks amazingly like a lot of special pleaders going through the motions, to make sure that their employers would not be dissatisfied with their efforts.

A tariff bill is a thing of infinite complications and no one can tell to a certainty how any item is going to work out. There are, for example, many changes from specific to ad valorem rates, and vice versa. No one can tell whether some of these raise or lower the tariff; nor can anyone be certain what effect the raising or lowering of a tariff will have on the price of an article in the open market. On many things there is no longer an open market, and monopoly can play any tricks it chooses. It is a favorite theory of the high protectionists that in the long run raising the tariff will lower the market price, because it stimulates home production to a point where home competition brings the price down. This is a bit of a strain on one's credulity and violates every known principle of economics, nevertheless some instances can be shown where a higher tariff is actually followed by lower prices.

In short, the real proof of the Payne-Aldrich tariff will come six months to a year hence, when we are able to see whether it will produce the revenue necessary to run the government, and what effect it has on the prices of things—particularly of necessities. For the present, the best we have is the guesses of experts, and those seem to be wide apart.

Chairman Payne presented in the House a schedule which purported to show that the bill decreased tariffs (based on previous years of import) to a total of about two billion dollars, and increased them \$850,000,000. Of the increases he figured \$580,000,000 were on luxuries, leaving increases on necessities of \$270,000,000. Most of the decreases are said to be on non-luxuries. If this be true, the measure leaves us a billion and three-quarters to the good on a downward revision. There is a very considerable increase on cotton goods and no decrease on wool and woolen goods. The relief

hoped for in that quarter failed to come through.

On the whole, the bill is so much better than at one time appeared probable that the American people will give vent to a huge sigh of relief. At any rate the long struggle is over—and that means a good deal to business.

* * *

O. FARISH—HIS BOOM

An effort is putting forth to galvanize the local Democratic party into existence for the coming city election with Oscar Farish as nominee for mayor. Mr. Farish is a young man who served in council one term, 1904-5, and since that time he has been active in the real estate business. His petition, as published, contained the names of two dozen or so leading Democrats of the machine school, a dozen or so well-known real estate men, and a few business men of prominence.

Farish's record as a councilman is not particularly reassuring to those who desire to see the mayor's chair occupied by a man of clear views and pronounced independence. If there is not much to be urged against him, there is, on the other hand, little or nothing to be said in his favor. His marking on the minute book was chiefly that of a man who goes with the majority. He is a young man of agreeable manners and good habits and is popular with his friends—but his candidacy is not to be taken seriously except on one condition, a condition that applies not to him alone but to several other side-issue candidates. If the Republican organization leaders (the Southern Pacific people) should make up their minds that a pliable Democrat is a good deal better than taking the chances on a straight-out nomination, and should decide to throw their strength either openly or secretly to Farish—all of which is quite possible—he would then pull through on the try-out and be a formidable candidate in the finish. But merely as a Democrat he will never get over the first hurdle.

* * *

CHICAGO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

The second largest city in the United States has chosen as superintendent of its schools a woman—Mrs. Ella F. Young. She has been in the service of the schools of Chicago about 40 years, first as a teacher, then as principal of one of the largest schools, then as an assistant superintendent. She is over 60 years of age but possesses unlimited vigor and almost perfect health.

Mrs. Young is a woman of rare judgment, fine tact, and through her long service as assistant superintendent has probably a larger knowledge of school affairs in Chicago than any one living. She has national standing as an educational expert. The superintendency of the Chicago schools is not an easy place to hold. Many changes have taken place in the past score of years, not a few of them as a result of political fights. And yet those who know Mrs. Young, and who understand the Chicago situation, expect to see her make a success of the work.

A recent number of Pacific Outlook contained an article by Margaret Collier Graham asking whether the Board of Education of Pasadena, which had recently removed all married women teachers except those who were supporting their husbands, regarded schools as charitable institutions, and whether teachers were employed by

reason of fitness for the work or because they needed the money. During the greater part of her career as a teacher, as a school principal and as an assistant superintendent, Mrs. Young was a married woman who was not supporting her husband. According to the Pasadena theory she should have been thrown out, and the schools of Chicago deprived of her valuable work.

* * *

PEOPLE OR LEGISLATURE

One of the most effective tests of the wisdom or truth of a statement is the test by alternative. For example: the Los Angeles Times recently observed editorially: "Legislation by the people always has been and always will be unsafe." Now for the alternative test: Legislation by state legislatures and by city councils always has been and always will be entirely safe. Do we hear a second to that?

* * *

THAW AND CALHOUN

Speaking of Harry Thaw, the Argonaut of San Francisco says: "It is a mere commonplace to say that if this young criminal had been a poor man he would now be where the wicked cease from troubling; but surely the fact of his wealth and social position should be no excuse for making him one of the permanent institutions of the country."

Now the Argonaut is one of the defenders of Calhoun, of whom it may very truthfully be said that had he been a poor man, unable to employ a battery of shrewd lawyers, and a chorus of newspaper molders of public opinion, and a small army of retainers and sycophants, he would long since have been sent where all franchise highwaymen and council bribers should go—to jail; but since he has a million dollars back of him to fight the law, he, like Harry Thaw, bids fair to become one of the permanent institutions of the country.

* * *

THRENODY FOR THREE

Voters having tears to shed prepare to shed them now, in behalf of three councilmen—Healy, Lyon and Yonkin recently butchered to make a Sherman holiday.

These three were preparing to leave the gentle seclusion of their respective wards, the 8th, 7th and 6th, to buck the whole city on an election-at-large. Now it takes a pretty good hantle of votes to pull through at-large—a very different story from seeing Walter and getting it fixed up in your own little ward. However, things looked quite promising. Walter was entirely satisfied with the record of the past three years. The organization would stand for it. All that was needed now was some good strong newspaper support.

There was the morning Reactionary whose favor could be counted upon as it was pledged to back up the Republican nominees whoever they might be. Unfortunately since it had adopted the partisan role, it had lost all its influence outside the party, hence it did not add much to the total.

But there was the Record. Its influence was strong among the labor unions, right where the three would need help if they were to have the support of the Union Hater. It was, moreover, dead against reformers, and whatever else might be said about the three they were certainly not Reformers. So the outlook was, as we have said, most promising.

And then your Uncle George broke into the game and made a lot of trouble—just as

he is always doing. He sent notice to council that he would remove General Sherman from the Water Board, if that course met the approval of council which, under the charter, must approve the mayor's act to make it final.

This was what the Record had been demanding for many months—ever since Alexander came into office in fact. And now it called upon the council to vote for the removal.

General Sherman is not popular with the Record readers. He represents monopoly, predatory wealth, anti-unionism, reaction and a lot of ideas of that type.

The three took a week to make up their minds. It was a plain case of "choose between." There was the Record with a bunch of votes, and there was the organization with a great bale of the same. They chose; the case goes to court for three or four years, and the General remains on the Board.

The next day the Record leveled its forefinger at the Three and they shook in their shoes. And now it is all over but the weeping.

* * *

AUTOMOBILE HEARTLESSNESS

Again we urge that council pass an ordinance making a special offense of running away after striking a pedestrian with an automobile, with severe imprisonment penalty attached. We have recently had several cases of that sort, appalling in the utter heartlessness displayed by the occupants of the automobile.

According to the testimony of Carl Fisher, the chauffeur who drove the machine that killed a woman the night of the Elks parade, when he struck something that he knew was a human being he turned and said to the wife of the owner of the machine: "I believe I killed that person;" whereupon she exclaimed, "Beat it, Carl, beat it!" Later, the owner of the machine urged him to escape from the city and hide somewhere, so as to avoid possible prosecution.

Now it may be that the young man was not to blame for striking the woman; that is as may be proven by the evidence; and in that event he should suffer no punishment. But for the wicked brutality shown in hurrying away, in leaving the victim to expire, when perhaps assistance might have saved a life, and in evading the just and necessary investigation by the law of the death, this should be met by some severe form of punishment—to deter others from doing the same thing.

* * *

THE TRIAL OF THE STATES

Within the next two years the state governments of the United States are likely to be put on trial as they have not been since the dark days of the Civil War. The point at issue will be the passage of an income tax amendment.

If there are twelve states in this Union that can be induced to say "no" through their legislatures, then the amendment fails, and there will be no income tax. Judging from the number of trust and corporation senators that these same legislatures send to Washington, there must be plenty of states—half of all rather than a mere fourth—that will be ready to supply the veto, provided the people are not awake and thoroughly in earnest.

But suppose they are awake, what then? Since the days of slavery there has been

no issue brought before the American people whose roots go down so deep as this. The tariff is a matter of business expediency; free coinage of silver was a proposal that we try an experiment in national financing, and even if Mr. Bryan had been elected, it would not have been tried; imperialism was largely a matter of imagination. But the income tax has in it the seeds of social as well as economic readjustment. It is a thing of vast possibilities.

True we had an income tax in operation once for several years, and again we had such a tax on the statute book only to be thrown out by the Supreme Court. But in each case it was a war measure, brought forward as an emergency method of raising revenue, and with no purpose to make it a part of our established fiscal policy. Now it is proposed as a permanent scheme for supplying the national government with an income to take the place of money obtained through indirect or tariff taxation. Whereas formerly it held its place rather under judicial protest, and was at last entirely discountenanced, it is now proposed to make provision for it in the constitution of the United States which will lift it above all question.

If the legislatures vote to pass this amendment, it is a pretty safe assumption that Congress will immediately thereafter pass an income tax law. Through the next two years the discussion of this issue will be heard on all sides; thousands of newspaper articles will be written and thousands of speeches will be made on this subject. The people will learn what this tax means, and they will demand it of their representatives in no uncertain tone. Furthermore they are likely to formulate the law themselves, and the longer they have to wait and the more opposition they are called upon to meet and overcome, the higher will go their demands, the severer will be the law.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that if the clear, simple issue of an income tax vs. an indirect (tariff) tax were put to the people of this country, they would vote by an overwhelming majority to establish the income tax. To begin with, the minimum—almost any minimum that is seriously considered—is above the income of nine-tenths of the population. In other words, it is a proposition to make the one-tenth of the population that has nine-tenths of all the money pay accordingly. Would the nine-tenths vote aye on that? Who doubts it? Furthermore, it is usually a graduated tax bearing lightly on small incomes and heavily on large. And that wins the votes of five-tenths of the taxed tenth. And it is about the only form of tax that cannot be shifted—cannot be passed down the line and made at last to press most heavily on the man at the bottom.

Yes; the people will vote for it. There is not a state in the Union, not even the rotten boroughs like Rhode Island and New Jersey, where the people would fail to vote for it by huge majorities.

But the state legislatures? That is another story. What will the kind of men that elect the Aldriches or Penroses; Chauncey Depews and Tom Platts, Lorrimers and Perkinses—what will they do? Are they going to care the snap of a finger what the people wish and ask? They never have cared yet. Is the income tax issue big enough for the people to make a stand for their rights—the right to have their

state lawmaking body register the people's will?

Twelve states are all that will be needed to defeat the tax. Verily, it hangs by a slender thread; and the states are all on trial.

* * *

CIVIL SERVICE LIBRARIAN

The Civil Service law of Chicago was adopted in a reckless spasm of reform ten or twelve years ago, before the experience of other cities had developed details for the practical workings of such a system. It is, or originally was, the most drastic piece of legislation on that subject to be found on the American municipal statute book. It covered pretty much the whole field of municipal employment, the exclusions being few in number. It made removals very difficult, and provided a rigid system of examination for entrance to the city's service.

Recently Fred Hild, who had served the city for nearly thirty years as librarian, was removed, and the library board began to look about for some one to fill the vacancy. It was at first alleged that the removal of Hild was due to politics, but reports from various sources of the backward condition of the Chicago public library would seem to remove that suspicion. At all events the board is going about the selection of a successor to Mr. Hild in a spirit of firmness and sincerity that is meeting with general commendation.

The position of librarian is not in the list of exclusions from the city civil service law, nor is there any general exclusion, such as we have now in our Los Angeles law, by which it can be taken out. This means that an examination must be held, and a candidate selected, under the competitive merit system.

When this fact first came to light, it was treated as a joke by some, and as a calamity by others. The City Club of Chicago attacked the problem seriously, however, and a report was recently made public by a committee of that body, in which a practicable civil service method was outlined by which an examining board could select a librarian, in accordance with the law, and yet take no step that would compromise the dignity of applicants or of the city conducting the affair.

After due consideration, the Civil Service Board of Chicago and the Library Board have decided to go ahead, pretty much on the lines laid down by the City Club, and the Chicago Public Library, which is one of the leading institutions of that sort in the nation, will obtain a librarian to fill a position that pays a salary as great as that of a United States Senator, by a process of competitive examination.

How?

To begin with there is a publication of a notice in the leading literary and library journals of the country that, on August 16th, the city of Chicago will hold an examination for the position of librarian, and that local residence is not required. A letter of instruction will be mailed to applicants on request. This letter begins with the statement that candidates will not be assembled for examination, but that the necessary papers may be prepared at home. The examination is to consist of two parts, first educational experience, second, a paper on the best methods for the development of the Chicago public library. A month is given—to September 16th—for the preparation of this paper, and a detailed

statement has been prepared of the conditions surrounding the library, its resources, equipment and the field to be covered; also a statement of the local population and the character of the same, with similar information calculated to place before the applicant the problem which confronts Chicago in the development of its public library.

The examiners appointed by the Civil Service Commission—acting in conjunction with the Chicago Library Board—are: Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar library, Chicago; Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Howard O. Sprogl, counsel for the Civil Service Commission.

The names of those who file applications will not be made public, nor the names of applicants who fail to qualify. In every possible way the professional standing of those who apply will be protected—so says the circular.

This procedure will be watched with a good deal of interest by library people, and by all who are devoted to civil service principles. It has never been contended by civil service advocates that it is practicable to fill high professional positions by a process of competitive examination, and yet it is a well recognized fact that every intelligent and conscientious board when called upon to fill a position of this character informally uses a process very like that of the civil service. In this case it will be formally done.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

Now that President Taft has gone on record as favoring the conservation of America's national resources, he ought to do something to prevent the continuous flow of senatorial oratory from going to waste.—Washington Star.

Indiana State Senator says, "If our writers could or would work for a better moral and civic result it would be best for the public." Lovely sentiment. Move to substitute the word "politicians" for "writers".—N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Roosevelt is one of the few men in public life who have more volunteer press agent work than they really need.—Washington Star.

A number of esteemed contemporaries are greatly angered because a majority of the senators support the Aldrich schedule. And this anger is not likely to cool down any when these same senators go before their constituents for vindication and get it.—Kansas City Journal.

The ministers of churches where pews sell for \$3,000 must use a lot of mental reservation when they preach about salvation being free.—Washington Times.

Few prophets live to see their prophecies so near fulfillment as did the late Dr. T. P. Wilson, whose story, written in 1875, predicted the coming of the horseless city.—Boston Transcript.

Chauncey M. Depew regards the fact that he recently had to pay his railway fare as a joke. It is doubtful whether T. C. Platt would take so genial a view of the matter if he found himself compelled to put up cash to send his express packages.—Washington Evening News.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Red Light Calls. Pasadena is installing a system of police signals by red lights very similar to that we call the Foster system.

* * *

Tuberculosis Hospitals. Chicago has appropriated half a million dollars for the construction and equipment of a tuberculosis sanitarium.

* * *

Bad College Joke. The Princeton Tiger remarks upon the fact that Baltimore has three saloons to one policeman, and says that gives you three guesses as to where the policeman is.

* * *

Too Many Fans. The city council of Chester, West Virginia, has suspended the Chief of Police and the entire police force of that city, because they spent all their time watching ball games.

* * *

Commission Plan Defeated. The people of Fargo, North Dakota, voted down a new charter which was to give them the commission form of government. The vote was light, and the majority against only 99.

* * *

Crane of the Voters' League. Charles R. Crane, recently appointed minister to China, has for a number of years served as an active member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Municipal Voters' League.

* * *

Glue for a Binder. A Little Falls, New York, man has patented a composition to be used as a binder for macadam roads of which glue is the chief constituent. Something must be found to save macadam roads from the ruin of rapid automobile traffic.

* * *

Towser and the Phonograph. When the petition from the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals regarding horse drinking troughs was presented to our city council, Mr. Clappitt of the Second asked from whom the petition came. "From the S. P. C. A.," was the answer of the clerk. "What is this here Southern Pacific C. A. Society?" asked Mr. Clappitt. There was a general laugh, and one man in the lobby winked at another man in the lobby, and then business proceeded.

* * *

Following is the Associated Charities report for week ending August 3rd: New cases 25, recurrent cases 50, visits 40, disbursements \$465.35. The Association desires to say that it has great demand for clothing, especially for women and children. If any one having clothing to donate, will call Associated Charities, Home Phone F5203 or Sunset Main 8366, it will be called for and thankfully received.

* * *

Gold on the Aqueduct. The Municipal Journal of New York publishes the announcement that considerable gold has come to light already in the excavation for the Los Angeles Aqueduct and that more is expected. It says that workmen fight for the opportunity to work where the route cuts through placer diggings, and that a certain Patrick McCullum, one of the city laborers, took out \$1,200 as his share.

Hair on the Hoof. Oiling of highways has worked as far east as York, Pennsylvania, where recently the property owners on a certain street petitioned that they might be allowed to oil their street at their own expense. Permission was refused by council, because, as one of the councilmen declared, in an impassioned speech against the innovation, "Oil would eat the hair off the hoofs of horses." Inquiry as to what kind of horses they have in York has given way to speculation as to what kind of councilmen they have there.

* * *

Salary Loan Business. Largely as a result of the New York investigation, the salary loan business is undergoing exposure at the hands of charitable organizations in various cities. Recently a committee in Pittsburg gave the public facts like these: A widow pays \$17 for a loan of \$50 for four months; wife of a railway brakeman in two years paid out \$561 for the use of \$317. It was found that several of the worst companies were carried on under false names, the real owners being men who were ashamed to let the connection be known.

* * *

Imprisonment for Deficit. Cities of West Virginia have so often been troubled with deficits, that that state has at last enacted a law making councils responsible and sending them to jail if they do not come out even or to the good by the end of the year. The city council of Charleston, finding themselves up against this kind of dilemma, discharged the police and fire departments, and closed down on city lighting and all city work. The local water and lighting companies came to the rescue, and decided to supply water and light in limited quantities, free of charge, until the citizens make some sort of an arrangement to take care of the deficit.

* * *

Utilities Commission. A majority of the members of council are evidently in favor of the appointment of a commission to gather data and to make recommendations to council as to rates for utility service. The only point of disagreement seems to be as to how and by whom this commission is to be appointed. Lyon's ordinance was for a commission of five, of which the civic bodies are to appoint three and the council two. This is an unsalaried commission of citizens, who will, in turn, appoint two or three experts to do the work. At Mr. Blanchard's request the matter was laid over for a week, in order, as he facetiously observed, that he might consult the Southern Pacific and other utility corporations.

* * *

Saving Galveston. We hear so often of the losses incurred by cities from bad city government, it is a joy to be able to note occasionally gains made by good city government. Galveston has just passed through a terrible storm, a perfect reproduction, it is said, of the hurricane that piled the waters up in 1900 and slew 10,000 people. There was this time practically no loss of life whatever. The sea wall stood the test. Without good government there could have been no sea wall, and a repetition of the

former disaster would have wiped Galveston off the map.

* * *

The Hudson Tunnels. The Pennsylvania Railway's great tunnel enterprise is completed, and three minutes' time is all that is needed to go from the very center of New York city to the center of Jersey City. Formerly this trip took from half to three-quarters of an hour. About 100,000 people were carried through the tunnels the first day—without an accident or a hitch of any kind. Mr. McAdoo, who was the chief factor in bringing the system into existence, declared, in a public speech, that it "represented a policy of the Public be pleased instead of the Public be damned." This great improvement cost \$70,000,000.

* * *

New Billboard Restrictions. Cincinnati, which rarely leads in civic matters, recently passed a billboard ordinance which embodies most of the later restrictions, and adds a few new and desirable ones. For example, all billboards over 2 feet in height must be constructed of metal including supports and braces. There must be two feet between the ground and the billboard. There must be a space of 6 feet between any bill board and the adjoining lot line. No billboard shall be nearer to the lot line in front than the house adjoining the same, and in no case shall the billboard be less than 15 feet from the street line. If new buildings are erected, adjoining billboards must be set back to the new house line. No sign or billboard shall be erected on or facing any public park, square, municipal,

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county, or federal building. The police censor all picture matter, and illustrations of crimes are forbidden. Washington, D. C., is about to adopt a similar ordinance.

* * *

Kansas Commission Cities. Kansas City, Kansas, a city of 100,000 population, has voted to adopt the commission plan, seventy per cent of the vote being in favor of the change. A year ago a vote was taken on the same issue, and the commission plan was defeated by a small majority. In the meantime, the law had undergone some slight amendment by the Kansas legislature, which probably accounts for the change of sentiment. Other Kansas cities that have adopted the commission plan are: Leavenworth, Wichita, Hutchinson, Independence and Anthony. Kansas City, Kansas, is now the largest American city under the elective commission system. The national capital is managed by a commission, but it is appointed by the President.

* * *

Several interesting matters came up at the weekly meeting of the Housing Commission, among which were discussions about the relation of the House Court work to that of the Board of Health and the approval of plans of a new house court to be constructed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The plans show ten houses accommodating four families each. They will be well constructed, interior of smooth finish which can be kept clean, raised board floors in living rooms, kitchens with cement floors and brick stoves, screen doors and windows and a sufficient number of sanitary conveniences.

The Commission expressed itself as pleased with these modern advances over old conditions. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has already made a number of improvements in their courts, and they are now in first class shape, and kept in good order.

It is hoped that the other railroad companies' courts will soon be brought up to the required standard.

* * *

City District Nurses. Several years ago a number of women that were active in settlement work in Los Angeles, petitioned council for the appointment of a nurse on salary by the year who should work among the poor, assisting in cases of illness, advising mothers on the care of children and teach ignorant people how to avoid disease. This line of work, which was in a way almost unique—for as yet no other city had attempted it as a municipal function—brought such successful results that from year to year additional nurses have been added to the corps, until now there are five and the annual appropriation is \$5200. This is distinctly a socialistic idea, a forerunner of the day when public health will be cared for at public expense, and the total volume of disease reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless the plan has met with no opposition even from the habitual reactionaries, as it commends itself so absolutely to common sense. This work is now, at the request of the women who founded it—Miss Evelyn Stoddard, Mrs. Maud Foster Weston and Miss Mary Bingham—to be cared for hereafter by the Board of Health.

* * *

Good Advice Wasted. The Board of Supervisors, when called to account by the

civic bodies for their violation of pre-election promises in ignoring the Good Roads Advisory Committee, appealed to the District Attorney for an opinion as to whether such promises were legally binding. Evidently they hoped that he would say there was no legal obligation resting on them to keep faith with the people. The District Attorney, however, very wisely broadened his opinion to cover the moral as well as legal issues involved, and the Board was warned that while they might escape the law they could not hope to avoid an angry and condemning public sentiment. He strongly urged that they make peace with the Advisory Committee and proceed hereafter with due consideration of both the letter and the spirit of their promises. But the organization majority of the Board, Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe, saw fit to ignore this advice, refused the just and reasonable demands of the Committee, and embarked finally and formally on the "public be damned" policy that is characteristic of machine politicians whom no recall can reach. The three dummy road commissioners, who threw out an efficient secretary to make a place for a political henchman of one of the Supervisors, will continue in office, and the appropriation of \$3,500,000 will largely be used to play organization politics. All the people will get out of it will be some badly constructed roads and a good lesson as to the folly of electing organization men to office.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE NOTES

Longer office hours are recommended by Mayor Busee of Chicago. He is of the opinion that municipal office-holders should give as good service as is to be found in private corporations. Mayor Busee has advised that Councils establish official hours from 8 o'clock till noon, and from 1 o'clock until 5 in the afternoon.

An interesting series of articles dealing with proposed amendments to Chicago's charter have been published in the Chicago Evening Post. These articles have discussed the chief feature of the various bills, and they have been suggestive and helpful as well as interesting.

Accommodating

"Look here," exclaimed the angry man, as he rushed into the estate agent's office, "that plot I bought from you yesterday is thirty feet under water!"

"Pardon my oversight," apologized the gentlemanly agent. "We give a diving suit with each plot. I will send yours to you today."—Punch.



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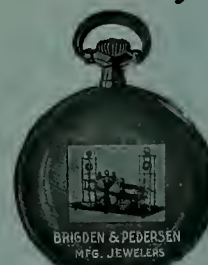
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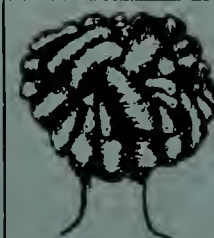
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THE PANAMA CANAL

Paper Read Before the City Club by James D. Schuyler



Last January President Roosevelt appointed a board of engineers to accompany President-elect Taft on a trip of inspection along the Panama canal works, for the purpose of aiding him and his successor in deciding whether or not there was any need for changing the type of canal. Congress had decided, after long deliberation, on the lock type. But the persistent advocates of the sea-level type had revived the question. With the aid of various newspapers, they had spread grossly exaggerated reports of a little slip and settlement of a preliminary toe embankment at the Gatun dam, and the President wished to have the matter carefully reviewed by engineers of repute and finally settled before his term of office expired.

The members of the board he selected were: Frederick P. Stearns, of

further has been heard from those opposed to it.

Last Saturday the City Club listened to a paper by the Los Angeles member of this board which finally decided the type of canal—Mr. James D. Schuyler—in which are so many interesting statements and astonishing figures, that we reproduce the whole of the descriptive part of the paper. Coming from Mr. Schuyler, every statement can be trusted as authoritative.

The Panama Canal is the largest work in progress in the world today, and Uncle Sam has laid off his coat and tackled the job with a full appreciation of its magnitude and a determination to finish it in a hurry.

When the Canal is finally completed the total excavation will have amounted to 256,304,000 cubic yards. Of this amount, 81,548,000 cubic yards, or 32% of the whole, was removed by the French from the time they began in 1881 to the date of the American occupation in May, 1904: 23 years. Since the Americans took hold they have excavated, up to June 1st, 1909, a total of 76,052,800 cubic yards, and there remained to be excavated only 98,703,800 cubic yards. Nearly one-half of this is material which will have to be dredged, and the remainder is solid rock, mostly in the great Culebra cut.

But although the Americans have been at work now a little over five years, the first two or three years were consumed in assembling the plant and getting ready for the larger work which has since followed. In 1905 the excavation was less than 2,000,000 cubic yards; in 1906, 5,000,000; in 1907, nearly 16,000,000, and in 1908, 37,000,000 cubic yards. During the current year it should exceed 40,000,000 cubic yards, or as much as the French moved in ten years of their greatest activity.

At the end of this year there should remain not more than 65,000,000 cubic yards, and it seems quite possible to complete all excavation before the end of 1912, which would only require a rate of work of three-fourths the present rate after this year is past. The Chief Engineer has repeatedly stated that the Canal will be finished and ready for use January first, 1915, and this seems quite within reach provided no epidemic occurs to demoralize the force. This would leave two years after the excavation was finished to complete the locks, dams, and all appurtenances.

Dimensions of Canal

From deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific the total distance along the canal route is fifty miles, of which 42 miles is from shore to shore and eight miles in the ocean (three miles at the Atlantic end and five miles at the Pacific end), where dredging from 0 to 45 feet in depth must be done. The Canal will be 45 miles shorter than the Suez Canal and 10 miles shorter than the Kiel Canal.

The Panama Canal is being made much larger than it was originally intended to be—wider and deeper—and it will be very much larger than the Suez, or any other ship canal in the world. For forty miles, or 80% of its length, it will be from 500 to 1,000 feet wide on the bottom. Two and one-fourth miles will be occupied by the double sets of locks, while

for nine miles, the portion covered by the Culebra cut through the backbone of the continent, it will have a minimum bottom width of 300 feet. The minimum depth throughout will be 45 feet.

The French planned to build a canal 72 feet wide and 29.5 feet deep, which would have been practically obsolete by this time, and of little service today had it been completed. In all the years of their operations they accomplished the removal of but 81,548,000 cubic yards, of which about 40,000,000 cubic yards can be utilized for the Canal now being constructed. Much of their work was easy digging in soft ground and soft dredging, and they did not do very much hard rock excavation, such as the Americans are doing. However, one cannot but marvel that they were able to accomplish as much as they did considering the handicaps they worked against. Modern science had not then discovered the way to master yellow fever and combat malaria by destroying mosquitoes.

Sanitation

This leads me to speak of the miracle of sanitation which has been accomplished on the Isthmus by Colonel W. C. Gorgas, the Medical Director, and his Staff. It will be remembered that it was Colonel Gorgas who performed a similar miracle for Cuba by the sanitation of Havana, Santiago, and other cities. The Canal Zone at Panama in the neighborhood of the works has been transformed from a region reeking with disease and death into a healthy locality, an attractive pleasure resort, in fact, quite as free from disease as our own country.

This has been done by clearing the jungle, draining the swamps and exterminating the mosquitoes. Yellow fever has been stamped out, and I was told that not a single stegomyia mosquito—the striped-legged fellow who makes a business of spreading yellow fever—has been seen for two years. The anopheles mosquito, whose specialty is to scatter the germs of malaria, is a harder chap, who flies farther from home and is harder to exterminate. These have been greatly reduced in numbers, but screens are still needed to keep them out, and they still make the use of quinine necessary. I saw but one mosquito during the entire time we were there, and he was so lonesome that he was easily captured and put to death.

A part of the work of sanitation has been the building of water works, street pavements and sewers for the cities of Colon, Panama and all the principal intermediate towns in the Zone, which has cost, for all municipal improvements, the sum of \$6,428,000, aside from sanitation proper. The work of sanitation has cost \$8,468,515 to April 30th, 1909, and is likely to cost \$2,000,000 per annum until the Canal is finished, but it is worth all that it has cost, for it has made the building of the Canal safe and feasible, and the Canal Zone an enjoyable place of residence.

The control of the breeding of mosquitoes has largely been brought about by the free use of oil spread upon the surface of all stagnant pools which cannot be readily drained. Another instrumentality, which will be employed as supplemental, reaching to localities far inland, is the culture of a little fish imported from the island of Barbadoes, called "millions". These fish feed upon the

larvae of mosquitos; they are viviparous, that is, their young are born alive, and they are thus safer from destruction in infancy. They are expected to continue to control the mosquitoes throughout the country.

The Secret of American Success

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this work of sanitation, as it is in fact the secret of American success. It is the only means by which an efficient staff of laborers, foremen, skilled mechanics and engineers can be held together. It is certain that in no public work, or in any contractor's camp, was there ever so much done for the comfort of employees. The men are well paid, well housed, well fed, and well cared for in case of sickness or accident. Houses, furniture, fuel, water, drainage, telephone and light are furnished to employees without cost. Roads are built, schools supported, club houses and Y. M. C. A. buildings provided, and a part of the running expenses paid. All the premises of employees' dwellings are cleared and drained and the grass around them kept cut short. All the houses are built with broad verandas, enclosed with the most expensive and durable bronze wire screens, so that all of the people can practically live out of doors, exempt from insect attacks. Bachelor quarters and hotels furnishing meals at low cost are provided by the Government; hospitals of the most modern equipment are also provided, with free medical attendance to employees and at low rates to families. A splendid band of music is also maintained free for the entertainment of employees, and this band is playing at some one of the club houses every afternoon and evening. Six weeks leave of absence each year, with full pay, is given to all monthly employees, including mechanics, and much free transportation is given. Altogether the canal employees may be regarded as a favored and pampered class, although they are demonstrating that this treatment is not lost upon them by the way in which they make good.

The Commissary Department

On April first there were 33,000 men working on the Canal and Panama Railroad, of whom about 25,000 are Jamaica or other West Indian negroes. About 5,000 are Europeans, mostly Spaniards, and the remainder are Americans and other nationalities. To supply these people with food and clothing Uncle Sam is running what you may call an immense department store, or commissary, with branches at all camps, where cash sales are prohibited, but everything is charged, and to employees only. The business amounts to nearly \$5,000,000 every year. He is also running a big laundry, a huge bakery, and an immense ice-making plant, all of the products of which are supplied at a little more than cost.

Practically all food comes from the United States, the fresh meats, butter and fruits in cold storage, and the other substantial in the holds of every steamer plying between New York or New Orleans and the Isthmus. Major Wilson, the Commissary, expressed to me the greatest regret that they were unable as yet to secure a line of steamers direct from Southern California which would enable him to supply fresh vegetables and fruits all through the year, but hoped this might soon be established.

Through the Commissary Depart-



JAMES D. SCHUYLER

Boston, afterward chosen chairman; John R. Freeman, of Providence, R. I.; Capt. Henry Allen, of Chicago; Isham Randolph, of Chicago, who planned and built Chicago's Drainage Canal; Arthur P. Davis, of Washington, Chief Engineer U. S. Reclamation Service; Allen Hazen, of New York, an expert in filtration, soil analysis and earth-dam construction; and James D. Schuyler, of Los Angeles.

Messrs. Schuyler, Freeman and Stearns are well known in Los Angeles for their services on the board of engineers to whom was referred the Owens River Aqueduct project. All have reached eminence in their profession, and Mr. Schuyler has his office and home in Los Angeles.

The report of this board of engineers satisfied President Roosevelt that the lock type of canal was the only practicable one, and nothing

Uncle Sam conducts 14 hotels and 55 messes and kitchens scattered along the entire line of the Canal. At the hotels the Canal employees can get a good wholesome dinner for 30 cents, as good as the average 50-cent meals in country hotels in this country,—soup, fish, meat, vegetables, ice cream, cake and coffee. At the messes provided for the Spanish and Italian laborers the rate charged for board is but 40 cents per day, and at the kitchens where most of the negroes eat, the cost to them is but 30 cents per day. We tried the food at all these places, and found it clean and palatable.

It may interest you to know that Uncle Sam has to buy about 4,500,000 pounds of meat per annum to feed his Panama Canal people, besides half a ton of chickens every day, and 1230 dozen eggs daily. The daily consumption of butter is 800 pounds, of potatoes 6½ tons, besides 2,000 pounds of ham, a ton of bacon, 75 sheep, and 500 gallons of fresh milk in bottles, from New York. Every month they use 4,500 cases of condensed milk, and 500 gallons of oysters. The bakery turns out 60,000 loaves of bread a day, and 1,000 pies, and the folks eat ice cream at the rate of 400 gallons a day. The consumption of quinine last year was a ton and a quarter, an average of 211 pounds per month.

Buildings

To house his employees and his machinery Uncle Sam has a total of

wishes it were all shipped to the United States, cut in and remeled.

American Methods vs. French

The difference between the American way of doing things and that of the French is shown by the comparison of maximum achievement of each. The most that the French ever took out of Culebra cut in any one month is said to have been but 282,500 cubic yards, with a force of 16,000 to 18,000 laborers, and this was mostly the top soil, with very little rock, for the handling of which they were never very well or very efficiently equipped. In contrast to this achievement, in the month of March last the huge American steam shovels removed 2,352,000 cubic yards, with a total force employed of less than that of the French, while the total yardage moved was 4,002,000 cubic yards, including dredging. In fact, the French appear to have had rather a small conception of the work, and they worked with small tools in a small way. Much of the material taken from the Culebra Cut was deposited on top, so near the edge that there have since been considerable slides from these dumps back into the Canal, which have had to be removed again.

The Culebra Cut

Everyone knows of the great Culebra Cut through the backbone of the continent, but one needs to be reminded of its dimensions to appreciate its magnitude. It is nearly nine miles in length, and when finished

are then loaded and fired in large numbers by electricity simultaneously. The rock is thus broken in shape to be handled by steam shovels, loaded onto cars and hauled away. A number of dykes of hard basaltic formation cross the Canal line, and this is about the only durable rock in the country.

The Gatun Dam

I have not given you much detail of the plan of the Panama Canal, and possibly you may like to know something more about it. The leading feature of the lock plan, upon which the Americans are now working, is the Gatun dam, which is being built across the Chagres valley only six miles from Colon, and but three miles inland from the nearest shore of Limon Bay.

The object of this dam is to form a lake filling the entire Chagres valley for more than thirty miles, with arms extending back in all directions. This lake will have a maximum depth of 80 feet, and will cover an area of 165 square miles. It will be by far the largest artificial storage reservoir in existence, having a capacity sufficient to cover 4,500,000 acres to a depth of one foot. This is more than five times as large as the reservoir behind the Assouan dam on the Nile, which is often spoken of as the largest in the world, although in fact the Winnibigoshish reservoir on the head waters of the Mississippi has a capacity of over 1,000,000 acres.

while others descend on the other at the same time. Each of the locks is to be 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide in the clear. Including the wing and guard walls at each end, and the space occupied by the gates, the total length of the three-flight lock structure is about one mile. The walls on the sides are to be very massive, and heavy enough to resist water pressure to their full height, which will be about 100 feet. Each lock has to be provided with huge culverts and gates for quickly filling and emptying the compartment.

The operation of passing through the three locks with a vessel of ordinary size will probably not occupy over one hour. When this is accomplished the vessel may proceed under her own steam across Gatun lake and through the Culebra cut to the locks at the Pacific end. These are planned in two structures, the first step down, of 30 feet, being at the Pedro Miguel lock. Then, two miles further on, the other two steps, making the descent of 55 feet, will be in the locks of Miraflores.

The total amount of concrete required for these locks is estimated at 4,347,000 cubic yards. Stream diversions and the spillways for dams will take an additional 668,000 cubic yards.

One can better appreciate these figures by comparing them with the new Croton dam in New York, which is the largest mass of masonry in the world, but it contains only 855,000 cubic yards. The Gatun locks will



View, showing narrowest width (300 feet at bottom of future canal) of the Culebra Cut, on the Panama Canal. The cut at this point is twice the width of the Suez Canal at its narrowest. The full length of Culebra Cut is nearly nine miles.

Photo from Report for 1908 of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Courtesy of 1st Lieutenant Charles T. Leeds.

3,338 buildings on the Isthmus, of which the French turned over more than 2,000, many of which are being used after having been renovated, white-washed, and provided with screens and modern plumbing.

Many of these old French buildings had to be located by map, as they had become overgrown and hidden by ten years' growth of tropical vegetation. It was not more than a year or two ago that a completely equipped machine shop was discovered in the jungle, at Caimito, and found to be so serviceable that it has been put to good use. Many of the French machines are excellent, and equal to anything we Americans have taken down there, but the bulk of their equipment appears to have been trash, ridiculously inadequate and unfit for the work, and evidently purchased and sent out to the Isthmus as a part of the awful system of graft which was really one of the chief causes of the failure of the old French Company. Wherever you go you see this machinery piled up in the jungle or lying in the swamps, rusting and rotting away. It is depressing to see such waste, and one

will be 300 feet wide at its narrowest place on the bottom. The highest elevation on the center line was 312 feet above sea-level, and so, as the bottom is to be 40 feet above sea-level, the center maximum depth of cutting will be 272 feet, with sides considerably deeper. The total amount excavated from it up to June 1st, 1909, by the Americans, was 33,225,000 cubic yards, and there then remained 44,768,000 cubic yards to complete it.

The bulk of the material in the Cut below the surface soil, which is very deep in places, is a clayey sandstone or shale, not very soft, but rapidly disintegrating on exposure to the air, and crumbling to pieces. It requires to be broken by blasting, the drilling being done by a large number of machines such as are used for well boring in this country.

They drill holes four or five inches in diameter, about 35 to 40 feet deep, at regular intervals. Each of these holes is sprung with light charges of powder two or three times until a cavity large enough to hold the powder required to do the final work is formed at the bottom. The holes

This lake will receive the waters of the Chagres river and all its tributaries, and convert this stream from a dangerous enemy to a faithful friend and ally. All silt and debris brought down by the streams will be deposited in quiet water miles away from the line of the Canal, where it can do no harm. The lake will afford clear and open navigation, on straight courses, where vessels may go at high speed, for 23 miles from Gatun dam to Bas Obispo, which is 32 miles from the Atlantic end and 18 miles from the Pacific end of the Canal. The lake level will range from about 81 to 85 feet above sea-level, the full level of the lake being 85 feet above mean tide. At the end of the dry season the draft on the lake for lockages and power supply will lower it an estimated maximum amount of four feet.

The Locks

To reach the level of the lake from the Atlantic side the vessels will ascend a flight of three steps, or marine stairs called "locks", which are to be built alongside the Gatun dam. These are to be built in duplicate, so that vessels may ascend on one side

alone contain 2,096,000 cubic yards, or two and a half times as much as the new Croton dam.

The cement for this concrete work is to come from Pennsylvania, a contract for 4,500,000 barrels having been let last year. The placing of concrete was already begun last March, and at last accounts was being placed in the spillway of the Gatun dam at the rate of 680 cubic yards per day.

The rock for the concrete will chiefly be obtained at a place called Porto Bello, 17 miles down the coast from Colon. A most extensive plant has been established here for quarrying and crushing rock on a gigantic scale. The plant is capable of crushing 2500 cubic yards of rock daily. The rock is handled by six steam shovels, 75 dump cars, and ten locomotives, to and from the crushers, and it is conveyed by large barges to the Gatun dam.

The sand to be used on the Atlantic Division is coming from Nombre de Dios, a little sea port still further down the coast, 35 miles from Colon. This place is the oldest settlement on the Isthmus and was first discovered by Columbus, who entered both the

ports of Nombrc de Dios and Porto Bello in 1502. The sand supply to be had here is overlaid by a depth of several feet of soil which has to be removed to the extent of 289,000 cubic yards before getting at the 2,700,000 cubic yards of usable material mapped out by borings. To get at the sand with barges for transportation it has been necessary to dredge and blast out a channel at the mouth of the Fato river.

The Dam's Huge Bulk

The Gatun dam is to be built of earth, with a very large spillway of concrete in the center. The dam is to be 7000 feet long on top, but is not of such great height as to present any very serious problems; there are several earth dams in California much higher. But as the entire Canal depends upon it, and to relieve all possible anxiety, it has been planned so much larger and broader than any earth dam ever built before that it seems absurdly huge. The top is to be 30 feet above the water line (originally planned to be 50 feet above the water line), and it will be 100 feet wide, at a height of 115 feet above sea-level. The side slopes are to be 4 to 1 from the top down for 25 to 35 feet, then flattened to 8 on 1, and again to 16 on 1, so that at the base the maximum thickness will become about 2,050 feet.

Its Perfect Security

The foundation is of good solid impervious clay, and the best of material is being used to fill the dam. It will be as solid and permanent as the eternal hills, and no one need feel any alarm or uneasiness about the security of that dam.

It will contain over 20,000,000 cubic yards when finished, which is ten times as much as the largest earth dam now in existence.

A few engineers and others throughout the country who have been misled by erroneous descriptions of the conditions prevailing in the foundation of the Gatun dam, or by the grossly exaggerated accounts of the land slips that have occurred in the new fills on the relocation of the Panama Railroad, continue to criticise, and express lugubrious fears for the safety of the dam, insisting that a great mistake has been made in adopting the lock type of canal instead of the sea-level type, but I have never met an engineer or layman who, after having visited the site since the excavations, pits and borings were made, and became familiar with the actual conditions by personal observation, ever expressed any such doubts or fears, except, possibly, that irrepressible Frenchman, Bunau-Varilla, and even he, though he was once Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, probably takes his information about the Gatun dam by hearsay, as it was not projected or opened up in his day.

Time of Passage Through the Canal

"How long will it take ships to go through the Canal?" you ask. It is estimated that it need not take more than ten hours, although it is anticipated that ship masters will want to linger in the fresh water of the lake at least 48 hours to take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of the barnacles on the ships' bottoms, fill up their tanks with fresh water, and take on supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits.

Breakwaters, Harbors, Etc.

At the Colon end the Government engineers are planning to make a safe harbor by building three miles of stone jetties, or breakwaters, in two sections, with an entrance 1,000 feet wide between them. This work is like the San Pedro breakwater, only longer, and is estimated to cost \$11,432,000, which is nearly four times the cost of our San Pedro breakwater. At the Panama end a mole, or dyke, three miles long, extending from the

shore at La Boca to Naos Island, in Panama Bay, has already been nearly completed from the spoil brought from the Culebra cut. This will afford protection for the Canal from waves coming from an easterly direction across the line of the Canal, and will form a protected harbor at La Boca, although but little protection is needed on the Pacific side of the Isthmus.

Plant Used on the Work

To accomplish work on a large scale always requires an extensive plant of tools and general equipment. There is probably no place in the world whereon such an enormous plant has been assembled. The accounts show it has cost to April 30th, 1909, the huge total of \$38,759,489, which includes, of course, the Panama Railroad improvements. This road is made the principal means of conveying the spoil from the great cut to the dumps, and it is said to be doing a heavier freight business than any other piece of railroad of equal mileage in the world. Since the Americans took hold they have not only double-tracked the road, but practically rebuilt it on a new location to avoid the Gatun lake and the Canal crossing. Some of the items of the plant sent down from the United States and now in service are the following:

One hundred and one steam shovels, 33 of which are of 95 tons weight, and take 5 cubic yards at a single bite.

Three thousand four hundred and forty-five dump cars, 29 Lidgerwood unloaders, for plowing a whole trainload of rock off to one side.

Forty-two ballast plows, 23 spreaders, 164 locomotives, 28 wrecking cranes, 12 dredgers, 6 tug boats, 29 barges, 489 rock drills and drilling machines, and 21 air compressors.

Dredging

The dredges in this list comprise six dipper dredges, four suction or hydraulic dredges, and two sea-going dredges. The latter are expensive machines, costing \$360,000 each. One is located on the Atlantic end and one on the Pacific, and the mud which they dig they swallow into their stomachs until they have all they can hold, when they steam out into deep water at sea, five or ten miles out, and there discharge and return for another load. They can each thus masticate, digest and dispose of 10,000 cubic yards per day, or 300,000 yards per month. Dredging operations are in charge of Major Edgar Jadwin, formerly stationed in Los Angeles.

Besides the dredges I have mentioned, which are all quite new, they are using a number of old ladder dredges, of Belgian and Scotch manufacture, used by the French. They are doing excellent work. One of them was in charge of a Frenchman who told me he had been at work on the Canal for 25 years, almost continuously dredging. The total number of dredges reported as working in May was 16, or eight on the Atlantic and the same number on the Pacific end. Six of these are of the suction type; seven of the ladder type, two of the dipper type, and one of the orange-peel type. In May last these dredges removed a total of 1,535,800 cubic yards.

Estimated Cost

The latest estimate of probable cost of the Canal is approximately \$375,000,000, including the \$40,000,000 paid to the French, \$10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama for the Canal Zone, and \$15,000,000 loaned to the Panama Railroad. The total amount of money appropriated by Congress to carry on the work, including the preliminary payments, has been \$210,070,468.58. The following expenditures have been made to April 30th, 1909:

Civil Administration ...\$ 2,806,491.66

Sanitation 8,468,515.50
Construction and Engineering 45,195,325.37
Municipal Improvements 6,428,438.46
Plant account 38,759,489.18

Total \$101,658,260.17
These amounts are exclusive of the payments of \$50,000,000 for the Canal and the Canal Zone and \$15,000,000 loaned to the Panama Railroad.

While the work is being conducted as economically as conditions will permit, the actual unit costs appear high compared with similar work in the United States. A statement for the entire work up to October 1st, 1908, published in the official organ of the Canal, showed the following costs per cubic yard:

	Cents Per Yard.	
	Excavation	
	Dry	Wet
Work	\$0.63	\$0.09
Plant .....	.22	.11
General Administration .....	.12	.08
Totals	\$0.97	\$0.22

The average cost for the entire period from May 4th, 1904, was about 40% in excess of these prices.

Canal Zone and Government

When Uncle Sam acquired the Panama Railroad and the right of way of the Canal belonging to the French Company, he wisely concluded that he needed more elbow-room than such a narrow strip would give him, so he acquired ownership and jurisdiction over a strip of territory ten miles wide with the Canal in its center. This is provided with a formal government, and with all the machinery of supreme, circuit and district courts, prosecuting attorney, police, prisons, fire protection, customs and postal service, etc., which such government implies, and so peace and order are maintained. The Governor of this little bit of our Republic is Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, formerly U. S. Senator from Kentucky, whose seat of government is a handsome capitol building at Ancon, near Panama. The Canal Commission enacted a Penal Code, a Code of Criminal Procedure, and laws suppressing lotteries, prohibiting gambling, etc. These are supplemented by Executive Orders of the President having the force of law, extending U. S. Patent, trade-mark and copyright laws of the U. S. to the Canal Zone, providing for marriage by Protestant clergymen, regulating insurance companies, providing for registration of land titles, enacting a Code of Civil Procedure, and authorizing trial by jury in capital cases.

Roads are being built on each side of the Canal to open the Canal Zone to agriculture. The area comprised in the zone is about 290,000 acres, of which about one-half will be covered by the Canal and the great Gatun lake. Three-fourths of the remainder or about 100,000 acres, is owned by the United States and is capable of supporting a large population, as the soil is fertile in the extreme. The lands are to be leased, for agricultural purposes only, for 25 years. The roads are being built from the revenues of the Canal Zone.

Direction of the Canal

One of the features of the Canal which it is very difficult to realize is its direction, the Atlantic end being more than 26 miles west of the Pacific end, instead of 50 miles east of it, as one would naturally expect. Instead of crossing the Isthmus in an east and west direction the Canal has a general northwesterly course from the Pacific end, at Panama, to Colon. It seems strange at Panama to see the sun rising out of the Pacific Ocean in the east and setting in the same ocean in the west.

The Type of Canal

I think the whole world agrees that

if there were no obstacles to interfere, and if we disregarded the time and money required to conquer the opposing floods of the terrible Chagres river, the ideal type of canal would be one with a minimum width of 500 feet, excavated to a minimum depth of 50 or 60 feet below sea-level throughout, and without locks except such as would be required to prevent the racing of tides through the Canal, but no one except Bunau-Varilla has ever had the temerity to suggest a sea-level canal of greater width than 150 feet in the excavated portion, and even this narrow width would be enormously costly. General Abbot, the veteran engineer who devoted so many years to the study of the Panama Canal problems, said that "double the cost and double the time should be allowed for the completion of a sea-level canal, and when completed the canal would be distinctly inferior to a canal with locks."

Before I went to the Isthmus I had a strong leaning to the sea-level type of canal, but after I had been over the ground and realized what this meant I was convinced of the wisdom of the choice made by Congress in adopting the lock type, with summit level 85 feet above mean sea-level. We are a rich nation, but we cannot afford the extra cost of a sea-level canal, and we cannot afford to wait the long additional years it would take to build it, if, indeed, it is feasible at all, of which I am not yet convinced. We residents of the Pacific Coast are more deeply concerned in the early completion of the Canal than anyone else. We need the increased security and the guarantee of peace and immunity from foreign attack which it will bring, as well as the enormous stimulus to our traffic, and the increase of population to follow its completion.

The difficulty of navigating large vessels and passing each other in a channel but 150 feet wide, where the vessels occupy so large a proportion of the waterway, is pointed out by experienced navigators as one of the serious objections to the sea-level type of canal, limiting its usefulness and increasing the hazard to ships. Another is the fact that so much of the sea-level canal has to be in a curved channel—40% of the entire length consisting of curves where lighted buoys are altogether impracticable, and navigation at night would be out of the question. In the lock type of canal we are able to have not only much greater width, but the curves are reduced to 14% of the length, so that the passage may be made both night and day.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

John W. Sweeney of San Francisco, National Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and member of the Executive Committee of the Good Government League of San Francisco, will address the City Club at the regular weekly luncheon today, at Hotel Westminster. His subject will be "Political Complications in San Francisco, and the Relation of Los Angeles Thereto."

The man who invented the billboard method of advertising that has now become a national nuisance, died the other day in Flushing, Long Island, worth a billion. His name was Alfred Van Buren.

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R. H. H. Chapman Writes to the Pacific Outlook

We publish below the full text of an "open letter" from R. H. H. Chapman to the Pacific Outlook. Mr. Chapman is a former Los Angeles newspaper man, who during the past two years has had charge of Patrick Calhoun's press bureau. The object of the work of this bureau is to protect Mr. Calhoun and others involved with him, from punishment for having given \$200,000 to Abe Ruef and the Supervisors of San Francisco as bribe money for a franchise for an overhead trolley wire on Market and

We give our readers Mr. Chapman's letter and urge that it be read for the following reason: Many estimable people who are anxious that the San Francisco bribe-givers be punished, nevertheless are disposed to find fault with Mr. Heney for his court room behavior, his losing of temper, his savage outbursts, his offers to fight and his general lack of dignity. Of course, there is one stereotyped answer to this: that if Mr. Heney were not the fierce bulldog type of man that he is he would long since have abandoned this disheartening fight, and that justice must have some defenders of his kind to get results in certain cases. But this does not entirely satisfy. On the other hand, when we read a letter like Mr. Chapman's, and recognize the significance of its origin, we should be less than human if we did not feel a thrill of sympathy for the man who is called upon to endure day after day and year after year this hideous avalanche of insult, and our annoyance at his seeming truculence is supplanted by admiration for his self-control.

We do not undertake to "answer" Mr. Chapman's letter. He has the field to himself.—Editor of Pacific Outlook.

To Editor of Pacific Outlook,

Sir: In your current issue you answer—to your own satisfaction, at least—how Mr. Francis J. Heney drew \$69,000 from the Federal Government while acting as assistant district attorney of the city and County of San Francisco. You ignore, however, the fact that the tenure of such dual office has been held by the highest authorities—which, incidentally, I suppose you despise—to be a flagrant violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. The latter is supposed to govern even a special prosecutor of San Francisco, which city of strife (as you would know—if you had been nearer than 500 miles away during the last two years) since the temporary conviction of Ex-Mayor Schmitz, has been at the mercy of as monopolistic a dynasty as the most tyrannous European grand duchy.

Will your ingenuity and your half-ignorance of the facts—for, of course, you devour such authorities as Pro-

fessor Boke and the Fremont Olders carry you into sufficiently deep water to explain how Francis J. Heney, assistant district attorney, permitted his firm of Heney & Cobb, with their side partner, J. J. Dwyer, to receive many thousands of dollars, besides "office expenses", from the private purse of Mr. Rudolph Spreckels for their preparation of the "cases" against Patrick Calhoun, Tirey L. Ford, et al.?

Again, will you so gallantly rush to the defense of Mr. Heney as to explain how such a patriot "held up" the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1906 for the contract of importing peon labor? How Mr. Heney, in the name of Theodore Roosevelt, whom E. H. Harriman had elected to the White House branch of his own Ananias Club, "made trouble" for Epes Randolph and the Southern Pacific all along the border, until the "great unpaid prosecutor" (vide his panegyrics and his own ravings!) sent his brother Ben, Mayor of Tucson, to "make terms" with Mr. Randolph: how Mr. Harriman's representative met Frank Heney in the Jonathan Club and told him brutally and blatantly, in the presence of Mr. Ives and Mr. Manning (who previously had held the contract), that he, Randolph, was buying him—Francis J. Heney; that Ben Heney would do the work, he (Randolph) supposed, but that he (Frank Heney) could have the contract until the people kicked Roosevelt out—but that when the people kicked Roosevelt out, the Southern Pacific would kick Frank Heney out from importing peons, which, (as he had previously stormed), was against the law. And Heney answered not a word, but took the contract.

Please, lighten our darkness from your superior vision.

Will you explain why as soon as Mr. W. F. Herrin wrote that contract between Ben Heney & Co., and the Southern Pacific Railway, Francis J. Heney ceased to shout from the pulpits of churches and in such universities as degraded their sacred trust by allowing such an intemperate rascal to address the youth of California, that he would "send Herrin to the penitentiary where he belonged as the source and fountain-head of political corruption in California?"

What in God's name is graft? What in hell is corruption? Is Heney black or white, or only a little brown or very yellow?

I hope you will have the honest manhood to attempt to answer these questions, and if I have misstated a single fact, I am willing to declare Francis J. Heney is not the preposterous mountebank and hypocrite which I, after two years' close observation of him, have discovered, and know, him to be.

Yours truly,

R. H. HAY CHAPMAN.

Los Angeles, August 2nd, 1909.

Statistics Extraordinary for Teachers

When the National Educational Association met in Los Angeles two years ago, the local committee decided to issue a guide book of this city for the use of visiting teachers. It was to contain chiefly statistics and important facts about the city, with suggestions of what to see and how to get about. It also was to contain a brief history of the city.

Somebody suggested that the book should present an article about the newspapers of the city, and somebody else, with a faculty for doing the wrong thing that amounts to a positive burst of genius, wrote to the editor of the Times and asked him to turn out the article. Possibly, however, it was not pure idiocy, but a desire to work a cheap bootlick that prompted the request.

It was left to Superintendent of Schools Moore, then a newcomer to the city, to edit the book, and into his hands fell the article written by the editor about the newspapers of Los Angeles.

Superintendent Moore, after he had recovered from his astonishment, returned the article, not necessarily because of a lack of merit but by reason of its being unavailable. "You see," he might have said, but didn't, "we are getting out a guide book, not giving an exhibition of how to throw fits."

So nobody hereabouts saw the

article at that time. The Times now asserts that it was published in 600 or 700 copies of the guide book, which means that it was done in the job department and stuffed into the copies that paper bought and gave away. This is like printing your poetry at your own expense—mighty poor solace for a wounded and bleeding self-conceit. Also it was published in a pro-Calhoun San Francisco weekly, but that did not count for much either.

Now in order that the people might know just what the school teachers missed when Superintendent Moore refused the article, the Times republished it in last Sunday's edition. It fills two columns, and, we regret to say, cannot be produced in full in the Pacific Outlook. We have, nevertheless given the article a careful reading, and have culled out every reference to newspapers of Los Angeles or to newspaper proprietors or editors, directly or indirectly, so that our readers may, without the dangerous stimulation inevitably attendant upon reading the entire article, judge for themselves as to whether it fulfills the requirements for a guide book, giving facts and statistics for the use of visiting school teachers.

The excerpts run as follows—and they are given with accuracy as anyone may readily determine by comparison:

A Striking Contrast

By the Editor of the Los Angeles Times:

... And when I speak ...
I mean all ... I have used ...
... I myself have seen ... to make him hate ... for I declare ...
... which I here describe ... the daily press ... widespread harm ... I do not hesitate ...
... I would laugh ... I deplore ... though I were ... I could wish ... a daily newspaper ... I here reassert ...
I have so often ... columns of the Times ... We stand for ... I declare further ... I have declared ... the Times ... campaign against this journal ... approval showered upon the Times ... If we defied ... We are fighting ... So I adjure ... my fellow citizens ... I am sure ...

It was because Superintendent Moore refused to present this entertaining and comprehensive history of journalism in Los Angeles to the visiting teachers, that the Times declared war upon the school system of this city, and announced its intention of driving the superintendent out of town.

What Are You Going to Do?

Ex-Governor John W. Long in his Fourth of July address in Springfield, Massachusetts:

What are you going to do for good politics, remembering that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and that you and each of you are the people, and that that means a government of public opinion, and that it is you who form that public opinion? Virtue, public and private, will become easy and popular when it is the badge and inspiration of the leaders; and good influences from the top will permeate through the whole body politic, as rain filters through the earth and freshens it with verdure and beauty and fertility. It is axiomatic that the educated and virtuous in a free state can control it if they will, but only by constant vigilance and effort.

The French Minister of Public Work is expected shortly to suggest several amendments to the road traffic regulations of that country. Each vehicle, whatever its type, will be required to keep its proper place under penalty. A differentiation between main road traffic and that on side roads will also be made, the latter being required to give way to the other.

Government Reform in the United States for 1909

George H. Shibley, President of the People's Rule League of America,
in La Follette's Magazine

Practically all the Legislatures elected last year have adjourned, and a survey of the reforms achieved in governmental affairs is inspiring. Following are the principal ones.

Direct Nominations

Five more states have abolished the nominating convention by installing a system of Direct Nomination. The states are Michigan, New Hampshire, Idaho, Nevada and California. In Montana the Senate and House each passed a bill and then would not get together.

Nineteen states now possess a mandatory system or direct nominations covering practically all the officers except that of delegate to the national nominating conventions. These states are California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

In four states there is an optional system of direct nominations covering practically all the offices except delegate to the national nominating conventions. The states are Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In three states there is a mandatory system of direct nominations covering practically all the offices except positions in the State Government and delegate to national nominating conventions. These states are Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In four states there is a mandatory system of direct nominations that apply to certain localities or offices. These states are Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Tennessee.

In ten more states there is an optional system of direct nominations covering certain localities or offices. These states are Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.

In practically all of the Southern States there are direct nominations.

In other words, in about one-half of the States of the Union the corrupt nominating conventions are abolished except for the selection of delegates to the national nominating conventions; while in another one-third of the states direct nominations for certain localities are legally required or the system is optional.

Reviewing the movement for direct nominations it is clear that it is sweeping the country and with a rapidity that is almost incredible when there is considered the strength of the party machines and the people's unorganized condition. In the words of Professor C. E. Merriam

in his book on Primary Elections published last year: "The inevitable conclusion from a study of recent primary legislation is that the delegate system is about to be supplanted by the new form of nomination. * * * So far as the municipal elections are concerned, it must not be forgotten that nomination 'by petition only' looms up as a dangerous rival of the new system, while the non-partisan primary is a factor to be seriously considered."

United States Senators and Representatives

This year direct nominations have been extended to the selection of United States Senators in four states: California, Nevada, Idaho and Michigan. This makes a total of twenty-nine commonwealths wherein the United States Senators are directly nominated, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. This is a remarkable showing.

In three states, now, there is what amounts to direct election of United States Senators. These states are Oregon, Nevada and Nebraska. Nearly all of the party leaders are opposed to this change, therefore the questioning of candidates by citizens' organizations is the only way whereby direct election of Senators is likely to be secured.

Initiative and Referendum

Another reform in the governmental machinery that is producing a mighty increase in the people's power is the restoration of a direct-vote system for questions of public policy—the Initiative and Referendum. This year in Arkansas the Legislature submitted to the people a splendid constitutional amendment for the establishment of the initiative and referendum, to apply to the State constitution, statute law and municipal law. In the Senate the vote was unanimous and nearly so in the House, being 174 to 4. The system proposed is the one in use in Oregon, and the percentages of signatures required are the same, namely, eight per cent. for the initiative or a state petition and five per cent. for a state-wide referendum.

In Nevada this year the Legislature submitted to the next Legislature a constitutional amendment for the initiative for constitutional and statute law, and the initiative and referendum for municipal law. The state already possesses the referendum for constitutional and statute law. The members of the Legisla-

ture elected next year will determine whether or not the amendment will be submitted to the people.

The Wisconsin Senate has passed a resolution for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution whereby they—the people—can veto the acts of the Legislature except emergency measures.

In municipal affairs the initiative and referendum is forging ahead with leaps and bounds. Throughout the entire Union the Des Moines system of city government, which includes the initiative, referendum and recall, is meeting with almost universal approval; while in Kansas this year's Legislature has established an initiative and referendum in all the cities of the state. Following are the states wherein the initiative and referendum are used in some of the cities or in all of them: Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Delaware, Massachusetts and Maine. A total of twenty states. In Illinois the legislature will probably authorize cities of the state to establish the Des Moines system. In Michigan and Ohio every ordinance granting a monopoly must be referred to the people.

The states where the initiative and referendum are in full operation today for statute and municipal law are Oregon, South Dakota, Montana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Maine. In all of these states except Maine and Montana the initiative applies to constitutional law.

The Recall

In Nevada this year's Legislature submitted to the next Legislature a constitutional amendment establishing in the people a power to recall their public officers. The system exists in Oregon and in a considerable

number of cities. Throughout the Revolutionary War each member of the Continental Congress could be recalled by the Legislature that sent him.

This year the recall has been used successfully in Los Angeles, Cal., and in Junction City and Estacada, Arizona.

Limitation of Campaign Contributions

Oregon, Colorado and Nebraska are making a brave effort to solve the campaign problem. It will be recalled that in 1906 President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress recommended that the people, through their government, should pay the legitimate expenses involved in the election of their public officials. Mr. Roosevelt suggested that only the two leading parties should receive government funds. Mr. Bryan, Senator La Follette, and others suggested that the third parties, also, should receive a proportionate share of the expense money. Colorado, in true Western style, is making the experiment. A law has been enacted which provides: "That the expenses of conducting the campaigns to elect state, district and county officers at general elections shall be paid only by the State and by the candidates for office at such elections, in the following manner:"

The State is to pay twenty-five cents for each vote cast at the preceding contest for Governor, to be distributed to the party chairmen in proportion to the votes cast by each party. Of this, one-half is to be transmitted to the county chairmen in proportion to the votes cast in each county.

Candidates are prohibited from contributing to campaign committees anything to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the first year's salary.

Individuals and corporations are prohibited from contributing, direct-

(Continued on Page 15)

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Sixth from Fremont to Beaudry; L. A. Interurban Ry. Co. and P. E. Ry. Co. having failed to comply with request of Bd. Pub. Wks. to pave, the Council referred the matter to the City Attorney.

35th and Griffin; light ordered placed.

45th St. from Normandie to Western; permission granted to lay sidewalk under private contract.

46th St. from Normandie to Western; permission granted to make sidewalk under private contract.

47th St. from Normandie to Western; permit granted to lay sidewalk under private contract.

Alley; pet. of L. Labonde for vacation of alley adj. S. P. rt. of way at Grand Ave.; ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Alley from Larissa to Winslow between Malman and Micheltorena; ord. of intention to vacate, passed.

Avenue 53; petition of S. Wing asking vacation of 5 ft. off easterly side of Terrace Lane, and 6½ ft. off northerly side of Ave. 53; denied.

Beaudry and Figueroa; light ordered placed.

Bellevue from Casco to Oro; protest of C. M. Hutchinson et al at inclusion in asses't dist. for improvement, filed.

Figueroa and Beaudry; light ordered placed.

Griffin and 35th; light ordered placed.

Lake Shore Ave. widening; title of

property of A. W. Belden and A. V. Segno ordered examined. Purchase of property of Mrs. Gallety and Janet Brown ref. to city atty. and com.

Moore between Cove and Ivanhoe; light ordered placed.

Plata from Casco to Oro; petition for vacation denied.

Terrace Lane, see Ave. 53.

Lots 3 and 5, block 8, Garvanza; claims of G. E. Manor and Isaac Crites of damages for impounding of storm-water adjacent to said lots, returned to Council from Bd. Pub. Wks. with recom. to pay them respectively \$50 and \$100.

Lot 7, Blk. A, Goodenow-McClung-Curry Tr.; assessment against Fred C. Fierke in sewer dist., canceled.

Lot 1, and e'ly 20 ft. of 2, L. N. Breed's Sub. of Lot 1 Blk. 60 H. S.; quit-claim deed to O. Sassaman ordered executed.

General Legislation

Automobile garages; ord. passed regulating storage of gasoline.

Blue Printing; bids advertised for by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Clothes Cleaning Establishments; ordinance passed regulating storage of gasoline.

J. F. Connell charges; dismissed at request of Tracy Mfg. Co., plffs.

East Boyle Heights Main Sewer; final ord. passed ordering construction.

Fire Alarm Boxes; bids to be

opened Oct. 19, annulling opening on Oct. 17.

Fire Dept. Bids rec'd for construction of engine house at 2d and Hewitt; general contract, C. Leonardi, \$31,239; wiring, Woodill & Hulse, \$625; plumbing, Terrell, \$1986; appropriation for this purpose ref. to Finance Com.

Free Labor Bureau; \$450 transferred to pay arrearages.

Hercules Oil Ref. Co. ordered paid \$122.10 for supplies.

Industrial District, see Residence District.

License Inspectors; the City Atty. presented draft of ord. changing designation of the License Inspectors and Collectors in the office of the City Tax & License Collector, to "License Inspectors"; passed.

Nurse at Receiving Hospital; appointment of Wm. G. Johnson certified by Civil Service Com. and confirmed by Council.

Oil dripping from Automobiles; Oil Inspector recom. preparation of ord. governing the abuse; ref. to Legislation Com. to report Aug. 10.

Pawnbrokers and Second-hand dealers, and junk collectors and dealers; the ord. regulating their business amended by repealing requirement of report of sales and repealing prohibition of carrying on business after 7 o'clock.

Plaza Park Toilets; bids ordered advertised for.

Residence District; on Tuesday,

Aug. 10, the Council will hear protests against eliminating from the Residence District, for industrial purposes, the following territory: beginning at Jefferson and Hope, along Hope to S. P. tracks, thence to Grand, to Jefferson, to place of beginning.

Residence District; an ord. passed establishing certain portions of the city as a residence district, by making an Industrial District of the following: commencing at 29th and Central, thence easterly to Naomi, thence to 32d, to Central, to pl. of beg.

School property street assessments; Bd. of Education's reply to City Atty. ref. to Finance Com. The Board says the city ought to take care of the street improvements, since the city will be relieved of direct tax for school purposes.

Soldier's Exemption; only as peddlers are soldiers exempt from paying license fee; hence request of C. I. McIntyre, auctioneer, was denied.

Street Connection with County Roads; Inspector of Pub. Wks. reported that a definite proposition will probably be submitted within two weeks, in the matter of improvement of city streets connecting with county roads now being constructed by Highway Commission.

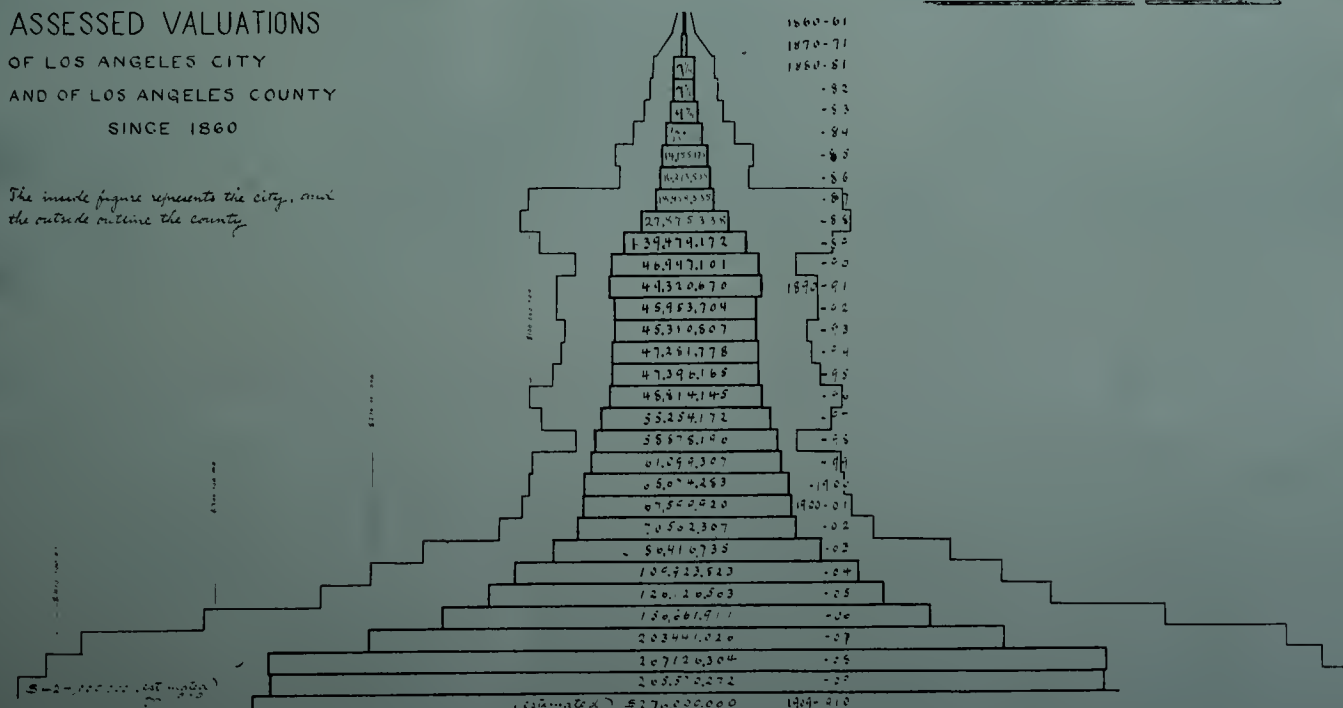
University Police Station; \$20,000 ordered transferred to Police Fund, for construction of new building and board instructed to adv. for bids.

(Continued on Page 13)

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

OF LOS ANGELES CITY
AND OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SINCE 1860

The inside figure represents the city, and the outside outline the county.



Theatre

"The Warrens of Virginia"

When the curtain rose on the first performance of "The Warrens of Virginia" in Los Angeles and in stock, a responsive, representative Belasco audience heartily applauded a scene resembling an oil painting of the Appomattox woods. Then, when a Con-

ford as General Warren shows more ability and versatility than in any previous role. When his meeting with the Union general inflames him with animosity his forceful methods are reminiscent of "The Dollar Mark," but in the scenes with his family he masters lights and shades

city in the third act, but this convulsive clasp of her hands grows monotonous.

Following is the repertoire of the International Grand Opera Company for the second and last week's engagement at the Mason:

Monday, August 9th

"FEDORA"

Three Acts by Giordano
Cast of Characters

Fedora Mme. Therry
Countess Olga Mlle. Donner
Dimitro Mlle. Williams
Louis Ipanoff Mm. Colombini
De Siriex Mm. Arcangeli

Cast of Characters

Leonora Mme. Therry
Azucena Mlle. G. Strauss
Inez Mlle. Zarad
Manrico Mm. Bari
Count of Luna Mm. Zara
Fernanda Mm. A. Oteri
Ruiz Mm. Giuliani
Wednesday Evening, August 11th

"L'AMICO FRITZ"

Cast of Characters

Suzel Mme. Bertossi
Beppe Mlle. Strauss
Catherine Mlle. Donner
Fritz Mm. Colombini
David Mm. Arcangeli
Federico Mm. Giuliani
Hanezo Mm. Frascona

SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY



ZARAD
COLOMBINI

DUCE-MEROLA
STRAUSS

THERRY
BERTOSSÌ

NORELLI
SAMOILOFF

federate and a Union soldier, coming from opposite directions, hailed each other by familiar names and finally, after suspicious, hesitation, discarded their muskets and drank at the quiet brook, we also drank the first refreshing draught of the romantic, poetic yet rousing atmosphere which makes Wm. C. DeMille's play like an old soldier's dream. Yet the pathetic and futile side of that distorted phenomena, war, is so accentuated that the effect upon the audience is that of a peace conference.

The concerted work of the company is admirable, and more than a few words is due several distinctive characterizations. David M. Hart-

of which the writer, for one, imagined him incapable. Richard Bennett has another trying part this week. The conflict between love and duty has been often depicted dramatically, but seldom with such duration of anguished suspense as in this play. Mr. Bennett's quiet work makes one feel the somber shadow which rests upon Burton, who, throughout three acts, is in the lugubrious anticipation of facing death, or the loss, not only of the girl he loves, but of his own self-respect. Miss Helen Holmes, in a part that fits her like a glove, is like a proud yet gentle flower, and to hear her say "Warren" is a delight. She shows surprising emotional capa-

Desire Mm. Giuliani
Rouvel Mm. Frascona
Cirillo Mm. Gravina
Borov Mm. Frascona
Grech Mm. Oteri
Sergio Mm. Correnti
Nicola Mm. Marti

Tuesday, August 10th

"FAUST"

Opera in Five Acts, by Gounod
Cast of Characters

Margarita Mme. Merola
Siebel Mlle. Zarad
Martha Mlle. Zarad
Faust Mm. Samoiloff
Valentine Mm. Zara
Wagner Mm. A. Frascona
Mephistopheles Mm. Gravina

Wednesday Matinee, August 11th

"IL TROVATORE"

Opera in Four Acts, by G. Verdi

Thursday, August 12th

"LA TRAVIATA"

(Camille)

Opera in Four Acts, by Verdi
Cast of Characters

Violetta Valere (Camille)
Annina Mme. Norelli
Flora Bervoys Mlle. Williams
Georgeo Germont Mm. Bari
Alfredo Germont Mm. Zara
Baron Dauphol Mm. Frascona
Doctore Grenvil Mm. Oteri
Marquis D'Obigny Mm. Kaplan
Gaston Mm. Giuliani

Friday, August 13th

"OTELLO"

Cast of Characters

Desdemona Mme. Bertossi
Emilia Mlle. Zarad
Otello Mm. Samoiloff

Mr. Arrighi
M. A. Giuliani
M. Correnti
M. Oteri
M. Frascina

Saturday Matinee, August 14th

"FEDORA"

Three Acts, by Giordano

Cast of Characters

Fedora Mme. Thierry
Countess Olga Mlle. Donner
Lamira Mlle. Williams
Louis Ivanoff Mm. Colonabini
De Stria Mm. Arcangeli
Desire Mm. Giuliani
Roval Mm. Frascina
Grillo Mm. Gravina
Borvo Mm. Frascina
Grech Mm. Oteri
Sergio Mm. Correnti

Saturday Evening, August 14th

GRAND COMPOSITE BILL

Introducing Double Cast of Principals
and Entire Company

Act II.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOORE"
Introducing the Sextette and Mad
Scene

Mme. Norelli, Mlle. Williams, Mm.
Bari, Zara, Oteri, Giuliani and
Chorus

Act II

"IL TROVATORE"

Camp Scene

With Mlle. Strauss, Mm. Samoiloff
and Chorus

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

Opera in One Act, by Mascagni

Cast of Characters

Santuzza Mme. R. Duce-Merola
Lola Mlle. Zarad
Mamma Lucia Mlle. M. Kaplan
Turiddu Mm. Bari
Alfie Mm. Zara

CONDUCTOR, G. MEROLA

Burbank

"The Honor of the Family," a dramatization by Paul M. Potter of certain incidents included in Balzac's novel, "Menage de Garcon," is announced for presentation at the Burbank during the week beginning with the customary matinee tomorrow, (Sunday), and including a matinee performance next Saturday. The play was seen here a few months ago with Mr. Skinner in its leading role. However, it never has been played in stock.

The role of Phillipe Bridau is the last William Desmond will play upon a local stage, at least for some time. Mr. Desmond's long, pleasant and profitable association with the Burbank stock company will terminate Saturday night, Aug. 14, when he will retire from the organization, A. Byron Beasley succeeding him and Mace Greenleaf, who is well known to Burbank audiences, becoming a permanent member of the Burbank forces at the same time.

William Yerance will be seen as the old man, Phillipe's uncle; Miss Hall as the pretty and dangerous housekeeper, and Frederick Gilbert as her lover. Others prominent in the east will include Henry Stockbridge, Harry Mestayer, Willis Marks, H. S. Duffield, Gavin Young, David Edwin, Louise Royce and Margo Duffet.

An effective scenic production is promised and it is asserted that historical accuracy will be observed in the costuming.

"The Greater Claim"

"The Greater Claim," at the Burbank this week, is a striking instance

of the gold of powerful dramatic material glinting through the alloy of crude construction, mere dialogue and about one act too much play. If this affair can be pruned and trimmed until there is not a superfluous word to hamper the march of action, it will interest and entertain. As far as teaching goes, it bears a good message but not a new one, since charity, brotherly kindness and honorable institution have been preached in varying guises ever since Moses' time. A few striking defects: It is improbable, or in unspeakable taste, that the Rev. Armstrong should read aloud to a servant, even a trusted one, a letter from the girl he wronged. It is equally straining to credulity that a politician of Stone's stamp should casually present a dancing girl with a check for five thousand, before she had accomplished the task for which he was paying her. To shear the play as sparingly as possible, it should at least end with Armstrong's declaration that the girl has the greater claim. What follows is the tag end of banality and belongs in Mr. Tedford's wastebasket. Miss Fitzgerald's speech in the last act is too prolonged and should not be commented on by the bishop. Let his relenting, if he does relent, evidence its eloquence,—his eulogy of her words suggests that the playwright is congratulating himself. This disinclination to leave anything to the imagination of the audience is one of the glaring defects in "The Greater Claim." For instance, pray let us supply the menu of Miss Fitzgerald's breakfast for ourselves.

The Burbank Company does conscientious work this week, William Desmond and Harry Mestayer both appearing to greater advantage than usual. Hobart Bosworth is an effective figure as the invincible political boss. Henry Stockbridge supplies needed, but occasionally rather cheap, humor, and Miss Duffet is a bright touch in the last act. Miss Hall is pleasing, but unconvincing.

Los Angeles City Work and Legislation

(Continued from Page 11)

Utilities Commission; action deferred until Aug. 10.

Building for July

During July, 627 building permits were issued, amounting to \$1,022,213, as follows:

Class B, reinforced concrete, a two-story building, \$15,000.

Class C, brick, 15 one-story, 4 two-story, 2 three-story, 1 four and 1 five-story; total \$220,375.

Class D, frame, 272 one-story buildings, \$326,613; 24 one-and-a-half, \$52,700; 40 two-story, \$168,020; 2 three-story, \$84,575.

Sheds, 52, \$5,975.

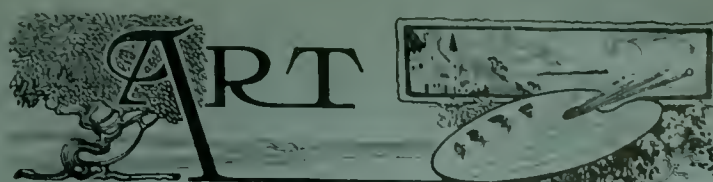
Foundations, 5, \$21,164.

Brick alterations, 40, \$74,079.

Frame alterations, 163, \$53,032.

Demolitions, 5, \$680.

The report for July, 1908, shows 571 permits, valuation \$1,352,290—almost one-third more than this year.



By LETA HORLOCKER

The Blanchard Art Gallery opens on Thursday for two weeks with a most interesting collection of Egyptian scarabs and artistic jewelry by Signor Edgar Perera, formerly Consul to Italy. He is said to be the first Egyptologist that has ever designed and made the scarabs, amulets and rare stones of the Assyrian and Roman period in Egypt into artistic jewelry. He has also made good use of his knowledge of Egyptian art in his mountings of the precious and semi-precious gems of our country by making particularly graceful and original designs that have attracted a great deal of attention for their individual beauty and workmanship, and which are strongly contrasted to what is known as art jewelry. The exhibition is in charge of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, curator of the Chicago academy of Fine Arts, who has spent many years studying the designing and making of jewelry of the periods which differ so widely in the various countries in the use and manner of making it. She lectures on this subject, and those who have been privileged to hear her know the rare treat that she offers. Her love and appreciation of this beautiful art in jewelry makes one very keen to see and know very much more about it. Mrs. Hall has just closed an exhibition of this jewelry in San Francisco, where she showed in the artistic Japanese garden tea room of the Fairmont Hotel. A great treat is in store for all those who go to view this beautiful display of Egyptian jewelry.

The National Arts Club of New York, The Guild of Arts and Crafts of Boston, Minnesota, and Chicago have all been most enthusiastic in their praise and appreciation of this exhibition.

Some information about Egyptian scarabs might be of value to those who have not paid special attention to their origin. Scarab is the name given to models of a certain beetle found in Egyptian mummies. The scarab was usually made of paste and glazed with different colors, sometimes carved out of semi-precious stones and of steatite. The scarab was the symbol of the regenerated and resurrected life of the dead, and the flat base was engraved with names of deities, kings or symbolic signs. This symbol is the earliest expression of the most ancient idea of the soul's immortality, and for over fifty centuries it held the position in the Egyptian religion which the Latin cross now holds with Christian people.

Mr. S. E. Bierach, who formerly resided in Los Angeles and had a studio in Blanchard Hall, is paying a short visit to friends here. His

artistic architectural design for the outsides of buildings and houses is well known in this city, and his water colors have considerable merit. He is a regular exhibitor with the Water Color Society of New York, where he now lives. While here he used to make prints in the English wood block style, which were very much admired, and considered very quaint and interesting. Mr. Bierach says he likes this part of the country better than ever and hopes to remain until September.

Maynard Dixon and his wife are spending the summer up in the Flat-head Indian reservation, near the Yellowstone Park, where Mr. Dixon is resting from his strenuous winter's work in New York. He has been kept very busy there with his illustrating, likes New York very much and says he is doing well. He is making some interesting sketches this summer among the Indians.

Mr. Ostrander, well known writer and traveler of Los Angeles, who is now staying in New York, writes a friend here of the very interesting and excellent work that Mr. Wm. S. Daniels has been showing of New England scenes, and especially those of the forests. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels intend leaving their daughter at school in New York and to return here in the fall, where they will be gladly welcomed by their many friends.

Mr. Frank Sauerwen, who is well known as one of our best painters of the desert, and bits of the Grand Canon, is spending the summer in Sierra Madre. His many friends welcome him back and are glad to know that he is feeling fairly well this summer. Mr. Sauerwen has been living most of the time in Taos, N. M., where he owns one of the quaint dobe houses peculiar to that section.

Laughter

Worry stalked along the road,
Trouble sneaking after.
Then Black Care, and Grief and
Goad—
Enemies to Laughter.

But old Laughter with a shout
Rose up and attacked 'em.
Put the sorry pack to rout,
Walloped 'em, and whacked 'em.

Laughter frivols day and night,
Sometimes he's a bubble,
But he has a deal of might
In a bout with Trouble.
—John Kendrick Bangs in Ainslee's.



Arthur Farwell Talks on American Music

Mr. Arthur Farwell, President of the American Music Society, was in Los Angeles this week, and with his father was a guest of Charles F. Lummis. It was not Mr. Farwell's first visit to this city by any means. Several years ago a trip to Los Angeles was an annual affair, and he numbers a good many friends here.

Speaking of the work of the American Music Society, which he founded, Mr. Farwell explained that its purpose was primarily to educate the public to the value of the work done by our native composers. This must be accomplished through a systematic campaign and cannot be attained in two or three years' time, though already the influence of the Society's work is being strongly felt and the

given to Victor Herbert and Reginald de Kovan to write Grand Operas for production at the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Opera House contest for American composers. Then there is Frederick Converse's "Pipe of Desire", which is to be produced at the new theatre next year after having been shelved by the Metropolitan for the past three seasons.

Replying to the question, "Can a man do his best work because he is commissioned to write an opera?" Mr. Farwell says yes, the fact that there is a demand for his work is bound to be a strong stimulant, and when men like de Kovan and Herbert have demonstrated their musical ability to the extent they have, there is no reason why grand operas from their pens should not have great merit and meet with public approval.



ARTHUR FARWELL,
Founder and President of the American Music Society

results have been very gratifying to the musicians who have sacrificed their time and energy to its advancement.

He has been ably seconded in the West by Eugene Nowland, who formed the Los Angeles Center last April, and who created a great deal of enthusiasm in the Coast cities to the north. Mr. Nowland was largely responsible for the American Music Society Day, which is to be held at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on Sept. 25th, and which will do a great deal to spread the gospel of a greater recognition for American composers. Mr. Farwell thinks that all signs point to an awakening in this respect. Witness the commission that Oscar Hammerstein has

Mr. Farwell has heard Arthur Nevin's "Poia" and considers it a very fine work, the orchestration being particularly well written. The Indian themes, he says, have been used very effectively and the opera should have a lasting success. Mr. Farwell has heard Elgar's New Symphony and considers it a wonderful work.

Referring again to his subject of American music, Mr. Farwell was emphatic in his declaration that the only way American composers can attain due recognition is through their audiences. Inducing artists to include American works in their programmes is not after all the best means, though it helps the cause a great deal. Composers must feel that there is a pub-

lic demand for their productions; there must be the approval of popular opinion because of the intrinsic value of the works performed. Says Mr. Farwell: "The recognition of the American Music Society is a national question, an affair of citizenship."

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Behymer has asked each of the artists whom he will manage this season to include on his or her programme at least one composition by an American musician, and that the authorities of the Portola Festival have set aside one day as American Music Society day.

An informal meeting of the American Music Society and those interested in the subject of American music was held at the Gamut Club on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Farwell and Mr. Nowland spoke on the subject and a programme of local compositions was given by Miss Zobelein, Harry Clifford Lott, and Edwin House.

Mr. Farwell left Thursday for San Francisco, where he will attend the "High Jinks" of the Bohemian Club.

Mr. Behymer promises Los Angeles some good things musically this coming season. While in New York he completed arrangements to manage the Auditorium for the Shuberts, and will have all his musical attractions booked there in the future. A visit of Hammerstein's Grand Opera Company is within the range of possibility, the only question being the raising of a sufficient guarantee. Dr. Ludwig Wullner, the celebrated German "lieder" singer, will be here in November, and some of the other artists engaged are: George Hamlin, the tenor; Mme. Marcella Sembrich; Fritz Kreisler, the violinist; Mme. Schumann-Heink; Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist; Meriz Rosenthal, Flouzalet Quartet and the Damrosch Orchestra, with Isadora Duncan, dancer, and La Loie Fuller with her dancing girls.

Pronounced by the Northern press as an organization of great merit, the International Opera Company commenced a two weeks' engagement at the Mason Opera House last Monday night, opening with Verdi's "Aida." This old favorite was given a splendid presentation at the hands of a most capable company, the soloists and chorus responding splendidly to the heavy demands which the opera makes on the voices. The company numbers a very good cast of principals, several of them of much more than average worth, and Mme. Bertossi as "Aida" filled her role in a most satisfactory manner, possessing as she does a soprano voice of great power and brilliancy. Miss Strauss combines with a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice, and fine stage presence, pronounced histrionic tal-

ents, and her interpretation of Amneris, daughter of the king, was an excellent performance. Probably the artist who appealed to the audience most though was Mm. Arcangeli in the character of Amonasro, King of Euthopia; he uses his rich baritone voice to great advantage, but is a much better singer than actor. The Radames of Samoiloff lent to Mme. Bertossi's work an effective and artistic support, though Oteri, as the king and Mlle. Zarad as the priestess, were hardly as satisfactory. An especially fine bit of singing was the trio in the third act, between Aida, Radames, and Amonasro.

The chorus in the main was excellent, though the accompanied chorus of priests and priestesses in the temple scene was a good deal off the key.

The management has overcome the

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist—Service at 11 a. m. in Symphony Hall, No. 232 South Hill St. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"SPIRIT"

Children's Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday evening meetings in Blanchard Hall, No. 233 So. Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Reading Room, 510 Herman W. Hellman Building, Spring and Fourth streets. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"SPIRIT"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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of the symphony orchestra by carrying its own organization, and artists work under the baton of Mr. Merola, would seem to amply justify this policy.

Tuesday night "L'oeu di Lammer moer" was given introducing Mme Norrell, Mme Williams, Mm. Bari, Mm Zara, and Mm Guiliani.

Wednesday matinee, "Faust," and in the evening, "Carmen" with Mme R. Duce-Merola, in the title role. Thursday, "Il Trovatore," Friday, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," today's matinee, "Carmen" again, and at this evening's performance, "Rigoletto."

The choir of the Jewish Synagogue congregation B'nai B'rith, will commence about the middle of August to prepare for the two most important feasts of the year, New Year's Day, and the Day of Atonement, which fall some time in September. The music to be used is taken largely from traditional Hebrew works, though modern music is sung to some extent; a slight idea of the preparation necessary will be gained from the fact that there are one hundred and ten concerted numbers to be given on the day of atonement, and the evening before, as well as a number of solos. The choir consists of a mixed quartette, directed by Mr. Joseph P. Dupuy, the conductor and organist.

Conductor Dupuy is already laying plans for the coming season's work of the Orpheus Club, and will begin rehearsals a week from Monday night.

Mr. Harley Hamilton returned from his Eastern trip via Seattle, and while at the Exposition conducted the Seattle Symphony Orchestra at the concert they gave on Sunday, July 25th. Though he had only one rehearsal with the orchestra, Mr. Hamilton says it responded well, and very creditably performed the following programme:

Parting March (Leonore Symphony) Raff
Overture ("King Blas") Mendelssohn
"Elisa's Bridal Procession" (Lohengrin) Wagner
Three Dances "Henry VIII" German
I. Morris Dance.
II. Shepherd's Dance.
III. Torch Dance.
Prologue ("Pagliacci") Ponchielli
Elegiac Melodies Greig
I. Heart Wounds.
II. Spring.
Overture, "Raymond" Thomas

Mr. Joseph N. Whybark has been appointed director of sight singing, and public school music in the College of Music of the University of Southern California, and has also been placed at the head of the vocal music department of Whittier College, and of sight singing in the Y. W. C. A. here. The Educational Choral Society of which Mr. Whybark is conductor will commence rehearsals on September 21st.



Tomorrow afternoon will witness the long talked of contest between the Locomobile and Stearns cars. This will be their second race, the former being won by the Locomobile in a 150-mile contest and there is a great deal of feeling between the agents of the respective cars. The Stearns finished ahead of the Locomobile in the Santa Monica Classic, and now Leavitt, agent for the latter car, is anxious to demonstrate that he can give Slaughter's car a decisive beating, and thus settle for good the question of supremacy. The match as arranged for is a 300-mile event, for \$5000 a side, and will probably draw a large crowd of spectators to Ascot Park.

In the coming Baldy race to be held Sept. 19, the Apperson Jackrabbit, Leon T. Shettler's entry, has drawn first position, and will leave Seventh and Broadway at 5 a. m., the White Steamer will leave half an hour later and the Pope-Hartford last, getting away at 6 o'clock.

W. D. Howard Motor Car Company has secured the agency for the Winton automobile, a six-cylinder car, considered one of the best of its make on the market. A feature is the patent self-starting device which does away with cranking the car. In order to start the machine, the operator simply presses a small foot lever located on the floor boards and a compressed air apparatus automatically turns the motor over.

Two great American speedways will be opened soon, that at Indianapolis this month and the new track at Atlanta, Ga., in November. The opening of the Indianapolis speedway to motoring has been set for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 19, 20 and 21, when a meet will be held. The first day will start with preliminaries of sprint events and record trials, winding up with a long distance race, 250 miles in length. On Friday the semi-finals of the free-for-alls will be run and the big race will be a 300-mile stock chassis event for the Prest-O-Lite trophy. Finals of the free-for-alls will be run Saturday

and the meet will wind up with a long distance race for the Wheeler & Schebler trophy, worth \$5,000.

Work on the speedway at Atlanta has started and the opening of the track has been set for November 9, when a 4-day meet will be held. The meet will be held at the time of the national show in Atlanta, the proposed program calling for a stock car race at 300 miles for cars of from 451 to 600 cubic inches piston displacement; a 301-450 light car race at 250 miles; a 350-mile free-for-all for the Atlanta trophy; a sweepstakes with five classes. In addition there will be short races and speed trials, the meeting being a 4-day affair. This track will cost, when completed, it is said, a quarter of a million dollars.

George Robertson, in a Simplex car, with Al Poole as mechanic, won the 24-hour automobile race at Brighton Beach, N. Y., last Saturday; the distance covered was 1091 miles. The Ranier was second with 1041 miles to its credit, a Palmer and Singer car third, with a record of 968 miles, and the next four cars in the following order: Stearns, Lozier, Acme and Haynes. The Buick people filed a protest before the race, claiming that the minimum price limit of \$2500 on competing cars was introduced in order to bar the Buick team, consisting of Strang, Chevrolet and Burman.

The new and handsome garage of the Stoddard-Dayton agency at Tenth and Olive streets was opened Monday. It is a fine building of two stories, covers a floor space of 28,000 feet, and is one of the best equipped garages in the country.

The 1909 Glidden Tour finished Friday afternoon, July 30th, and has been pronounced the most successful tour yet held. A Pierce car was the first to cross the line, followed at short intervals by the other entrants who had not dropped out on the way.

It is reported that next year's Glidden Tour will start in San Francisco, and go east by way of Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Government Reform in the United States for 1909

(Continued from Page 10)

ly or indirectly, any money or property of any kind or character to any candidate or to any committee of a political party, or to the chairman thereof, or to any member or officer thereof. The penalty for violation shall not exceed two years in the penitentiary or a fine of not to exceed \$5,000, or both. The same penalty is provided for any member or officer of a political committee who shall violate this act.

In Nebraska the Legislature has provided for publicity for contributions to funds for the election of public officials, above \$25, the publicity to be before the election.

Last year in Oregon the people used the initiative to establish a carefully devised system for limiting the use of campaign funds in the campaigns for the nomination of public officials as well as in the campaign for their election. The act is known as the Huntley law. Its substance will doubtless be enacted wherever the people use the initiative. It is not to be expected that many of the party machines will go in for self-purification to the extent of the restriction in the Oregon law.

The foregoing are the governmental reforms for 1909 that the writer has been able to discover. Additional data will be disclosed when the year book issued by the New York State Library is published.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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CLASS AGAINST CLASS

The Fourth-of-July orator loves to tell us that there are no such things as classes in this free country, that all are equal before the law, and that the man who disputes these statements is an anarchist, intent on making trouble. On the fifth of July, he resumes his practice as an attorney, goes into court for a wealthy client who has given him a large fee, gets the opposing litigant, who, having no money has hired a cheap lawyer, non-suited, or knocked out of court on a technicality, and returning home that night fails to offer his seat in the street car to a tired-looking woman, because he recognizes her as a former servant of his household.

"Beware of cant," said Dr. Samuel Johnson to Boswell, who was, we suspect, in sad need of the admonition.

Of course, there are classes in this country—all kinds of classes. You can divide people up, just as you can saw a log, crosswise, lengthwise, cornerwise or any otherwise. We can separate them into rich and poor, which is a very crude classification, but a popular one; into educated and ignorant, which is a stupid way, for the most educated are sometimes the most ignorant; into those that labor with their hands and those that labor with their heads; into those that booze and those that tetotal; into blondes and brunettes; into one particular ego and all the rest of the people—and on countless other lines of cleavage.

Of course, there are classes: Sociology deals in classification; the science of economics recognizes them; our business system makes them and accepts them, and the whole social fabric is shot through and through with class distinctions; only the law with a bandage tied tight around her eyes declares she cannot see them. The statute book studiously ignores them, and no tribunal in the country allows them so much as an obiter dictum.

One is reminded of the scene in the opera of the Pirates of Penzance. The entire chorus and most of the actors are grouped about the stage. Enter in front on tiptoe and whispering two characters, who have a secret to discuss. "Are we alone?" asks one. "Yes you are alone," sings the chorus. "You are all alone; proceed." "Methought I heard a noise," says the other character, suspiciously. "He heard a noise," bellows the chorus at the top of its lungs. Crash goes the cymbals and boom, boom the kettle drums. "No, all is still," says the other, and they go on with the secret.

That is the way it is with our law-making bodies and our courts, with respect to classes. Anyone who suggests that such a thing exists is sternly reproved, and the work proceeds of making laws in the interest of one class against another, and of interpreting and administering them on the same basis. It is all done in accordance with the rules of the game, and nobody is very much to blame. We have been at it so long, that it is crusted all over with cus-

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tom and precedent, and has hardened into a system. It is not easy always to recognize its original outlines, nor can we always tell just how or where it started. But there it is, and pray let us not add hypocrisy to the rest of our short-comings by pretending that it does not exist. When we have faced the facts frankly for a time, we may be able to work nearer to a remedy.

While we talk a good deal about distinctions based on family, or intelligence, or character, or social position, in the last analysis it is money and money only that divides people into classes; the only universal and indelible mark between them is the dollar mark. Remember that this is not Fourth of July now, but just a plain week day, and we are allowing ourselves the privilege of a little honest speaking.

Is Lazurus the equal of Dives before the law when Dives can employ attorneys skilled in all the intricacies and technicalities of the game, and Lazurus cannot? When Croesus is hurt in a railway accident, he may recover all kinds of damages, while the Johnnie that loses a leg coupling cars is in great luck to get a job as crossing man in lieu of cash indemnity. Investigations covering a score of years of the steel plants of Pittsburg showed that they were accustomed to pay for a leg or an arm from nothing at all (usually) up to \$125 (rarely), and for a life from nothing at all (usually) up to \$300 (rarely). In nearly every state in the Union, the law on the subject of damages for employees is rotten with devices to protect the employer who chooses to fight. Does anyone question the fact that this whole system of legislation, court practice and judicial decisions has its basis in the poverty of the employe as against the accumulated means of the employer? Consider too that the national government raises over \$200,000,000 a year in indirect taxes on the necessities of life. On whom does that fall heavier—the rich man who pays one per cent of his income for necessities or on the poor man who pays ninety per cent? The tax on incomes is denounced as a deliberate attempt to put a burden on

the rich, and forty years of persistent agitation have been required to give us even a fighting chance of its passage—in the face of an unquestioned revenue necessity.

When John Doe gets \$10 or ten days he gets it then and there. When John D. gets \$29,000,000 fine it takes more than 29,000,000 years to collect it.

All these things and a thousand more are down on the to-be-corrected list; but let us remember that no wrong is ever made right, until somebody has the nerve to drag it out into the sunlight and talk plain language about it.

The theory of the past, which is still entertained by some of this generation, seems to have been and to be, that it is all right for the fellow on top to tighten up the screws on the fellow below, but when the fellow below lets out a roar, that is anarchy and a "war of clawss against clawss."

* * *

THE RECALL ADMINISTRATION

The morning machine Republican newspaper which supported Mayor Harper against the recall, as long as there was anything left of him to support, seems now to get great satisfaction out of referring to Mayor Alexander the "recall mayor" and his commissioners, friends and supporters as "recallites" and pretty much the whole city government, except Mr. Parker's five councilmen, as the "recall administration."

This performance sets a new high-water mark of stupidity for a journal with an astounding record of political follies. Almost anybody can do a fool thing once in a while, but it calls for positive genius to make it unanimous. If there is one thing, next to consolidation, that is popular hereabouts just now it is the recall of the man who assisted Oswald in organizing a red-light district for profit. Breathes there a man with soul so sodden with partisanship, as to wish "A. C." back in the mayor's chair? Even the machine leaders, for the most part decent fellows personally with a pride in Los Angeles, cannot think of his return without a shudder. The saloon people who said he was "good enough for them" would not for a moment ask to have him back.

Or, to put the issue in a tangible form, suppose the law had made the people's act recalling Harper merely interlocutory, so to speak, and that at the end of five months, right about now, we must take another vote confirming our original action. Now then, how many people would vote to restore him to serve out his term? How many? Why, the answer could be expressed only in red ink.

The recall is popular, then; people approve of it; they are glad it was done; they are grateful to those who did it; the mayor they selected has distinctly made good. Shall we go on with this line of predigested thought process, of logical sequence done into words of one syllable? It is perfectly safe. We are not putting this valuable

political asset in any danger, because not even a surgical operation could get a new idea into the head of our machine contemporary. The Old Guard gets licked right along, but it never changes its mind.

So we may venture a step or two further. If the recall was such a good thing, saving the city from disgrace at a critical moment, and if the "set" or "clique" or "crowd" that engineered that movement, and that gave us an honest and capable man for mayor, are willing to try their hand at steering things for the coming city election, are they not entitled to the good wishes and the backing of every citizen that is not absolutely tied up to the machine or to the fortunes of some individual candidate? All that hangs together logically, doesn't it? Here is the Republican city machine organ calling for Republican primaries—old-fashioned informal primaries, with tissue-paper ballots, fisticuffs and all the rest of it—and a Republican convention, to nominate Republican candidates for the city offices. And what was the record of this same Republican machine faction with respect to Harper and the recall? It elected Harper, to begin with, by deliberately shifting its vote at the last minute from its own victimized candidate, Lindley, to Harper. Who ran the Anti-recall campaign but henchmen of Walter Parker, the machine leader and Southern Pacific employe? When Harper grew frightened and pulled out of the fight, whose consent and advice did he seek—according to his own account—but that of Walter Parker, and who was his attorney before the city council but D. C. McGarvin, Southern Pacific attorney and chairman of the Republican city central committee?

One would think the machine people who must now face the voters with a batch of candidates would rather have these things forgotten, yet their chief organ continues to call attention to the fact that this is a recall administration and that the Good Government people are "recallites".

The title is a badge of honor that is received with gratification. The Good Government forces could imagine no more convincing issue with which to go into the coming contest than whether the late recall was of benefit to the city.

* * *

THE HARBOR PROGRAMME

On the 4th of August 1909 there took place one of the half-dozen greatest events in the history of Los Angeles—an event that deserves to rank with the founding of the city, its occupation by the Americans, the entrance of the railroad, and the ending of the San Pedro-Santa Monica contest.

This event was the union of Wilmington and Los Angeles, giving the metropolis an outlet to the ocean.

The annexation of San Pedro was of minor significance; whether it came in or not, Los Angeles was in a position, after the union with Wilmington, to establish its own deepwater harbor, free from the monopoly of any railway line.

We may put this down as step number XI. in the Harbor Programme. Those that preceded were as follows: I. Construction under a subsidy from Los Angeles county of the railway connecting Los Angeles and San Pedro, now the Southern Pacific San Pedro branch. II. Development by appropriations from the national government of the inner harbor of San Pedro, or Wilmington, to 18 feet of water. III. Construction of Terminal Railway to inner harbor; tem-

porary competition. IV. U. S. Government finally decides to construct deep-water harbor of refuge at San Pedro. V. Government begins upon plan for deep-water harbor of commerce in the inner bay, but strikes snag in the Banning claims to tide-lands underlying harbor waters. VI. Chamber of Commerce renews fight for free harbor, heading off corporation grabs and preparing to test the Banning claims. VII. Annexation of shoestring strip making Los Angeles contiguous to Wilmington and San Pedro. VIII. City Government takes place of Chamber of Commerce, appoints Harbor Commission and starts suits to clear title to tidelands. IX. Adoption of charter amendments preparing the way for consolidation. X. Legislation secured making consolidation possible. XI. Outlet to the ocean accomplished.

It may be interesting to look forward a few chapters further in the same programme, although this is in the realm of guess work. XII. Paved highway between this city and the ocean. XIII. Voting five million dollars bonds for municipal wharves and harbor development work. XIV. Securing larger appropriations from Congress for harbor work. XV. A competing railway to the harbor. XVI. Tide land question cleared up. XVII. Long Beach asks to be admitted and is received into the city. XVIII. Opening of Panama canal. XIX. Several more transcontinental roads. XX. Ship canal to Nigger Slough; vast industrial development between the present city and the ocean. XXI. Los Angeles a city of over a million population, one of the great harbors of the world.

There is nothing about this latter half of the programme that is more wonderful or more difficult than the first half. Indeed, it is to be questioned whether there is any spot in the whole story, clear through to number XXI., that is as hard to get over as number IV.—the San Pedro-Santa Monica contest. That took ten years and it was a fight every inch of the way—a fight in which we had nothing on our side except the people and the right, and which came in an epoch when the "Interests" were vastly more powerful than they are today. If that contest had gone the wrong way, this city would now be commercially what some people are seeking to make it politically, a Southern Pacific dependency, and our people would be taking only a listless interest in the question of whether we had a deep-water harbor or not. The harbor would not be ours, except to look at.

Today the citizen of Los Angeles is entitled to hold his chin something like half an inch higher than he did two weeks ago. His city is no longer an inland affair but now fronts upon the world's great open highway—the ocean. And this front is not going to be fenced off by any railway corporation with a ticket taker at the gate. We have been through that experience, and will have no more of it.

* * *

LOS ANGELES AND ATHENS

Los Angeles is unique in so many things that the extraordinary shape it has taken on since it made its way to the water front might naturally be accepted as merely one more item in the list. But that is not entirely unique; history presents a famous precedent in Athens and its port, the Piraeus. About 456 B. C., Athens, under the leadership of Pericles, pushed to completion a plan begun by Themistocles of

carrying its walls five miles to the sea coast, enclosing a strip about a thousand feet wide, and at the ocean, walling in the town of Piraeus. This gave a general shape to the completed city very like what we have now with our shoestring strip and our ocean frontage.

* * *

WHAT DO YOU READ?

Answering this question, the busy man or woman of today says: "The daily newspapers, two or three magazines, and once in a great while, if someone specially recommends it, a book."

Never mind the newspapers. Never mind the book. Let us consider these "two or three magazines."

When the present 50-year-old generation was a baby, the woman who came on Mondays to help with the washing could not read nor write; and it was three chances out of five that her sons and daughters were growing up in the same condition of mental blindness. With the close of the Civil War came a vast expansion of the school system, and with it compulsory education. White American illiteracy has ceased to exist, and more young people now take a high school course than acquired the "three r's" in our father's time.

The first fruit of this extension of fundamental culture was the rise to influence and authority of the newspaper. In the epoch from '60 to '90, the place once held by the pulpit and the book was seized and occupied by the newspaper. The magazine existed and grew, but its sphere of influence was limited. Its circulation was chiefly among the well-to-do. Few people bought it at news stands—it was subscribed for by the year. It contained few advertisements because its circulation was insignificant.

About 1890 Frank A. Munsey began the publication of a good 10-cent magazine. This was one-half of an intellectual revolution; the other half came ten years later when McClure's and the Cosmopolitan—and afterwards Everybody's and the American—began the discussion of live topics—political, governmental, sociological—and deliberately sought to influence the views of their readers on such issues, just as the newspaper had been doing.

Now what is the situation with respect to the newspaper and the magazine? First note that there are no longer any national newspapers. In 1860 the people of the North read and were profoundly moved by Greeley's "Tribune". Through the succeeding three decades, papers like Bowles "Springfield Republican", McCullough's "St. Louis Globe Democrat", Watterson's "Courier-Journal", Dana's "New York Sun", exercised an influence that reached far across the continent. Today their circulation is local. Every city of 50,000 has journals with complete news service, and the editorial views alone of a newspaper no longer serve to carry it very far afield.

Yet the people want something to crystallize and clarify their ideas on the great national issues—something broader and more substantial and more authoritative than they are likely to get from any local publication. This is the field that the modern magazine may fill, if it chooses; and every year it rises with a broader wisdom and a greater zeal to make the most of its opportunity.

We still have with us the old-fashioned "culture" magazines that disdain to change their field or to recognize the new demand.

Such are "Harper's", "Century" and "Scribner's". They are high in price and of limited circulation. They are always to be found in the homes of the very prosperous, but do not reach very far down into the middle class. They are read with avidity by people that are merely book-educated, but arouse a limited degree of interest in people whose education includes a fair knowledge of the world and its doings. There is a heap of difference, when you come to think of it, between book culture and world culture. These magazines put a great deal of money into pictures and into paying for noted names. They carry a pension role of contributors, ex-poets, former story writers, veterans lagging superfluous, and great numbers of people who know how to say things beautifully, only they have nothing to say. These three old stand-bys are highly important factors in our intellectual life as a nation. For one of them to go out of existence—as "Harper's" would have done but for Pierpont Morgan a few years ago—would be a disgrace. We doff our hat to them. They are all right every way, except as reading matter.

Next in order of historic importance come the "Heavies": "North American", "Forum", "Atlantic", "Review of Reviews" and the "Arena". The first three of these are very much on the culture order, like the three discussed in the last paragraph. They are favorites with people of the book-learned class. The professed purpose of the "North American" and the "Forum" is to present the latest and most intelligent views on the important issues of the day, and occasionally they do publish articles that fulfill that promise. But generally in their choice of topics and the treatment of them, and also in their editorial attitude, or atmosphere, they are hopelessly out of line with the real intellectual movement of today. They are hostile to democracy, suspicious of its measures and contemptuous of its leaders. They pride themselves on their conservatism, yet claiming to present the activities of the human mind—the human mind that is eternally moved by an overpowering instinct for progress and development—the very antithesis of conservatism. The "Review of Reviews" is more nearly of the day, but its articles like those of the others show a decided leaning toward the interests of "The Interests". Fifteen years ago Albert Shaw, its editor, showed signs of becoming a leader, but something seems to have palsied his hand. Possibly he made money. The "Arena" is a review of the advanced type, much given to "new thought" fads and lacking in the ballast of good "horse" sense. Even a balloon ought to carry sand bags and an anchor. It is frequently in financial trouble, and is on the whole about as much of a liability as an asset to the cause of progress.

The monthly magazines that, in our experience, are to be found in the hands of the greatest number of busy, thinking, progressive people are: The "American", "McClure's", "Everybody's" and with some reservations "Cosmopolitan" and "World's Work". One of more limited circulation but of great practical value is "Current Literature". The "American" and "McClure's" lead all the rest by several lengths. "Everybody's" has a yellow, flashy streak that crops out occasionally. Its special merit is its good short stories; in this it leads the field. The "Cosmopolitan" is somewhat on the wane since Hearst took it over. Like all the W. R. H. properties, it is open to sus-

picion on the score of sincerity. The "World's Work" has a decided slant in the direction of the "Interests", but its articles are thoroughly up-to-date and give both sides a hearing.

There are several of the weekly papers that rank with the monthlies or precede them in national standing and influence. First and best of all is "Collier's" which today accompanies and helps to guide the most progressive, the most earnest, and the most effective American public sentiment. Equally sincere, although more limited in the results it achieves, is the "Outlook", managed by Lyman Abbott with Theodore Roosevelt as an editorial contributor. The influence of this admirable publication is somewhat handicapped by the fact that it was originally a religious paper and it still devotes so much space to sermonizing and to theological matter as to repel many of those who have decided religious beliefs of their own, and also those who have no religious convictions at all. There is also the popular "Saturday Evening Post", the editorials of which are distinctly progressive, and which contains many of the best stories given to the public—as well as some of the very worst. Possibly the most all-around useful weekly for the man who finds time to read only one such periodical is the "Literary Digest", which, like the monthly "Current Literature", gives the reader a compendium of all the best expression of thought on the live issues of the day. This list will not be complete—if it can be completed at all—without mention of two other high grade weeklies of national standing in the field of progress: "La Follette's"—which, as its name indicates, presents the views of that great political reformer, and the "Survey", which deals with the practical work of charities, social settlements, municipal reform, relations of labor and capital, and is written and edited on a high plane of intelligence, independence and justice.

What is here presented does not profess to be anything more than the individual opinion of a habitual magazine reader. There may be some of the Pacific Outlook readers that desire their exceptions to be noted. To all such the forum is open. Write, and it shall be published unto you.

* * *

THE SAN PEDRO VICTORY

The people of the harbor city have shown their good sense by voting to join their fortunes with Los Angeles, now and for all time.

It was destiny. Los Angeles needed the harbor and the harbor needed Los Angeles. True enough, Los Angeles had a harbor when it annexed Wilmington, but to round out a perfect work San Pedro was needed as well.

Sixteen years ago the people of Los Angeles were called upon to vote, through their Chamber of Commerce, whether they would fight for a harbor at Santa Monica or for a harbor at San Pedro. Because they believed the inner bay of Wilmington gave the best opportunity for harbor construction and development, and because they were confident they could work out a free harbor at San Pedro, as against a railway harbor at Santa Monica, our people voted for San Pedro by a majority of nearly three to one. And that settled the issue for all time. It made San Pedro. Ten years of fighting, from 1890 to 1900, were needed to settle the question of the location, and

ten more years of fighting, and after that eternal vigilance, were needed to make and keep the harbor free; but our people were ready for that.

The people of San Pedro were neither fools nor ingrates, as the corporate interests tried to make us believe. They know their friends from their enemies.

Like all well-won contests, this victory looks easy enough, from the outside, after it is all over; but the discerning citizen knows that there is a large debt of gratitude due to the disinterested people in Los Angeles and in the bay cities who engineered the consolidation work to its final success. Fortunate is Los Angeles in its climate and in many other things, but most fortunate of all in the class of men it secures for its public work.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

Some grow weary of those who constantly cry out for progress. To them are commended Mr. Chesterton's words:

"But all conservatism is based upon the idea that if you leave things alone you leave them as they are. But you do not. If you leave a thing alone you leave it to a torrent of change. If you leave a white post alone it will soon be a black post. If you particularly want it to be white you must be always painting it again. * * * But this which is true even of inanimate things is in a quite special and terrible sense true of all human things. An almost unnatural vigilance is really required of the citizen because of the horrible rapidity with which human institutions grow old."—Collier's Weekly.

The building of good roads all over the State of California is a sure, quick and safe journey to prosperity. Any saving in hauling a ton of farm product would bring a benefit, not alone to the farmer, but to the consumer.—San Francisco News Letter.

Chicago has unanimously resolved to have a city beautiful at a cost of one hundred millions, provided some philanthropist will furnish the money.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The prospects for a bouncing big corn crop make it necessary for the beef trust to begin figuring out what excuse it will next offer for raising the price of meat.—New York World.

Who knows but that in the years to come somebody will claim that Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote Mark Twain?—Toledo Blade.

The farmers are going to have more money than ever before to spend during the next crop year. They will do their very important share toward making prosperity generous and universal. Cotton does not match the outlook for the great cereals, but the price of that staple of the south is likely to offset wholly or in large part, the decreased yield which is now foreshadowed.—Cleveland Leader.

"Shall the people rule; shall the Supreme Court be controlled by special interests or by the people?" is the issue proposed by the Direct Primary League of the State of Washington. It is an issue in which the State of California is equally interested.—Oakland Enquirer.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Marking Automobiles. Boston has followed New York in the plan to have city automobiles plainly lettered with the name of the department to which they belong.

* * *

Associated Charities Report. For week ending August 10, 1909: Recurrent cases, 50; new cases, 26; visits, 20. Disbursements, \$563.82.

* * *

The Recall in La Follette's. A recent issue of La Follette's magazine contains an article on the establishment and use of the recall in Los Angeles by the former secretary of the Municipal League.

* * *

Paris Playgrounds. Paris is planning to spend \$3,000,000 for the sites and equipment of small parks and children's playgrounds. This is one feature of its contemplated \$160,000,000 programme of improvement.

* * *

Berlin Buying Land. Berlin is looking way into the future, and is buying great tracts of land on the outskirts of the city. Recently the sum of \$10,000,000 was paid for a great forest which is to be used by the people for recreation grounds.

* * *

After the Flies. Indianapolis uses a mixture of coal oil and pennyroyal to discourage flies. It is applied by a squad of men using a garden sprayer. Inspectors go about finding the places where flies breed, and they are followed by the exterminators.

* * *

Baltimore Auditing. The city of Baltimore is having a complete audit made of its books and accounts running back for several years and reorganizing the system up to date. It will cost the city over \$30,000.

* * *

Municipal Gas. Edward M. Bassett of the New York Utilities Commission gives it as his belief that very few American cities have yet reached a point in their development where they can operate gas works without a loss. In plain language: too much politics.

* * *

Library Light Free. Thanks to the persistence of Mayor Alexander, who followed the issue to a finish in spite of all efforts to bluff him off, the city library now gets its light free at a saving of \$120 a month. But the city is still out several thousand dollars on past bills.

* * *

Commission System. Adoption of the commission system by Hutchinson, Kansas, has led to great activity in municipal matters in that city. Muskogee, Oklahoma, is about to hold an election to vote on a commission system. Thus far not one of the 20 commission cities has expressed dissatisfaction with the plan—a highly significant fact.

* * *

Extract from Oswald's Testimony. "He, (Mayor Harper) said he did not know whether I could open up [the prostitution district after the recall election or not.] It depended in short upon whether the recall carried or not. Cheerful reading that for the respectable citizens who were hum-

bugged by the machine leaders and by the machine morning paper into opposing the recall.

* * *

Knoxville New Charter. The people of Knoxville are about to vote on a new charter. It contains many modern features, although it is not a commission system. It provides for the initiative referendum and recall very much after the Los Angeles plan, and establishes civil service in all departments. It provides for construction by the city of an underground conduit system, and gives the city power to regulate charges of utility corporations.

* * *

The Los Angeles Municipal Programme. The "Survey," the magazine of the Charity Organization Society of New York, reproduces in its issue of July 31st, Dana Bartlett's "Los Angeles to 1915" programme with favorable comment. The next item after consolidation in this programme is set to come off in December, 1909, and is the "election of an honest, efficient, business government for Los Angeles." Subsequent good things depend in a considerable measure upon that.

* * *

The Budget Farce. Each year we go through with the same farce with respect to the shaping of the budget. The departments are called upon to say what they need. Experience has taught them that they are likely to be chopped anyhow, and they have come to believe that the more they pile on the better prospect there is for a good balance after the pruning committee has done its work. So the total mounts higher and higher each year and the Finance Committee is compelled to chop deeper and deeper.

* * *

Life of Asphalt Paving. The Commissioners of Washington find, after long and rather trying experience, that the life of an asphalt pavement is 20 years, the last ten of which calls for pretty steady repairing of the surface. Washington has 250 miles of asphalt paving. As that is not a commercial or manufacturing city, there is not much heavy trucking, and repairs after excavation have been carefully looked after. Proceeding on the 20-year life theory the commission proposes to replace 12½ miles of paving new each year.

* * *

Baltimore's Municipal Docks Successful. Just after the big fire in Baltimore that city entered upon a plan to acquire sections of its waterfront, and voted several million dollars in bonds for the cost of condemnation and improvement. The scheme has worked out to such a phenomenal success that the people are now urging that more land be acquired and more docks constructed. The removal of excessive burdens from shipping has stimulated the water commerce of the city, and all kinds of maritime development is under way as a direct result of the city's liberal policy.

* * *

Loss of Efficient Public Servant. Henry G. Parker, assistant to the City Engineer, lost his life August 6th at Playa del Rey by drowning. He was in charge of the

work of construction of gates at the outlet of the city sewer, and is supposed to have lost his footing on the wharf. His body was seen in the surf by some fishermen and recovered. He has served the city for five years, and had done some exceptionally high-grade work in the designing of bridges. The bridging of the river at Buena Vista street and Downey avenue will be done under his plans.

* * *

Los Angeles Electric Traction. George S. Davis, editor Electric Traction Weekly of Chicago, who has been visiting Los Angeles, is authority for the statement that more electric trains or cars enter and leave Los Angeles than are operated out of the nine principal traction centers of the Middle West combined, viz.: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Fort Wayne and Springfield. The total population of these cities is over three and a half millions, or more than ten times the population of Los Angeles. According to Mr. Davis their combined traction business calls for 1228 cars a day, as against 1319 for Los Angeles.

* * *

Housing Commission. The chief item of interest at the Housing Commission meeting of Wednesday last was the new court to be constructed by the Pacific Electric Railroad Co. near Alhambra to take the place of the old temporary camp at State street. This camp is so situated on the arroyo that proper surface drainage and sanitary facilities are impossible to maintain; hence the importance of a better location and a pro-

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partly constructed new court for the landlords. Several of the landlords appeared very unwilling to comply with the requirements of the Commission, but were finally convinced that the requests favored their own interests, as well as that of the public good. Reports of the Housing Commission can be obtained by sending addresses to City Hall.

* * *

Deadly Public Drinking Cup. The Kansas State Board of Health has declared against the public drinking cup on trains. Used largely by children, it is a great purveyor of children's disease. The railroads appealed to the State Railway Commissioners on the ground that it was an impairment to the service if they removed the cups as ordered, and the commission appealed to the Attorney General. But that officer held with the Board of Health. In the Boston parks they have fountains where one may easily drink from the stream without the use of a cup. Some one should invent a penny-in-the-slot paper cup scheme for use on trains.

* * *

Spite Work Foiled. Decent people of this city felt a profound sense of relief when the decision came through affirming the validity of the school bonds voted last fall, and putting an end to the spite suit instituted by the Times. The election was held under an antiquated law (which should be revised at the next session of the legislature), and the seeming irregularities, although of no vital bearing on the result, were sufficient to give a footing for an attack on our schools by anyone mean enough to take advantage of the opening. The only result of the Times' interference has been to put off the construction of needed buildings and send a number of children into the street this fall, who might otherwise be in school. This newspaper is striving to offset its contemptible action by getting out a special edition devoted to Los Angeles' educational advantages, to be paid for by write-ups of private schools. But the public is not quite so easily fooled.

* * *

Shooting at Speeding Machines. The police force of Providence, Rhode Island, are instructed to shoot at the tires of speeding automobiles, if they cannot make the machine stop otherwise. This sounds like a dangerous stretching of authority. If the tire of a rapidly running automobile bursts, the machine is instantly deflected from its course, it may be with disastrous results to the occupants or to people or vehicles in that vicinity. If the police department of Providence is too poor to provide itself with motorcycles, then it should be satisfied with merely "taking the number." The police of London are about to enforce an automobile regulation that will probably put an end to speeding in that metropolis. Every machine is compelled to wear a regulator, put in place and sealed by the police department, which sounds a rattling gong as soon as the speed exceeds the rate to which the regulator is set. Any one removing or tampering with the regulator is severely punished.

* * *

Daylight Saving. Coming over from England, an agitation is growing in this country in favor of daylight saving by setting clocks forward an hour in spring and again back an hour in autumn. Cincinnati is the first American city to "try it on." It

has passed an ordinance to go into effect in 1910, moving standard time forward an hour at 2 a. m., May 1st, and back again October 1st, at 2 a. m. Everybody will lose an hour of sleep time on the night of April 30th, and gain an extra hour of sleep on the night of September 30th. That is no matter; but one is puzzled about railway trains. It is argued that no changes will be needed, as no trains will start out anyway in the 2-3 a. m. hour. Possible local trolley systems can readily adjust themselves, but the steam lines running to other cities where no change has been made will be compelled to make over their time cards. Their local suburban service, for example, is based on a seven o'clock that is seven o'clock, not eight o'clock and their local trains must dovetail in with the through trains. The fact seems to be that nothing but national legislation will make the reform simple and easy, and even that might develop some serious complications.

* * *

Humbug Taxpayer. Somebody signing himself "An Unfortunate Taxpayer" writes a long screed to a morning newspaper roasting everybody in the city government (except the Auditor whom he admires greatly) for their wastefulness and general worthlessness. He winds up with the statement that he was compelled to pay for street assessments and taxes last year, on the property he owns in Los Angeles, more than three times the amount it cost him to support his large family. It is amusing to analyze that last statement. Either our taxpayer friend is a tight-fisted old screw who manages to feed his large family on the bouillon from boiled eggs, or else he is a very rich man, rapidly growing richer from the increase in value of his extensive real estate. If we take \$3000 a year as the cost of caring for a large family—and a man of any considerable means could scarcely expect to do it for less—we have \$9000 a year for his taxes and street assessments. If we make it half and half, how much property has a man who pays \$4500 a year taxes? Capitalize that on the basis of city and county tax levy and allow for marginal value in assessments and you have half a million of actual value. Or if we work from street assessments amounting to \$4500 we get as much or more of capital, and these improvements show an inevitable increase of value. We miss our guess if Mr. Taxpayer is not clearing \$50,000 a year right along in the increase in the value of his property. So what is he kicking about? There is a taxpayer who does get the worst of it, and such sympathy as we have to bestow we will keep for him. It is the little chap with \$3000 invested in a home, and as much more in part payments on some lots he is holding as security against old age. He gets \$125 a month and is supporting quite a family. His taxes count; yet he pays like a man.



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Sweeney on Good Government



John W. Sweeney, for twenty-seven years a labor union agitator, spoke to the City Club last Saturday on "Political Complications in San Francisco and the Relation of Los Angeles Thereto." The address, unusually specific in its language and very spiritedly delivered, was received with an enthusiasm that probably astonished the listeners themselves. Many men in the audience doubtless never expected to hear themselves applaud a union labor agitator, but there surely was no indifferent ear at the City Club's table while Mr. Sweeney was speaking.

The speaker is, in general, a national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and, in particular, a member of the Executive Committee of San Francisco's Good Government League. His theme therefore, was one with which he is thoroughly familiar at first hand. But its interest to his audience was not only the comparison he drew between Los Angeles and San Francisco, but also and mainly the unexpected nature of his sentiments; coming from the mouth of a labor union agitator, they probably compelled a revision of many a City Club man's preconceptions.

Mr. Sweeney spoke so rapidly that it was impossible, in the absence of an expert short-hand reporter, to set down his entire speech; but here are some of his statements:

After some experience in municipal government in San Francisco, a Labor administration has testified to being the rottenest in the country. It must be admitted that the Union Labor regime in San Francisco was a rank failure. In fact, laboring men have no right to assume to be authorities on government. We are not educated in government. But, as to San Francisco's illustration of that fact, I wish to add that the fiasco there was caused by the ill-advised conduct of a gentleman whom I sincerely respect; the passions of the people having been aroused, they blindly put into office a man whose first administration was bad, his second rotten, and his third unspeakable. This does not prove that union labor is politically dangerous, but that it is liable to be misled.

And consequently I have taken a stand, as a labor union agitator, for good government, let it be administered by whom it may. I have, as an agitator, no other stand. What we all want is good government, and we will cheerfully join any movement to that end.

San Francisco is better governed today than ever it was governed, notwithstanding the idealistic views our mayor takes. (Here the speaker reviewed conditions in San Francisco.)

Corporate interests urge the separation of the people into classes. This

is something often attributed to the labor unions, but I tell you that this idea is exactly wrong. Corporate interests, not labor unions, are the real enemies of democracy. They widen every breach that may unfortunately be found between rich and poor; they corrupt everything and everybody, invading even the family, increasing even the work of the divorce court; nothing is sacred to them, nothing too vile, so long as it will gain an end. The defeat in San Francisco of real democracy—in the shape of a non-partisan primary election—is due solely to the great corporations.

We look longingly at Los Angeles because you have that device—the non-partisan primary—we need so sorely. The work for good government is continuously and constantly being undone in San Francisco, because the election laws are constructed for partisan and not for democratic purposes. We approach the future with uncertainty because, through the evil success of the great corporations, San Francisco failed to secure a real direct primary law.

But nevertheless, the Republican party presents one very good man for mayor; the Democrats have named, in one faction, a fairly good man, but who would be an absolute failure as mayor. The Republican machine offers Crocker, the Democratic machine offers Leland, the Union Labor party wants McCarthy. Union Labor has 7500 registered voters; yet, with the backing of the machine, reputable business men of San Francisco have no hesitation in asking recognition of Crocker, when they really intend to vote for McCarthy.

The machine, then, is out for McCarthy for mayor, and the other candidates are negligible enemies. If McCarthy is elected, or even Crocker, we shall but repeat the past and smell to heaven. But there is yet hope; for although there are 12,000 stuffers on the rolls of San Francisco, this week the matter will be presented to the election commission and every effort to clear the rolls will be made.

I perhaps would not be so free in testifying to such things elsewhere than in California. But we of San Francisco believe that you of Los Angeles are in sympathy with us and therefore we tell you the shameful truth, knowing you will wish to help us to something better.

Mayor Taylor is just as good a mayor as any city ever had in this country. He has, however, been at various times deceived by various commissions. He is himself so honest that he cannot conceive the full extent of the dishonesty around him; and, not being a mixer, he has not the means to become undecieved.

How is San Francisco to secure an honest administration in all departments? We know full well that the corporate interests are determined to

control San Francisco and the State of California. If business and labor are united against railroad rule, that control could be prevented. But I know of no more cowardly set, in any city, than the business men. Otherwise they would stand with us, as we are ready to stand with them.

We of the labor world stand, first and last, for the law. We stand for lawful correction of evils. We are willing that the reform should come in any guise, and not necessarily as a labor party reform. We do not say, "Take from our ranks your officials," but we do say, "From among your own ranks take men who can be trusted, and you will have fulfilled all that we ask."

I do not stand for a machinist on the Supreme Bench, or a helper in a machine shop for mayor. I would really prefer to take men like those who now sit before me—stripped of business fear, partisan fear, local fear—men who could and would give us an honest and courageous administration.

I see you of Los Angeles making a progressive city. We of San Francisco say "Go on, become a great port. There is plenty of room for San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, as ports in this State. We should not be jealous of each other, but mutually helpful, as indeed I believe we are. You here are thinkers and workers, stripping yourselves of prejudice. You are the flower of California citizenship. And when I return to San Francisco I shall refer to you as an object lesson, whom we must follow.

San Francisco's worst enemies are not those who are generally considered such. You remember how, some months ago, an assassin's bullet struck and nearly killed Heney. Well, the incendiary talk at that time, the murderous talk, the murderous wish that Heney might die,—was not uttered by McArthur or myself, but by the rich business men of the city. There was your genuine class feeling, openly expressed.

But there were, and are some noble exceptions. While the Calhoun interests were circulating falsehoods in family and office and buying eight of the jurors who cleared Calhoun, certain men of wealth were testifying that they were not governed by class feeling. I am not an apologist for Phelan or Spreckels, but I take off my hat to them for their public spirit. In order to make good the prosecution they and a few others contributed money, and San Francisco itself is paying very little for the prosecution of Calhoun.

If in the midst of fire and earthquake, in the depths of her woe, San Francisco was sold by a union labor administration to her worst enemies,

—can you blame me for supporting men who gave San Francisco, under the most adverse circumstances, the best administration a city ever had? Who gave their time, health and wealth, to save a city corrupted by Herrin and sold by Schmitz?

Out of that wreck the city is now rich. Skyscrapers are going up even south of the slot. If business were paralyzed by the prosecution of Calhoun—as Calhoun's men are trying to make everybody believe—do you think millions would be invested in San Francisco as they are at present? That cry—that the prosecution is paralyzing business—is but the cry of the rich, the criminal rich.

We are building up a great city. There are 50,000 more people in the city than before the fire. Good government does it. If the present government hurt business, we couldn't grow as we do. If good government hurt business, how could you, Los Angeles, invite people to your own fortunate city?

It calls not only for moral courage, but for plain physical courage to stump for good government in San Francisco—as I know from the brick that took away a side of my face on one occasion. All the bad elements will be at the polls in full force at the next election. Calhoun's men will see to that. And the trouble is, that you can't tell the vote of a mac from mine, when drawn from the ballot box.

But we have no intention of being bulldozed this time. We know, now, who our worst enemy is, and we consequently know a little better how to fight.

No matter what you may hear, be sure that the machine wants McCarthy. They don't care a damn for Leland or Crocker—they are spineless.

McCarthy; and then a repetition of the curse we have already so long lived under. But we earnestly hope that when the ticket shall have been presented, good government will prevail again.

We want the support of the clean press throughout the state to encourage upbuilding good government in San Francisco. Otherwise I should not have come 500 miles to speak to you. We want you all to help us—from San Diego northward. This is my message, as a labor union agitator.

Don't think that union labor is anarchistic. For twenty-seven years I have been an agitator and I know whereof I speak. My business is the settlement of strikes—working for harmony of capital and labor—and I can say, there will never be another strike in the iron trade of San Francisco.

The labor of San Francisco is not to be bulldozed, but we are not insurrectionists. The man who pushes a plane is amenable to reason—believe

"BEAUTY AND RECREATION"

Rev. Dana W. Bartlett Speaks Before the Federated Improvement Association.

...and you will add a new force to your war on corruption, you will assist better in the mission we have undertaken spreading the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

In adjourning the Chib the chairman, Judge Works, said:

"This Chib is not a class organization. It is open to the wage earner just the same as to the professional or business man.

"One of the best signs of the times is that wage earners are arraying themselves on the side of good government, and the business and professional men will make a great mistake if they do not meet them half way."

* * *

SCHOOL GARDENS

DOING GOOD WORK

Various Cities Are Teaching Boys and Girls How to Be Useful

One of the most beneficent branches of the American Civic Association work is that for the establishment of school gardens. School gardens in New York, Philadelphia and Washington have produced excellent results, and from many other quarters inquiries have been received by Miss Mary Marshall Butler, chairman of the association's school garden department, as to the manner of beginning and continuing this work.

In a report concerning the work, Miss Butler said:

"One of the greatest needs in the school garden movement at the present time is for trained teachers. Instruction to this end is carried on to some extent in normal schools and agricultural colleges. Under the auspices of the International Children's School Farm League, the New York University offered a summer school course in school gardening. Henry G. Parsons conducted the class which, last year, consisted of twelve pupils.

"The League has appealed to the public for \$10,000 to arouse a general interest in children's gardens, to assist in establishing gardens in connection with schools until boards of education are convinced of their value, to establish special gardens for children who are mentally or physically weak or deficient and to maintain a bureau of information.

"A Garden School Association has been formed among school principals and teachers of New York and suggestions have been made to form a national organization. Philadelphia and Washington schools are maintained under their educational departments. The Fairview garden school, of Yonkers, has received such favorable recognition, not only from the local school authorities, but from visitors interested in this work, that arrangements have been made to purchase the property used for the school garden and hold it for the purpose."

The regular monthly meeting of the Federated Improvement Association of Los Angeles was held Saturday evening last in Caledonia Hall, and after routine business had been disposed of President A. A. Bayley introduced to the members present, Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, who had been asked to address the association. Mr. Bartlett took for his subject: "Beauty and Recreation," important factors in the making of the Better City, and his speech gave some new ideas on the solving of the problems of beautifying our city and coping with the difficulties which will be liable to confront us from time to time as Los Angeles increases in size and population. The speaker predicted that by 1920 we would have a million people in this city, and emphasized the necessity for concerted action in our city plan. "Individualism is strongly developed," said he, "but we must have a union of work. We need more than anything else in the carrying forward of this great work, communism." Mr. Bartlett traced the movement for the beautifying of cities from the time that George Washington called L'Enfant to his aid in the improvement of the Nation's Capital, and gave some description of the original plans as they now lie in the Congressional Library. The next incentive to effort in this direction was the building of the World's Fair, and the "Great White City," gave the inspiration which resulted in a new profession, that of municipal architecture. Then Mr. Bartlett spoke of the beauties of the present Washington, and of the fact that in respect to civic development Cleveland has advanced farther than any other city in the United States. "Cleveland is a city of ideals, anyway," said he. The speaker here referred to the plans that Burnham had prepared to beautify San Francisco before the earthquake, and though that calamity had spoiled his great work he came back with fresh ideas for the new city that was to rise out of its ashes. The authorities did not accept the plan in its entirety but a great many of the suggested improvements have been carried out. The next step in the beautifying of our city was the making of parks and laying out beautiful squares. Every city is endeavoring to some extent to improve conditions in that regard but we do not go far enough. We should have parks large enough to give the common people a chance to enjoy nature to its fullest extent. "Don't make our parks mere rose gardens; plan them so that the poorer classes will enjoy the freedom that a trip to the country would give." The new Turkish Government has shown its progressive spirit by calling in a specialist to aid it in beautifying Constantinople.

Paris has spent one hundred million dollars on civic improvements

and there are many of the cities of the Old World from which we can take pattern in this respect.

In planning our Greater Los Angeles, we must remember the great influx of immigration that will come to our shores when the Panama Canal is completed; steamers will establish a direct service from Europe and the government has under consideration the establishment of an Ellis Island on the Pacific Coast, and here we have another big problem to handle. We will never have a congested city like those of San Francisco or New York, but the foreigners who come to our coast must be provided for, and it behooves us to commence now to plan our greater city so as to accommodate the increased population which in a few years will be a problem to deal with.

Then there is the serious question of what to do with the many steam and electric lines which run into our city. As it is the congestion of the interurban lines is a serious matter, and with the proposed extension of the Pacific Electric to Riverside and San Bernardino, as well as to other towns, and the spreading of the other electric lines, the problem is one that must be settled. "I suggest," said Mr. Bartlett, "that a tunnel be built under the bed of the Los Angeles river large enough to accommodate the steam and electric lines which run into the city. Some may object that this plan would be too difficult and expensive a way, but when we consider that the New York rivers have seventeen tubes under their beds, it will be seen that the question is not so impossible after all. I would also have an automobile speedway in this tunnel to allow of machines coming in from the country a right of way that will enable drivers to get to the center of the city in a short time."

Recreation centers will be important factors of our better city. Chicago has spent forty millions of dollars in this way, and we must have places that will teach our people the value of play. Have these centers filled with club rooms, gymnasiums, etc. Let them belong to the people and the money that we appropriate for a purpose such as this will be wisely expended and bring compound interest in a better class of working people, and a high type of citizenship.

And while our great harbor is in the making, don't let us forget the possibilities of beautifying the water front. Such a lot could be done in this way; the new warehouses built in Mission style and the old ones improved in appearance would add greatly to the making of a desirable seaport city.

Mr. Bartlett showed some photographs of manufacturing plants that had been built with an eye to the beautiful, demonstrating the advances that have been accomplished in this

direction and the keener interest people are taking in rectifying that which offends the eye.

The speaker urged the adoption of Charles Mulford Robinson's plan for a greater Los Angeles, which is soon to be issued, but thought that a great deal could be done in the way of civic improvement before the plan was a realization.

The railways enter our city through the back yards and the ugliest parts of the city and when first impressions count for so much, why should not the tourist enter Los Angeles through a rose garden?

What are we going to do about the new City Hall? Should not the people have some voice as to its location? He thought we should follow Mr. Robinson's plan in this respect.

The preservation of trees we have requires our thoughts and we should give more attention to planting of new ones.

Some of Mr. Bartlett's axioms were:

"Ugliness has nowhere an excuse for being."

"Beauty pays."

"No person has the right to inflict ugliness on his neighbor."

"The beautiful city attracts people to it."

"Beauty reacts on our lives and makes living the sweeter."

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Bartlett for his very interesting and timely speech and he was elected an honorary member of the association.

Following are the Committees of the Federated Improvement Association with the newly appointed Chairman of each, and district represented:

Improving the Los Angeles River—Joseph Mesmer, East Side.

Membership and Grievances—W. J. Bryant, Ninth Ward.

Legislation and Resolutions—Frank S. Adams, Garvanza.

Public Utilities—John M. Glass, South Main street.

Public Buildings and Grounds—John T. Pope, Garvanza.

Fire Protection and Police—N. L. Blabon, Sixth Ward Central.

Sanitation—C. T. Paul, Brooklyn Heights.

Residence Districts—T. J. Kalley, Highland Park Protective League.

Playgrounds—Mrs. F. T. Shipman, Cottage Home Tract.

Publicity and Entertainment—Garner Curran, College Tract.

Finance, Hall and Printing—Horace W. Karr, Honorary Member.

Parks and Trees—Samuel Young, University.

Boulevards, Streets and Sidewalks—C. H. Clayton, Brooklyn Heights.

Schools and Libraries—W. H. O'Connell, Moneta avenue.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Third; request from estate of T. D. Stimson for permission to lay temporary steam pipe underneath surface, ref. to City Attorney for opinion as to power of Board to grant request.

Fifth; Diamond Laundry Company requested extension of sixty to ninety days in which to put in wall they have been notified to construct; ref. by Bd. Pub. Wks. to Chief Insp. of Bldgs; request denied.

Sixth; communication from E. T. Howe calling attention of Bd. Pub. Wks. to work of paving West Sixth street and Orange street, and stating that same is being prosecuted in dilatory manner, also made suggestions relating to length of street to be open at any one time; ref. to City Eng. for investigation.

Eleventh; bids for improving street rejected, and new bids called.

Thirty-second and Key West; communication transmitted by Mayor from Jas. S. France, et al., regarding dangerous condition of sewer; ref. by Bd. Pub. Wks. to City Eng. for necessary attention.

Avenue 37; ord. passed, ordering sewer constructed.

Forty-second bet. Kansas and Normandie avenues; ord. of intention to establish grade; adopted.

Avenue 48 from Pasadena avenue to Rt. Way of S. P., L. A. & S. L. Ry.; ord. passed ordering vacating and abandoning of this portion of thoroughfare.

Fifty-fifth; Long Beach avenue to Alba street; assessment issued (Bond) to amount of \$3285.97.

Adams; from Vermont to Hoover, communication from George Williamson to Bd. Pub. Wks. complaining of quality of stone being laid; ref. to City Engineer.

Adams from Vermont ave. to west city boundary; ord. passed to pave.

Alley bounded by Amey, Griffiths, and Urmston tracts; petition from Will Salter, et al., asking for vacation of alley; Bd. Pub. Wks. adopted City Eng. report and recommended that petition be granted.

Bellevue avenue from Benton Way to Coronado street; ord. passed to improve street.

Bishops Road and Savoy St.; assessments issued to amount of \$446.13.

Bonnie Brae from Sunset Blvd. to Montrose street; ord. passed to improve said section of street.

Carillo bet. Helen street and Bellevue avenue; ord. of intention to establish grade; adopted.

Castelar from Ord street to Sunset Blvd.; ord. passed ordering street to be widened.

Commercial; petition from Marco H. Hellman et al., for spur track crossing Ducummon street and La-

bory Lane; City Council sent pet. to Bd. Pub. Wks., who ret'd. same, calling attention to undesirable features in location; center line of proposed spur would pass too close to curb, and would interfere with traffic and drainage. Bd. recomm. that Ry. Co. should so locate spur that same will not extend north of present tracks on Commercial street.

Echo Park Avenue; from Sunset Blvd. to Donaldson street; petition from Elysian Heights Improvement Assn. asking for repair work to be done, ref. to ward foreman for attention.

Elsworth; ord. passed to improve street.

Gordon; bet. Avenue 43 and Avenue 47, street oiling done by M. Sheldon reported as having been done without inspection or permit from Eng. office, report from Oil Inspector recommending that work be not accepted by Bd. Pub. Wks., ref. to City Engineer.

Hoover; bet. Fiftieth and 49 Place, petition from Myron T. Holcomb requesting permission to construct cement curb and walk on east side; City Eng. recommended that request be denied, which was adopted by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Hoover, at intersection of Del Mar; Sunset Hills Improvement Assn. called attention to tree stumps standing in road, ref. to Insp. Pub. Wks.

Hope; from Pico to Washington; City Eng. instructed to change specifications for proposed improvement from oil macadam to asphalt, and to notify signers of petition for oil macadam of order of Bd. Pub. Wks.

Imogen avenue; ord. passed to improve street.

Marengo; south side from Cornwall to P. E. tracks; City Eng. instructed to prepare ord. for cement walk and steps.

Maltman Avenue; Bd. Pub. Wks. requested Water Dept. to at once restore street to the good condition it was in before new water main was laid.

Mott from 4th to 6th; ord. passed to improve said section of street.

Pacific Avenue; petition from R. T. Drew and Mrs. S. A. Whitice asking that portion of street be not abandoned; City Eng. recommended that old lines of street be not changed, and Bd. Pub. Wks. adopted report.

Palmetto from Alameda to Carolina street and on south side from Alameda to angle point 1038.24 feet east of S. E. cor. of Alameda; ord. adopted to estab. grade.

Pasadena Avenue; ord. passed ordering sewer constructed.

Pasadena Avenue; report of City Engineer that street bet. Ave. 61 and Marmon Way is not of uniform width and recommendation that Bd. Pub. Wks. instruct City Attorney to commence condemnation proceedings

to secure enough property to make roadway uniform width of 100 feet; report adopted and City Attorney requested to take action suggested by City Eng.

Rivera; petition from A. S. Bailey stating that culvert carrying water across First street was filled up, ref. to City Council, matter ref. to ward foreman.

Santa Barbara Avenue; City Atty. requested to prepare ordinance for opening of street from Figueroa to Moneta avenue.

Savoy and Bishops Road; assessments issued to amount of \$446.13.

Savannah from Brooklyn avenue to First street; petition from M. J. Murray, et al., to improve street by arranging for outlet for water impounded bet. Brooklyn avenue and New Jersey street; City Eng. recommended that temporary work be done, Bd. Pub. Wks. adopted report and directed street dept. to have work performed.

Savannah; petition from M. J. Murray asking for improvement from Brooklyn avenue to First street, ref'd. to W. M. Humphreys, Ins. of Pub. Wks. with instructions to have work done.

Sunset Blvd.; from Sanborn street to city limits, Water Dept. requested by Bd. Pub. Wks. to construct water main before paving is laid, if there is any intention of constructing main within next two years.

Trinity; bet. 16th and Washington, complaint from David Cordon of condition of sidewalk, ref. to Insp. Bd. Pub. Wks.

Westlake District; claims from Mrs. Christine Olsen, Adolph Rothman and William E. Stevens for damages caused by overflow of water from Arroyo de la Brea, petitions ref. to Insp. Pub. Wks. and ret'd. to Council with recommendation that claims be not allowed.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; report of W. B. Mathews chief counsel relative to renewal of lease covering rooms 1130, 1131 and 1132 Central Bldg., report adopted and resolution passed authorizing notice of election to renew said lease.

Aqueduct; report of advisory committee adopted creating position in accordance with recommendation, section of report relating to agreement with Salome de Raggio, adopted, rec. for construction and repair work No. 223 approved, and bureau authorized to enter upon work.

Dead Animal Fund; finance committee recommended that claims of C. T. Hansen be denied, Bd. Pub. Wks. instructed Insp. Bd. Pub. Wks. to cancel said demands.

Fire limits; ord. passed excepting territory within fire limits from residence district.

Garbage Ordinance; City Atty. re-

quested by Bd. Pub. Wks. to prepare ordinance regulating collection, removal and disposal of garbage.

Hazard Playground; bids rec'd. by Bd. for construction of locker and store rooms, ref. to Playground Co. with request to advise Bd. whether it is desired to award contract to lowest responsible bidder, W. L. Truitt, whose bid was reported irregular.

Hauling Gravel; City Auditor ret'd. two demands drawn in favor of J. T. Leftwich, amounting to \$600.00, which he refused to approve, as bids had not been called for; ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. for report.

Hay; motion the President of Council appoint committee to confer with aqueduct commission, in regard raising hay on lands of city along aqueduct; motion lost.

Hay; in matter of bids, motion adopted that supply committee endeavor to obtain by private purchase more advantageous prices than those submitted.

Inspector of Concrete and other materials; Bd. Pub. Wks. requested City Atty. to prepare ordinance creating such position.

Lands to be acquired by the city in connection with Los Angeles aqueduct; resolutions adopted by Bd. Pub. Wks. authorizing notices to be given in name of city to all parties claiming adverse interest in the lands for the purchase of which the city has hereto filed its maps.

Main sewer; bids for construction of So. L. A. main sewer asked, to close Aug. 16.

New City Hall; communication from Richards-Neustadt Construction Co. offering to furnish data in connection with building, ref. to Building Com., City Council.

Old cemetery of L. A. County Pioneers; pet. to construct fence granted by City Council and ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Oil for street sprinkling; bids advertised for supplying 7000 bbls. to be rec'd. Aug. 20.

Oil Inspector's report relative to fact that Jno. R. Ott had furnished city with 19,139 bbls. of oil in excess of amount called for in contract; ref. to Insp. Pub. Wks.

Police Dept. Fund; demands against dept. for \$25.00 and \$380.00 respectively drawn in favor of Peter Keenan, ret'd. to City Council by City Auditor who refused to approve as first amount was claimed excessive, and re second demand, bids were not properly obtained for work; motion passed that report be deferred.

Park Superintendents; motion was adopted to transfer \$150.00 from General Expense Fund to Park Dept. Fund, to defray expenses of Park Superintendents to convention at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

Street Dept. Fund; demand against

Report on the report of W. W. Dow for \$397.00, ref. to City Council by City Auditor who refused to approve as no bids were solicited, ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Street Lights; report of City Electrician relative to changes in location and additions to present street lights, report adopted.

Street Notices; specifications for printing as presented by City Eng. adopted by Board and bids asked, to close Aug. 13.

State labor law violation; communication from J. W. Michaels, Bus. Agt. District Council of Carpenters of L. A. claiming that Carl Leonardt is violating state law in working employees more than 8 hrs. per day on bridge over L. A. River; ref. to City Atty. for opinion.

Water Hose Contract awarded to Harper and Reynolds Co. for 4000 feet of $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1-inch water hose, at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and 25¢, respectively.

Wagon scale; to be installed on Hunter Street, by Farmers Warehouse Co., who deposited bond in sum of \$500.

Water Connections for lots abutting upon street which have been improved by contract but not in accordance with city specifications; report from City Atty. referred to Insp. Pub. Wks.

Building Permits; from Aug. 2 to Aug. 6, inclusive, 168 building permits were issued, amounting to \$244,155, classed as follows: Class C, brick, 4 one-story; 3 three-story; total, \$35,128. Class D, frame, 72 one-story; total, \$76,950; one and a half story, 5; total, \$14,150; two-story, 10; total, \$48,043. Public buildings (city), 4, total, \$55,871. Sheds, 11, total, \$979. Brick alterations, 6; total, \$2,510. Frame alterations, 51; total, \$10,460. Demolitions, 2; total, \$64.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

L. E. Behymer, impresario of Los Angeles, will speak on "Music in the city's life; what other municipalities are doing and what Los Angeles should do for music," at the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club today, at Hotel Westminster.

Robert W. Chambers' annual fall novel will bear this year the title of "The Danger Mark."

David Graham Phillips' next novel, to be published this fall, will be called "The Hungry Heart."

When J. K. Barrie, author of Peter Pan, was offered the honor of a British knighthood all that he had to say was, "I don't go in for that sort of thing." And then the honor was conferred on Pinero, another playwright.

A new edition of "David Harum" has recently been published, bringing the sales of this book, since 1898, up to more than 1,100,000 copies.

James Lane Allen's new book is "The Bride of the Mistletoe." Its scene is Kentucky.

REFORM HAS HELPED SCRANTON

Municipal League Mayor Has an Aggressive Agency for Better Government.

Scranton, the center of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and one of the most progressive cities in the East, has just had a three-year demonstration of the practicability of reform in municipal government. This was the administration of Mayor J. Benjamin Dimmick, a member for many years of the National Municipal League, who was elected upon the reform issue.

Mayor Dimmick's administration not only has been one of the most successful but, likewise, one of the most progressive. In his last message to Scranton councils, Mayor Dimmick set forth the results sought in this manner:

"For three years it has been the aim and purpose of the mayor, loyally supported by those associated with him, to accomplish these results:

"To increase the efficiency of every department and of every bureau through the installation of the merit system, of a more rigid scrutiny of all purchasing departments and of such other sound and economic methods as obtain in the world of business. "To develop the activities of every department and hence of every bureau, so that such activities may be responsive to the needs of a growing community.

"To develop the city upon lines that are not only utilitarian but humanitarian."

"To awaken and develop as far as possible the sentiment not only of civic pride but also of civic responsibility."

"To what extent these aims and purposes have been attained is for the community to judge, but I believe I am justified in saying that a perusal of statistics precludes any other conclusion than that the results of the last three years could not have been reached had they not been based upon sound business principles and methods."

During the Dimmick administration, a new garbage disposal system was constructed at a cost of \$100,000, and \$935,000 in bridge-building, sewer-construction and street paving was done. Mayor Dimmick also increased the police and fire-fighting forces. He succeeded, too, in getting a \$10,000 contribution from the street railway corporation and conducted negotiations with other public service corporations to the same end, but the hard times interfered with this.

Out of the Mouths of Babies

Officious Offspring—Pa, may I ask just one more question?

Patient Pater—Yes, my son. Just one more.

Officious Offspring—Well, then, pa, how is it that the night falls, but it's the day that breaks?—Modern Society.

THE JESTER'S BELLS

The Court—Six years' hard labor. You'll get a chance to learn a trade, my man.

Burglar—Couldn't I be permitted to learn it—er—by correspondence?—Tit Bits.

Mr. Popp—Hurray! for once in my life I know where my cuff links are.

Mrs. Popp—Where are they now?

Mr. Popp—The baby's swallowed 'em.—Cleveland Leader.

"Yes," he said sadly, and there was a tear in his eye. "Yes, my business has driven me to the wall." And he went on posting his bills.

The enraged financial magnate was charging madly through the office of the 10 cent monthly magazine, "What is he doing?" asked the amazed bystanders; "running amuck?" "I think not," said one of the frightened stenographers, preparing to flee. "He's running a muckraker."—Chicago Tribune.

The Young Doctor—Just think; six of my patients recovered this week.

The Old Doctor—It's your own fault, my boy. You spend too much time at the club.—Life.

"Sure, it's Mike, the boy, that's the lucky man." "How was he lucky?"

"Why, mum, he got insured for five thousand dollars, and the very next day he fell off the ladder, paintin', and broke his neck."—Baltimore American.

"It is only right that I should tell you," she said, "that father has lost all."

"Not all!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, all," she asserted.

"No," he said firmly, "not all. You are still left to him. I could not be so cruel as to add to his misfortune. Tell him—tell him from me that my generosity impels me to leave him what little lies in my power."—Tit Bits.

"Bridget, how does it happen that I saw you giving that wretched policeman a piece of mince pie in the kitchen last night?"

"Cause I forgot to fill up the key-hole, mum."—Answers.

Barber—Much obliged, sir. I don't as a rule get my tips before I start—I—

Customer (sternly)—That ain't no tip, young man. That's hush money.—Bohemian.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is an egotist?"

"An egotist, my son, is a burnt match, that thinks it was the whole fireworks."—Washington Star.

He had never been to sea before.

"Can you keep anything on your stomach?" the ship doctor asked.

"No, sir," he returned feebly, "nothing but my hand."

"And what's this painting supposed to represent?"

"Sunset on Lake Erie."

"But it doesn't look in the least like a sunset, and I can't see any lake."

"Sir, I thank you for your appreciation. I am an artist, not a photographer."—Cleveland Leader.

The British Home Secretary, D. Lloyd George, is a versatile and quick-witted Welshman. At a political meeting the other day he was talking about the future of Home Rule. "We'll have it in Ireland," he said, "and in Scotland, and in Wales." "Yes, and in hell," shouted out a drunken opponent. Like a flash George turned to the interrupter, "I'm always glad," he remarked, "to see a man stand up for his own country."

Pat: An' phwat the devil is a chafin' dish? Mike: Whist! Ut's a fryin'-pan that's got into society.—Boston Transcript.

Hotel-Keeper—Has the American gentleman made any remarks about his bill yet?

Waiter—Not yet. He is looking for some in his dictionary.—Pele Mele.

Professor—Name two of America's most prominent writers.

Freshman—Pro Bono Publico and Constant Reader. Lippincott's.—

In a Dilemma

"A necklace of diamonds has been stolen from me!" said Mrs. Cumrox.

"Aren't you going to notify the police?"

"I don't know what to do. It does seem rather classy to be robbed of jewelry, but yet I hate to have people think that I'd ever miss a little thing like a necklace."—Washington Star.

HARVARD SCHOOL (Military) OPENS SEPT. 21

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HEAD TO FOOT
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THE PICKED WOMAN

While Illinois doesn't know whether she is going to receive women into the franchise fold at any time in the next decade or so and only a very few women care two straws about the thing anyhow, Chicago has gone off all by herself and handed out just about the best she has to offer, next to the mayoralty, to a woman. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, one of the best known women teachers in the country, has been elected superintendent of the Chicago public schools.

As an experiment in placing great responsibility in the hands of a woman this is possibly the most remarkable yet made and it comes, truth to say, as rather a surprise to the average citizen. We may all believe, with Charles Read, that the picked woman is the superior of the average man: that challenge met with no takers even at that period of the dark ages—the early 70's—when it was first issued; but in these days nobody is running any risks. Although Mrs. Young's name has been mentioned as a candidate time and again since the resignation of Mr. Cooley, it is doubtful if any one of the general public not personally interested in her victory even conceived that there was any real "danger" of her receiving the appointment when the large number and range of possible successors to Mr. Cooley were considered.

It took some months for the Board to narrow the choice of candidates to local talent. The field of eligibles was then reduced to six: one University of Chicago professor, one high school principal, two grammar school principals, the supervisor of vacation schools and Mrs. Young, principal of the Chicago Normal School. Finally the Board went into committee of the whole and summoned the six candidates into its presence one at a time in alphabetical order. One after another five men came before the Board and in answer to questions told how the Chicago public schools ought to be run. Y was a late comer in the alphabet and so it happened that the clever little woman with the wonderful personality was the last to be summoned. For half an hour these practical men listened to a practical woman while she unfolded practical ideas of school management so convincingly that it did not take long for the unanimous verdict to be passed in her favor.

Mrs. Young took her first class in the Chicago schools in 1862. From that time until the present, except for a short interval when she was associated with John Dewey of the Chicago University in its Department of Education, she has served the city with an intensity of enthusiasm and loyalty to the one ideal that is admittedly rare in one of her sex. In fact one loses sight of sex with such a mind as Mrs. Young's, cool, clear, capable of dealing with things in the abstract to the exclusion of the personal. And yet she is not unfeminine.

Indeed, the local press made much of a peculiar little custom of hers in the management of her classes while connected with the University eight or ten years ago. Tuesday afternoons her students met in her parlors instead of in the college halls and she served coffee while the "recitation" was in progress. President Harper himself approved of this unusual woman who, to him, marked the exception that proved the rule: he "didn't wish women on the faculty," but Mrs. Young was "different."

Mrs. Young was born in Buffalo 64 years ago, coming with her family to Chicago in time to be graduated from the old Central High School, so many years a West Side landmark. She was married to William Young in 1868, a man of frail physique who died in California many years ago. She is remembered by her host of friends in and out of school as a slender, black-robed widow, little, but O! such a power always, wherever her magnetic presence projected itself. Her administration is likely to be one of vigor and originality if she is allowed to work unhampered. That it will be regarded with peculiar interest by educators generally and by those who are watching the achievements of women in administrative capacities, goes without saying.

MRS. S. W. H.

Chicago, August 1, 1909.

WASHINGTON TO IMPROVE RIVERFRONT

Congress Is Asked to Approve Plans for Building Parks and Driveway

In line with the general movement "for a more beautiful America," as advocated by the American Civic Association, plans are pending in Congress for a thorough improvement of the river front of the nation's capital. These provide for a park system along the picturesque Potomac and the beautification of both sides that will be a credit not only to Washington, but to the nation.

In the opinion of Engineer Commissioner, Major W. V. Judson, U. S. A., Washington's river front "would be a disgrace to a small town" and, remarking recently upon the present condition of the Potomac's banks, the commissioner added that "altogether, the spectacle upon the river is one which, to a person acquainted with the trim and often elegant quays of the capitals of Europe, cannot fail to arouse some measure of surprise."

By the terms of a recent decision of the Federal Supreme Court, the national government has entire control of the city's lands bordering upon the river. Establishment of Potomac Park was the beginning of improvement and if Congress shall approve of the latest plans, it will not be long

before the river front of Washington will be a source of pride.

Commissioner Judson's plans include the building of stone or concrete docks in place of the wooden structures and shanties that now mark the busiest part of town. It is proposed in time to have a splendid driveway and promenade, a scheme which, it is believed, will lead to the extension of the city to the other side of the Potomac. There is to be built a recreation pier where the fish wharves now are.

Potomac Park was established upon the flats, the elevation being made with the mud and clay dredged from the river when the channel was deepened. This park is only the beginning, and similar recreation places will be established along the river front not available for commercial purposes. Along the upper Potomac, too, it is proposed to make parks.

In the extensive river park system contemplated, provision will be made for the benefit of Georgetown and East Washington will have great driveways and promenades. Here, the shores of the eastern branch of the river are lowly flats.

No Hurry About It

An old Kansas citizen, who had been henpecked all his life, was about to die. His wife felt it her duty to offer him such consolation as she might, and said: "John, you are about to go, but I will follow you." "I suppose so, Manda," said the old man weakly, "but so far as I am concerned, you don't need to be in any blamed hurry about it."—Argonaut.

As It Happened

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Put up a bluff at raking hay.
But on the high road kept an eye
In case a judge came riding by.

And, sure enough, the judge did pass
At forty miles an hour, alas!
It gives to romance quite a jar,
The modern honk-honk touring car.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bobby—Please, pa, just one more.

Pa—All right. Well, what is it?

Bobby—Say, pa, who is going to bury the last man that dies?—Illustrated Bits.

How We Invite Fire Losses

American civilization has developed a number of highly specialized and costly institutions which, while they lead the world in equipment and efficiency, are things to be in reality rather ashamed than proud of, since they are merely the outgrowths of great lack of development along other lines. A striking example of this is seen in the fire-fighting organizations of the United States. These are admittedly by far the best in the world; but they have simply reached their high state of excellence in order to enable us to combat dangers arising from conditions in building construction which are the worst in the world.

The fire losses of the country for the past year were over \$200,000,000, or about \$2.50 per capita, while the additional cost of maintenance of fire departments and of excessive insurance premiums swells the figure to \$500,000,000. In the six leading European nations the fire losses are 33 cents per capita. This applied to the United States would reduce our fire losses to the comparatively small sum of \$26,000,000. The cause of this difference lies in the material of which we build our houses. This invites conflagrations, and it is solely our own fault that we are burning up and paying out needlessly every year one-half of the value of the buildings erected that year. Tinder boxes! Fire traps! Such are the structures that in the majority of cases Americans erect, although a few of our buildings may be considered models. In no country in the world, however, is substantial and fire-resistant building material so cheap as it is in the United States.

Foreign buildings, on the other hand, are put up with the intention that they shall stay. They are, as a rule, more substantially built in every particular, and the material used is far more fire-resistant. The entire water-supply of London at the disposal of her fire department would be barely sufficient to put out such fires as may occur in any of our good-sized towns.—From "New Tests for Building Construction," by Guy Eliott Mitchell, in the American Review of Reviews for August.

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Theatre

"The Warrens of Virginia"

There is good reason for the popularity of "The Warrens of Virginia," which has crowded the Belasco for the second week. The play is one of strong lights and shades, combining harsh moments, when the stern strategy of war is uppermost, with the delicate appeal of homely, lovable everyday scenes. It is splendid material for stock work, and the Belasco Company utilizes it with the discrimination and sureness of touch which characterizes that organization. There is a problem involved when the young lieutenant does his country's bidding against every instinct of his nature. Richard Bennett solves the problem,

"The Honor of the Family"

"The Honor of the Family," as presented at the Burbank this week, is a creditable performance, though lacking that 1824 atmosphere obtained in the Skinner production, by the most precise attention to scenic and sartorial detail. Not that the Burbank version is not historically accurate, but that the research and expense necessary to perfection is beyond the scope of a stock company. The story is that of two human wills in combat over the money and intelligence of an old man,—the one an unscrupulous woman aiming to gain the balance of power by enslaving the aged miser's senses, the other the old



SCENE FROM "THE CLIMAX,"
MASON OPERA HOUSE

for some of us, by the quiet meaning of his portrayal, making it plain that for conscience' sake he can take no other course than that which he follows under pressure of exquisite mental torture. The scenes between General Warren and his wife have the mellow tenderness of happy middle age. David M. Hartford and Miss Ida Lewis play them so well that they are as interesting as the tenser and more youthful love scenes in which Miss Helen Holmes proves her talents. It is generally hoped that the Belasco will retain this clever young woman as its leading lady. All the minor characterizations are satisfactorily done, there being not one disappointment in the rather large cast.

man's nephew, bent upon saving the honor of his family. It is not a pretty story, for the methods of both are conscienceless. The impassioned conflict of will against will and blow against blow ends, in the Balzac fashion, in the utter defeat of the designing housekeeper and the death of her lover-accomplice.

The artful, blustering, conceited, tremendous role of Colonel Phillipe Bridau is Mr. Desmond's last impersonation with the Burbank Company. His work is happily differentiated from the casual conventionality which we have grown to expect of him, evidencing his big possibilities. Yet he fails to convey the firm and faithful motive underlying his idiosyncrasies, the understanding of which won Otis

Skinner's audience over to instant sympathy with him. Instead, much undeserved sympathy goes to Flora, as portrayed too gently by Miss Hall, who is skillful in the part, but not skillful enough. Mr. Yerance gives a consistently repulsive picture of weak senility, accomplishing some remarkable effects. Miss Duffet should be mentioned for her delightful French atmosphere, which makes her truer to the playwright's intentions than perhaps any other character in the production. The remainder of the company does fair work, although seeming, almost without exception, American and modern.

Mason

Theatre goers of Los Angeles and neighboring cities will be gratified to learn that Joseph M. Weber's brilliant New York success, "The Climax," a three act comedy-drama by Edward Locke, will appear at the Mason Opera House for two weeks beginning next Monday evening. "The Climax" is said to be one of the really great plays of the century, and comes to Los Angeles highly endorsed by the New York critics, who were unanimously one in proclaiming it "greatest play of the season."

Los Angeles has been accorded the honor of getting the New York company, who finished their metropolitan engagement at Weber's Theatre last Saturday night, and arrived in this city last Thursday. The company consists of Ruby Bridges, Albert Latscha, Walter Wilson, and Edwin August.

The melody drama, as it has been termed, is founded upon a subject familiar to the inhabitants of even, the very smallest hamlets. It is told in the simplest language of the people that it is supposed to depict, and while that language is expressive and in many cases almost epigrammatical, it is the simple conversation of real people.

The situations are intense, although natural and unlabored. There is an unusual comedy relief, the two together forming what has been pronounced the best play in years.

There is a vein of incidental music by Joseph Carl Breill, running throughout the plot, and among the features is "The Song of the Soul."

Burbank

A. Byron Beasley, long recognized as one of the very best actors in stock on the coast, will make his debut as leading man of the Burbank company Sunday afternoon, returning to the stage which has been the scene of his endeavors for the past year, after a vacation of six weeks, but in a new capacity. The play for the week is "Jack Straw," offered locally a few weeks ago at the Mason Opera House by John Drew and his company. It never has been seen in stock and Mr. Beasley will be the second man in America to enact its name part. With him in the cast, in addition to all the favorites of the Burbank organization, will appear Miss Maude Beatty and Miss Lillian Hay-

ward, both well known to Los Angeles theatre-goers though neither has ever before appeared on the Burbank stage.

"Jack Straw" is written in the lightest comedy vein and is full of amusing situations and bright, epigrammatic dialogues. Its satire is aimed at the snobishness so prevalent in English society.

Mr. Beasley will be seen as "Jack Straw"; Miss Beatty as Mrs. Parker Jennings, Miss Blanche Hall as her pretty daughter, Willis Marks as her husband and Henry Stockbridge as her son. Others in the cast will include Harry Mestayer, H. S. Duffield, William Yerance, Frederick Gilbert, Lovell Alice Taylor, Margo Duffet and Lillian Hayward.

The comedy, in three acts, will run through the week with matinees Saturday and Sunday.

"Paid in Full"

So wide is the fame of Eugene Walter's "Paid in Full" that the announcement that the Wagenhals & Kemper Co. will present this play at the Mason at an early date will stir liveliest expectancy on the part of theatre patrons of every mind and taste. No play ever produced in this country has been more talked about and written about than "Paid in Full." It piled up the enormous run of an unbroken two years in New York, and throughout last season five companies were playing it all over the country.

Margaret Anglin will appear in a new play next season, "La Rencontre," a play by Pierre Berion, first produced at the Comedie Francaise on June 21.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's granddaughter, Hilda Stowe, is an actress. She will appear next season with William Faversham in "Herod."

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"SOUL"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ

Sunday services 11 a. m. Symphony Hall, 232 S. Hill street. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly; subject: "Soul." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting in Blanchard Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Reading rooms, 510-511 H. W. Hellman Bldg., open daily except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



By LETA HORLOCKER

J. Henry Sharp, the painter of Indians, who was introduced to Los Angeles at a reception given by Mr. Lungren in his studio, and who afterwards gave a very creditable exhibition of his Indian paintings, makes his home most of the time on the center battlefield in the Crow agency, Montana. He possesses an Absarokee Hut, which is built of logs, and furnished in a most unique way; the various woods and skins found in the district have been adapted to the finishing and hangings lending themselves to very artistic treatment. Mr. Sharp and his wife are spending a few weeks in Denver where they have been joined by Mr. and Mrs. John Gyutzen Borghurn of New York.

Jean Manheim will be the guest of Mr. John W. Mitchell for a week's sketching trip around the beaches of Southern California. Mr. Manheim's host is anxious to demonstrate the possibilities for reproduction on canvases of the scenes connected with the sea shore.

Mr. Hernando Villa has gone to Salt Lake City to execute an order which will keep him there several weeks. He writes very enthusiastically of the desert scenery.

Mrs. Frank Jones of Denver, a former student of Mr. Jean Manheim, has arrived in Los Angeles to spend a few weeks, and will study while here. Mrs. Jones will sketch in the vicinity of Los Angeles, bringing in her sketches and compositions for criticism, from Mr. Manheim, who says that she has unusual ability and sincere appreciation for the artistic.

"For All The People"

Here are the concluding words of Gov. Hughes in a public address at Utica, N. Y., Saturday, July 3, when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor formally turned over to the city Roscoe Conkling park and Thomas R. Proctor park. The grand-daughter of Senator Conkling unveiled the boulder, on which is a bronze tablet inscribed: "Roscoe Conkling park, given to the city of Utica for the use and benefit of all the people. July 4, 1909. Thomas R. Proctor." The governor said:

I wish these words, "For the use and benefit of all the people," could be written over the door of every office in Albany. I spoke a moment ago of the delight with which we view that which is set apart for a common purpose and which represents our community of interest. Our trouble is that a great deal intended for the common purpose and for the public benefit is only partially recog-

Mr. Richard Kruger, accompanied by Professor George Wharton James has left for the Grand Canyon of Arizona, on a six weeks' sketching trip. Mr. Kruger intends painting about a dozen small canvases 16x24, and will gather material for a large picture of the Canyon to be finished on his return. He will probably hold a special exhibition of these pictures in the early fall.

Mr. Franz Bischoff is again at home in his studio in South Pasadena.

Mr. J. Dunbar Houghton, miniature painter, has opened a studio in the Majestic Theatre Building.

The Palette and Brush is opening a new department under the title of "The Students' Guild," which is planned especially for the students and home workers, giving suggestions, designs and directions for making small articles readily saleable, which will, without too much effort, bring them something toward living expenses and pin money, while studying or working at their art in school or at home. This magazine is being very much appreciated in offering designs and suggestions for the handicrafts worker. It keeps one in touch with the work being done all over the country.

"The fine arts are duly recognized in American cities; but the commercial class, as has always been its wont places them in a category, between millinery and theology." — Robert Herrick.

nized as such, and I would that over executive chamber, legislative hall, public department and city hall, and every part of our municipal and state government, could be written the words, "For the use and benefit of all the people." I should like to see every public servant when he takes the oath of office wear it upon his heart. It might in some cases be a satire. It would be helpful always to have it closely brought to the attention of every public officer. Here on crowning height surmounting all this beautiful scene, are these words of deepest significance, but they are not intended for a boulder upon a prominent place remote from our daily activities. Let us write them in every thought and in every undertaking, private or public, remembering that, indeed, even private endeavor is only a phase of the common activity and that he alone is successful over whose whole life work may be written the words, "For the use and benefit of all the people."

The Rights and Wrongs of Childhood

In its desire to be thorough, the state will refuse to accept orphan asylums as inevitable homes for ever-increasing multitudes of children. Orphanhood will not long be tolerated as an incident of industrialism. The state must do everything that lies within its power in order to protect children, not by placing them in orphan asylums, but in sheltering them from asylums by stopping the needless slaughter of fathers in shop and factory and mine. Let our societies for the prevention of cruelty to children deal not only with the occasional cruelty of a father to his child, but with that nation-wide cruelty which robs the child of its father! Before the care of the orphaned child must come such care on the part of the state as shall safeguard the life and health of the men, "who are carrying us on their backs." It is proposed to feed breakfastless children in our schools. What of the breakfastless—too big or too little to go to school?—Stephen S. Wise, Ph. D., in the Pacific Monthly for August.

Caruso has made his reappearance on the concert stage at Ostend, and his voice is pronounced as beautiful as before the recent throat trouble.

It is reported from Paris that Mme. Mariska Aldrich, wife of Ex-Congressman Frank Aldrich of Illinois, has been engaged to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on a two years' contract.

Henry W. Savage's next important musical production will be Edmund Eysler's "The Love Cure," the Viennese operetta adapted by Oliver Herford, which opens Aug. 16 in Rochester and plays Syracuse and Schenectady, going to the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, Aug. 30.

Miss Jane Hoffman, a California singer at present in Paris, has been engaged by Henry Russell for the Boston Opera House.

Mr. Peet, a very diffident man, was unable to prevent himself being introduced one evening to a fascinating young lady, who, misunderstanding his name, constantly addressed him as Mr. Peters, much to the gentleman's distress. Finally summoning up the courage, he earnestly remonstrated: "Oh, don't call me Peters. Call me Peet!"

"Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she withdrew behind her fan.—Catholic News.

Had His Own

Passenger Agent—Here are some postcard views along our line of railroad. Would you like them?

Patron—No, thank you. I rode over the line one day last week and have views of my own on it.—Chicago News.

Quite a Scheme

"You send me violets every morning," said the beautiful girl.

"I do," responded the ardent lover, "no matter what the cost."

"Quite so. Now why not send up a bunch of asparagus tomorrow instead. It would be just as expensive and would make a big hit with pa."—Kansas City Journal.

Patience: "Do you know the name of that piece?" Patrice: "Do you mean the one the woman was singing or the one the pianist was playing?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Bosse—"Well, Bridget, do you want to leave or stay?" The Cook—"Don't thry to boss me. Faith, I dunno. If yez want me to shtay, I'll lave, an' if yez want me to lave, I'll shtay!"—Cleveland Leader.

"People will praise my work after I am dead," said the playwright, gloomily. "Perhaps," answered the cold-blooded actor; "but isn't it a good deal of a sacrifice to make for a little praise?"—Washington Star.

No One Questions It


An automobile party was touring through the mountainous district of Western Pennsylvania, and had made a stop in one of the small towns to make some repairs to the machine. While they waited the attention of one of the party was called to an intelligent looking lad of about fourteen, who seemed to be very much interested in the work, and of whom the following question was asked:

"Say, son, what do you live on out here?"

"Nuthin'," replied the somewhat surprised youth. "Dad's a preacher."—Judge.

"Yes, I married for sympathy, don't you know; it's what a bachelor rarely gets."

"Well, you have mine, old chap."—London Opinion.



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"I. Amico Fritz," Mascagni's second opera, was given a first presentation in this city by the International Grand Opera Company. Wednesday night. The opera, while lacking the melodic qualities which characterize "Cavalleria Rusticana," is nevertheless a fine work and is particularly strong in point of orchestration. The solos have not the pure melody that one would expect to find from this composer's pen, but some of the concerted numbers show superb values in the score.

Mme. Bertossi as Suzel and M. Colombini as Fritz had the bulk of the work, and they acquitted themselves remarkably well. Their rendition of the "Cherry duet" was one of the finest things they have done during the present engagement, and the "Violet Song," which Suzel sings in the first act, showed Mme. Bertossi's voice to great advantage. Colombini demonstrated again his power as an actor, and this combined with his fine stage presence and rarely beautiful voice, stamped him as one worthy to rank with some of the best artists in grand opera.

The duet in the last act when Fritz reveals his love for Suzel was nothing less than inspiring and called forth a storm of applause that would not be silenced until a repetition was given.

The orchestra gave a spirited rendering of the intermezzo between acts two and three, and M. Merolla conducted with an understanding and sympathy that left little to be desired. He broke his almost inflexible rule to allow the audience to hear it a second time.

Arcangeli again proved himself an artist in the character of David, and the Beppe of Mlle. Strauss was more than acceptable.

Thursday night "Camille" was given with Mme. Norelli in the title role. Friday night "Otello" at the Saturday matinee, "Fedora" is to be repeated, and tonight the company closes a very successful engagement with a composite bill, introducing a double cast of principals and the entire company. Act II of "Lucia," including the Sextette and Mad Scene; Act II of "Il Trovatore" (camp scene) and "Cavalleria Rusticana" is the programme billed.

Dr. Ludwig Wuellner, who will be heard in Los Angeles this coming season in an autobiographical sketch of his career, says:

"I cannot regard the 'lied' from a merely musical point of view; it means more to me than an aria, a purely vocal piece. A 'lied' must always seem like the expression of a profound, soulful, personal feeling (die Ausruefung einer tiefen seelischen Selbstgefuehrung). The hearer must get the impression that the person who sings this or that song at this special moment sings it not because he wants to so or wishes to

please others, but because he must, because he cannot do otherwise, but must express himself, must give vent to his feelings. That alone is to me true lyric art. Thus the motive (often also the content) of every song becomes associated with some actual occurrence in the singer's own life. In this way the 'lied' becomes an improvisation; it is, as it were, born anew each time it is sung. To reach that result, to create the song over again, each time from within—that is what I try to do. It is self-evident that in this procedure the total musical form must not be in the least neglected—for the form is here often the soul."

With regard to Miss Ethel Smyth's "The Wreckers," which was produced at His Majesty's Theatre, London, England, a musical critic in the Evening Standard, says: "Wagner is the keynote of both Miss Smyth's inspiration and expression. There is scarcely a bar that does not speak of his influence. But it is no confession of weakness on the part of the composer, rather merely a proof of the school in which she has found the most sympathetic outlet for her own powers. No one can deny Miss Smyth the possession of boundless resources. This was evident in every page of the scene of 'The Wreckers.' In fact, she errs on the side of extravagance, and many a good idea of which much might have been made is just touched and left. Cuts are badly needed. One gets as weary of some of her characters as of Wotan in 'The Ring.' The piece is in parts ill knit together, and the composer has lost sight of the exigencies of the drama in the fascination of the score."

Mr. Francis W. Gates, who assisted William Shakespeare in revising his book, "The Art of Singing," has received the following letter from the well known composer and teacher:

Mansfield Lodge,
15 Hamilton Terrace, N. W.

July 20, 1909.

My Dear Gates:

You will doubtless have expected news of my book . . . Before long, I hope to hear from Messrs. Ditson that they agree with the London publisher to issue an entirely new edition and in one volume. This is as it should be. I have been at work at it, simplifying when possible and I appreciate more and more your valuable advice in the matter. . . I saw Ditson in New York and they were most kind and promised on their part to consider favorably the idea of a new edition.

This has been a very fair season in London with lots of teaching to do. All is however now drying up. I long to come to Los Angeles again. Perhaps in 1911 if all is well.

My wife joins me in warm regards to you both and also to all our friends. Write me any news.

Yours very sincerely,

WM. SHAKESPEARE.

"The Mermaid," a secular cantata written by Julian Edwards of New York, composer of "Dolly Varden," was given its second presentation at Chautauqua, N. Y., during the first week in August. The work is said to be a "remarkable composition," and was well received by the large audience present.

Tilly Koenen, the Dutch "lieder" singer has announced her intention of including songs by American composers in next season's repertoire.

William C. Carl, director of the Guilmaut Organ School and also organist and choirmaster of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church in New York, has been decorated by the French Government as a recognition of his work in promoting French music and methods in this country. The honor conferred is that of Officer of the French Academy.

A number of Wagner-lovers abroad have, it is said, set on foot a scheme to acquire the villa at Triebeschen, near Lucerne, where the master lived from 1886 to 1872, and to convert it into a museum of relics. The house appears to have remained exactly as it was during the composer's residence, and the idea is to prevent its falling into the hands of anyone who might turn it to speculative account. It was at this beautiful Swiss retreat that Wagner obtained some of his finest inspirations.

The Boston Music Company has issued a new volume of sacred selections for male voices which is published under the title of "The University Choir." The collection is said to be much above the ordinary, and contains thirty-five anthems of varied styles, by such composers as Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Handel and Spohr. The book is provided with organ accompaniments throughout.

Puccini seems to have found a hard nut to crack in the setting to music of "The Girl from the Golden West," says E. R. Parkhurst, musical editor of the Toronto Globe. It is now two years, I think, since he undertook to make an opera of the drama, and so far there is no word that the work is nearing completion. One may vainly conjecture how he will musically treat the card scene, which one would conclude does not lend itself to effective musical treatment. The card scene in "Carmen" is simplicity itself by comparison. Bizet has scored the trio in this scene most ingeniously, the dramatic contrast and the musical mood being happily contrived. In the Belasco drama the girl is playing cards for her lover's life and does not scruple to cheat. One waits with considerable curiosity to hear how Puccini will deal with this complex situation.

Mme. Anita Rio, the American soprano, who appeared in London for the first time a few weeks ago at Bechstein Hall, has been engaged to sing at the Royal Opera Covent Garden. She will give the music of Donna Alvira in the special revival of Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni." She will also appear during the season in

various other roles in her extensive repertoire.

Mark Hambourg is to give his experiences in five continents to the world in the form of a book. Mr. Hambourg has just left England for Normandy with his wife and child, where he intends to devote the next few months to the preparation of his book.

Richard Le Gallienne has completed his version of Orestes which William Faversham and Walter Damrosch in conjunction with the New York Symphony orchestra will present in New York next season. Only a few performances of Orestes will be given, and these at matinees during Mr. Faversham's season in Herod.

On August 20th Caruso opens his first British concert tour in Dublin, when he goes to Plymouth, Blackpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Belfast, Albert Hall, London and Liverpool. On August 1, 5, and 9 he sings at Ostend, receiving \$10,000 for three performances.

Though charged with being a "machine mayor," Robert W. Speer of Denver has held the position of mayor five years and the indications are that he can have the position as long as he wants it. The people like him and one explanation given for that regard is that Speer has insisted on plenty of music for the people of Denver ever since he was elected.

All last winter an Italian band, assisted by the best vocal talent available, gave two concerts in the Auditorium every Sunday. Throughout the summer months concerts are being given in the parks every evening and on three afternoons each week. The people of Denver like good music. From 10,000 to 14,000 people hear every concert.

Perhaps it is because the people like music that they like Speer, who furnishes it to them free. At any rate, he is popular.

First Chauffeur—Do you find out who you run over? Second Chauffeur—Of course; I always read the papers!—New York Sun.

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Forbes Robertson, the English actor, began a long acquaintance with the late Algonon Swinburne when he was twelve and the poet was twenty-eight, says the American Musician. The "Atlanta in Calydon" was first read in the drawing room of Mr. Robertson's mother. Swinburne was fond of reading, not only his own work, but that of others. He did not, indeed, read so much as chant in a wonderful way, as effective as it was original.

"Well do I remember," says Mr. Robertson, "one evening when he had been reading from 'The Duchess of Malfi,' and was about to take his leave. He rushed back, pushed my father to one side, and, with flashing eyes, said: 'Wait a bit; we must kill the duchess!'"

"Swinburne was passionately fond of children and exercised an extraordinary influence over them. Once, I remember, when my sister (Mrs. Harrod) was a little tot of a few months old, and was crying bitterly, he said he could at once soothe her sorrows, and, taking her in his arms, he nestled his head against her own. Instantly, with a broken sob, the tears ceased, and Swinburne carried the contented child up three flights of stairs without a protest."

China is preparing to take a census of her 400,000,000 people. The census is to be a thorough one, and after it is done the facts and figures are to be kept pretty well up to date. One provision of the regulations for officials reads: "After the completion of this census all births, deaths, marriages and adoptions must be reported by the head of the family to the local census office or police station; the records of families must be revised every two months and records of individuals every six months and reports must be made annually to the Board of the Interior by the directors general of the census from the various provinces."

The London Magazine tells an amusing story concerning Madame Melba: "One day, when passing a very showy drug-store, which had its entire front space covered with glaring advertisements of 'Melba' perfume, she went in to test its quality. This she found of such a character that she felt called upon to remonstrate with the proprietor: 'How dare you attach my name to such vile stuff! And how dare you use my name at all without consulting me!' The druggist took her expostulations quite coolly, and answered: 'It's no use you making a fuss. I have as much right to it as you have, for your real name is Mrs. Armstrong.' Knowing the right of his contention, she retired gracefully, but immedi-

ately patented the name 'Melba' in America, so that she might control its use in all such matters."

Referring to the government sale of smuggled finery, a New York local item says: Nearly one thousand women were present, many of social prominence braving the rain, and others being represented by their modistes. Many of the women, however, made no efforts to obtain the goods, as representatives of Chicago, Boston, Omaha and Philadelphia firms showed such spirited rivalry as to bar them out. The goods sold were appraised at \$16,000, and government officials think they were obtained at bargain prices.

Charles Frohman's idea of a theatrical "motor week" has aroused the curiosity of the rather jaded smart set whose members stroll into the theatre in the middle of the first act and often leave in the middle of the last.

Mr. Frohman's plan is to be tried in New York next season. At four of his New York theatres an act of four of the plays enjoying the greatest success in the city will be played by the companies performing in those plays. The companies will tour by motor from one theatre to another, playing a different act of their plays in each house. The fun will come in when those who wish to see the entire play will follow the players from one theatre to another, while those who wish to see "samples" of four great successes will remain in the house.

C. E. Parrish, of North Yakima, Wash., is the first man to grow canteloupes in the shape of a cube. This result is achieved by putting the growing melons in troughs that shape them as they enlarge. He declares that the new shape makes the melons more profitable at market.

The Kaiser has ordered that football shall henceforth be part of the training of all German soldiers.

Sir John Thornycroft, an English engineer, has perfected a flat-bottomed motor-boat which makes thirty

miles an hour. The boat rises almost out of the water when high speed is attained, almost entirely eliminating the retarding resistance of an ordinary deep-draft craft.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is writing a new novel, which she intends to call "Robert Elsmere, Twenty Years After."

As a commentary on the long road to success as a dramatist, it is interesting to name over Charles Klein's plays and librettos in the order of their production, and note which are at all familiar to the public today. They are "A Mile a Minute," "By Proxy," "A Paltry Million," "The District Attorney," "El Capitan," "Heartsease," "The Charlatan," "The Hon. John Grigsby," "Dr. Belgraff," "A Royal Rogue," "The Cypher Code," "The Auctioneer," "Mr. Pickwick," "Red Feather," "The Music Master," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Daughters of Men," "The Step-Child," "The Third Degree."

Lieutenant Shackleton, who has just returned from the South Pole hunting expedition, says that penguins are attracted by the gramophone—the air, "Waltz me around again, Willie," apparently appealing to them especially.

"Love's Privilege", by Stella M. During, which recently appeared in the Chicago Record-Herald's series of prize mystery stories, was published early in May by the Lippincotts. Not only was this novel one of the twelve chosen out of a large number submitted, but it was placed among the first three on the list of merit and was awarded one of the three one-thousand dollar prizes offered by the company. That it requires considerable cleverness to unravel the mystery is shown by the fact that some 3,500 solutions were received and out of these only 106 were correct or approximately correct.

The cowboy of the west and southwest is laying aside his spurs and quirt, for the reason that the mustang with which he used to spend days in the saddle is being replaced by the automobile. So proficient has he become in the handling of the new steed that with it he has been able to run down and rope a steer in twenty-four and one half seconds, a record recently made in a cowboy contest in Texas.

The feat is the work of a man who

a decade ago was the first to take horses from this country to Cecil Rhodes for use during the troubles of that time in South Africa. This adventurer in unusual enterprises is D. A. Moss. Twenty-four and one-half seconds is a record for any "husky" cowboy anywhere in the west to get out and break if he thinks he is speedy in the handling of both an automobile and aariat.

An "ear contest" was held in Paris recently, the object of which was to find how many cars the competitors could recognize by the sound of their exhausts, the machines being out of sight of the entrants. A mechanic succeeded in naming eight of the 12 cars tested, and was awarded a gold medal.

According to a recent computation there are at least 40,000 automobiles and motorcycles in France. Ordinary bicycles have now reached the large total of 430,000.

Probably the hardest blow yet given to the ill-smelling cigarette is to be found in the following conclusion to a recent "Dooley" article by Peter Finley Dunne:

"What ar-re these Turkish atrocities I've been re-readin' about?" said Mr. Hennessy.

"I don't know," said Mr. Dooley. "I don't keep them. Have a cigar."—Sacramento Bee.

Why She Had Friends

Mistress—I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week!

Domestic—Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have!—Puck.

Her—You never dream of getting married, I suppose?

Him—Oh, yes—after I've eaten welsh rabbit.—Cleveland Leader.



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A tour to San Diego in October, occupying about five days is the plan of A. M. Young of the Bireley and Young Company, agents for the Columbia, and his suggestion is being taken up enthusiastically by dealers and private owners in the city. If the first tour proves a success Mr. Young hopes to increase the distance to San Francisco, and to make the run an annual affair that will eclipse the Glidden Tour.

An automobile race for high-grade high power cars will be run at Tanforan race track, San Francisco, Sunday, September 5. It will be an event such as the people of the Pacific Coast have never seen before.

The forthcoming event will be run annually. It will be a race for stock cars selling for \$4000 and over and the distance will be 300 miles. The event has been christened the "Golden West Grand Prize Motor Race," and a magnificent \$2500 trophy donated by the Hotel St. Francis of San Francisco will be the prize to be contested for, which will become the permanent property of the contestant winning it three times, successively or otherwise, with the same make of car.

The Maxwell 1910 Model "Q," one of the best looking cars seen in Los Angeles, has arrived, and is on exhibition at the showrooms. The standard runabout sells for \$850, "Q1" with rear seat for one, \$875 and with rear seat for two, \$900.

Ralph J. Leavitt, agent for the Locomobile, will handle in addition to his present line, the Renault, a new car in the local field.

The 200 mile race of the Cheyenne Motor Club to be held at Cheyenne, Wyo., Monday next, promises to bring together a number of the finest drivers in the country, among whom will be Harold Brinker, Martin Fletcher, Linn Mathewson, the two latter driving the Oldsmobile and Thomas respectively. The Corbin cars entered will be handled by Eaton McMillan and Eddie Noyes, and Morris Martin will be at the wheel of the Marmon.

There are three events scheduled for the meet. The first will be for members of the Cheyenne Motor Club only and this race will be called promptly at noon. Immediately following will be a twenty-five-mile race for gasoline cars, open to the world. The principal event of the meet will be the 200-mile race, for which a purse of \$750 in gold has been hung up for the winner. This race will start at 2 o'clock.

A speed trial for the world's record will be made by George Hering with a Stanley steamer. The present record is twenty-eight seconds for

the mile, made by Marriott on the Florida beach, and Hering will attempt to lower that. His Stanley is a duplicate of the car driven by Marriott.

Against fifteen gasoline cars of all classes, the Model "O" White steamer won the recent Denver-Pueblo endurance race, the first annual tour of the Denver Motor Club for the Allen trophy. There were no perfect scores. The steam car had the least penalization. Five-tenths of a point was imposed by the technical committee. The distance of the reliability contest was 229 miles.

Recently the cable brought the news that the French Government had been making investigations and gathering statistical matter regarding road building in all countries, and notably in the United States, says the San Francisco News Letter. It was stated that in the United States but 7.14 of the total mileage of roads had been improved. This is not intended as an arraignment of America, and the intelligence was received in France by incredulous shrugs. It was unbelievable that so great a nation could so far forget itself in not ensuring a greater measure of prosperity to posterity. The above percentage means that out of an approximate total of 2,150,000 mileage, but 150,000 miles may be said to be classed in the good roads category.

Comment was created all over France, and scholars, students of economics, learned editors and professors, began to figure on the wastefulness of the American people. It was said that this policy of doing nothing was clearly in line with forest denudation and with the loss of water rights to the private corporation and the gradual loss of the water itself through deforestation. It was shown that we are a thriftless, shiftless nation, to whom the Gods had granted a plenitude of all the gifts at their command, and that in a largesse of prodigality we are bent on spreading to the four winds the blessings so freely given.

It was said that history's pages proved that the powers which have in turn ruled the world have always led in road building.

That America fails to appreciate this need.

That, were American officials as wide awake to the importance of highways as the officials of France, the gain to the American Republic would exceed a quarter of a billion dollars annually.

The figures are not French figures, but were originally given to the public at the International Good Roads Congress at Paris by Director Logan Waller Page of the Office of Public

Roads of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Road building in California is only an incident of political life activity in all the States, and notably in California, rather than a great universal improving and constant function. The same applies to streets. So it is with our roads, with this difference—our country roads are in nearly every instance makeshifts. They are cheap in the beginning and the most expensive luxury the Republic, the State or the county has to pay for in the end.

After a visit to sixty-one of America's leading automobile factories, Alfred Reeves, general manager of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, states that automobiles are standard, and that few changes are to be expected in the 1910 models. He estimates next year's production as about 200,000 motor cars, and says that while there will be no reduction in the price of the standard models, there will be more given in a motor car next year than even before. In other words, while the price of materials has been advancing, the cost of manufacture is being reduced, and the makers are making refinements that will bring out better cars without advancing prices.

On September 1st Leon T. Shettler will open a fine garage at San Diego, the dimensions of which will be 100x100 feet. Next year Mr. Shettler will carry four lines, embracing thirteen models, the Woods electric car, the Reo, the Apperson and Kisselkar.

"Automobile owners generally are coming to a realization of the fact that a heavy motor car is not the profitable one for their use," is the statement made by H. H. Franklin, head of the company which makes the Franklin automobiles. "Such vehicles mean great waste of power. Their first work must always be the carrying of their own excess weight, an increased percentage of power being used in the moving of the car itself and a smaller relative amount in the actual transportation of passengers or other load. Therefore, it is the light-weight motor car which to the greatest extent makes its power do the work for which it was intended."

Mr. and Mrs. H. Chadwick Hunter of Washington are taking a tour in their Franklin runabout from the national capital to Denver, allowing about three weeks for the 2,200-mile trip at the rate of 100 miles a day. Their route is north through Pennsylvania and New York and then west through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, with possibly a run into New Mexico.

In order to finance the National Automobile and Motorcycle races to be held over the Merrimac Valley Course, at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, the Lowell Automobile Club has placed on sale 100,000 ad-

mission tickets to be disposed of by the factory and store girls of the town. The ten girls making the largest sales are to be rewarded with a trip to Niagara Falls.

"Automobile regulations may come and go," says S. H. Mora, treasurer of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, "but as the touring season is renewed each year the fact is strongly emphasized that no automobile law will ever be satisfactory and just until a national federal bill is enacted making one registration number good in each State. It is unquestionably unfair that automobiles in the use of the interstate highways should be obliged to submit to the diverse State regulations as to registration and identification, which State requirements result in the imposition of as many different taxes as there are States through which the automobilist passes. Under the present automobile regulations there is a necessity sometimes of procuring new numbers for the car, and in some cases adding these numbers to those already in place; in other cases removing all

Excelsior

The shades of night were falling fast
When home the lamp-shade came at last,

Which I had bought that very day
In town, packed in a sort of hay—

Excelsior.

My brow was sad when I beheld
To what a size the shade had swelled;
For surely, if it were not such,
They'd never, never need so much

Excelsior.

I bore the package to my room.
For how could I foresee my doom?
I pushed the desk and table back
And slowly started to unpack

Excelsior.

I burrowed deep, and downward dug,
Until I'd covered all my rug.
I spread it then upon the floor,
But still I pulled out more and more

Excelsior.

"It can not be," I said at last,
"That in my haste the shade I've passed."
But tho' the lamp-shade I may miss,
I know I never ordered this

Excelsior.

Then it began to fill the air,
The desk, the table—everywhere.
It reached the ceiling, blocked the door,
And yet there still remained some more

Excelsior.

Next morning I, of course, was missed,
And with the shade clasped in my fist,
With hay below and hay above,
They found me in a mountain of

Excelsior.

Now, when I order anything—
A picture or a vase or ring—
I always tell them at the store
To please omit the ton or more

Excelsior.

—Christian Work and Evangelist.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, August 21, 1909.

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THE PUBLIC BE D—D!

There is nothing like an object lesson, and the one the public of this city is getting, as to the effect of putting machine candidates in office as supervisors, will probably be worth all it costs.

It comes a la bonne heure, as the French say—just in the nick of time. We are about to enter upon a campaign for a city election, and the machine, the Republican Southern Pacific organization, intends to offer us the customary straight ticket—straight, only it is crooked in spots. And when we are tempted to vote for any of it, let us remember the Board of Supervisors, and quit before we begin.

Nellis, McCabe and Eldridge, three men who are deliberately violating their pledges to the voters, and who, when called to an accounting by the civic bodies, have announced their attitude, if not in the very words, at least in the spirit of the words that head this article.

These men were all nominated by the machine, that is to say by the Southern Pacific portion of the Republican party. In the case of Eldridge, as there was grave danger that he might be beaten by an independent, the Southern Pacific pulled down his Democratic machine nomination as well. The complaisant Democrat thus pulled down was no other than Martin C. Marsh, whom Mr. Eldridge afterwards put into office as a Road Commissioner.

These men were all elected by Republican votes—the votes of deluded citizens who feel that they must vote for the party nominees whoever they are, just to keep the organization in good working order. Not one man in 20 of those who voted for the three knew him personally. They were accepted by the voters because they had been picked out by the party leaders and carried the party endorsement. That is all there is to that end of the story.

What in the name of conscience has Los Angeles county ever done to the Republican party that it should give us such people for supervisors as we have been compelled to endure for the past six or seven years—Alexander, Pridham and Manning being the honorable exceptions. Think 'em over—Pete Wilson, Al Graham, Patterson, Eldridge, Nellis, McCabe! Have we really deserved this? It seems like a dreadful price to pay for the sin of partisanship, but perhaps it is deserved.

We have voted three and a half million dollars to be spent on good roads in the county, a prodigal sum, but good roads are well worth it. When the road commissioners were appointed by the last Board of Supervisors there were two that looked good and one that did not meet the approbation of the public. So it was a question whether the bonds would carry or not. The Board then appealed to the civic bodies, and proposed that a special advisory committee be chosen by these bodies who should be al-

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
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lowed to pass on all appointments made by the Supervisors to the Road Commission and all important action on road matters either by the Supervisors or the Road Commission. On this kind of an understanding the civic bodies endorsed the bond issue and it was carried. The new Supervisors on their part agreed to stand by the pledge made by their predecessors.

These pledges the three, Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe, have deliberately violated. They appointed an entire board of Road Commissioners without consulting the Advisory Committee, and the new board began operations by turning off an efficient secretary and replacing him by a political henchman of one of the supervisors.

Of the qualifications of the new board of Road Commissioners—of whom two have served before—we need to know only these two facts: First that they are willing to accept and to hold the office in spite of the violation of pledge through which their election was secured, and second that they served as dummies in the election of a secretary chosen over their heads.

That will be about all for them. Can men of that type be trusted to protect the taxpayer from the designs of the solid three supervisors Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe on the \$3,500,000 of road money?

All the taxpayer who is also a voter gets out of it is some valuable experience—an object lesson which it is to be hoped he will take seriously to heart. It is not often we are able to get Republican machine office-holders right out in the open where we can get a good look at them.

The supervisors are there—three of them—Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe. Take a good look at them, and remember well for the coming city election.

* * *

ALEXANDER THE MAKE-GOOD

There have been all kinds of Alexanders known to history, from Alexander the Great, who mused up Europe and Asia

three hundred years before Christ, down to Alessandro the Unlucky, who married Ramona and got into trouble about a horse over on San Jacinto Mountain, but the latest addition to the list is our own Alexander who has earned his right to be known as "Alexander the Make-Good."

If there is any better title than that to be held by a public official, we don't know what it is. The people have established certain standards of conduct for those who are put in charge of their affairs. They expect absolute honesty, good business judgment, patience and good humor, industry, and above all a devotion to the interests of the people as a whole as against any special interest, as, for example, that of the utility corporations. On the face of it this does not seem a great deal to ask, but sad experience has taught us that it is a great deal to get.

When a man fulfills these requirements we say that he makes good; and if ever we had the right to say that of any public servant in Los Angeles, we certainly have the right to say it of George Alexander for the five months he has acted as Mayor.

We question whether any Mayor under our present charter has ever served a period of five months and met with so little genuine criticism. We must frankly admit that there is a certain element of good luck in this, for it happens that no big issue, on which the community is divided into factions, has been up to Mr. Alexander. But there is a difference between the criticism that comes through warring opinions and that which betokens indignation at neglect of duty. It may happen at any time that the Mayor must go counter to the opinions of great numbers of his fellow citizens; but a man with such sincerity of purpose and such desire to do justice to all the people of the city, is not likely to incur much blame for a mere difference of view. Such as he is now—as to record—he will be to the end of his term, and if he is re-elected, he will be to the end of another term.

The people should re-elect George Alexander, as he is willing to serve the city two years longer. There is no need of any formal nomination from any quarter—the whole procedure is practically automatic. Probably no sane man who understands local political conditions will question that his name will be one of the two to come out of the try-out ballot. He may even lead the poll, although we are ready to recognize the fact that the solid concentrated machine vote will be bigger than the more or less scattered vote of the anti-machine forces. But in the final ballot, when his name goes before the people in a straight-out contest with the machine candidate, can he win? If he does not, then we are sadly off in our estimate of the character and sentiments of a majority of the people of this city.

Yes; he will win, and win handsomely, and the whole campaign will rest upon these four significant words:

"He has made good."

THE OTHER STOOL PIGEON

When Mr. Taxpayer Spenser, who had been put forward by the Times as principal in a suit to prevent the city from selling its school bonds, disposed of his property in Los Angeles and announced that he would go no further with the suit, the average citizen grinned with satisfaction and remarked:

"The stool-pigeon has come off the perch, eh?"

As a mere matter of abstract justice, it is to be hoped that Mr. Spenser was well recompensed by those who placed him before the people in so unhappy a light. This town is just full of men who would not have done his stunt for ten thousand dollars.

Which naturally raises the question as to what reward the other stool pigeon is to get. Will it be the support of the Times for his aspiration to be Mayor? And this raises another interesting question—whether the determination to run for Mayor was already in his mind, when he began his extraordinary, and then unaccountable, attacks on the School Board; and whether it was newspaper political support, rather than mere cheap puffing, that he hoped to gain through the policy he adopted.

But for the fact that one of the principals to the affair proposes to run for Mayor—if a stool-pigeon can be regarded as a principal—the School Board episode might be regarded as closed. Under the circumstances, however, it is likely to figure more or less in the coming campaign.

It was in the month of December, 1907, that the Times openly attacked Superintendent Moore—it had merely boycotted him before that—and it followed this by occasional slurs and insinuations for several months, without making any headway. In April, 1908, there appeared in the Times a long, lurid article, full of alleged facts and figures, denouncing the Board of Education for extravagance and mismanagement, winding up with the false statement that they would be compelled to close the schools, long before the usual date, to avoid a tremendous deficit. Having failed in its purpose to injure Mr. Moore directly, the paper sought to hurt him indirectly through the Board. The Board promptly accepted the challenge, declared that they alone were responsible for the finances of the schools, and asked an investigation. The City Council instructed the Auditor, who is now running for Mayor, with the apparent support of the Times, to make the investigation.

Now that we can look back over the whole episode, it is not hard to guess who had supplied the Times with alleged figures when they wished to make a showing against the School Board. Some things that seemed very strange then are plain enough now. Nor is it difficult to understand why a man who was already engaged as partisan for the other side should have been anything but a just and unprejudiced investigator.

But all this was not suspected at the time, and the report of the Auditor was likely to carry some weight. His sincerity was yet unquestioned. Up to that time, moreover, his work at the city hall had been upon the whole decidedly creditable—a bit given to posing and theatricals, but containing a good deal that promised advantage to the city. His report covered much the same ground as the article in the Times, and was a severe and an utterly unjust arraignment of the School Board. Subsequently his figures were gone into by a com-

mittee of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Municipal League, and the criticisms were declared to be baseless. He then appealed to the Grand Jury, whose experts reviewed the figures a second time, and the Grand Jury officially commended the school financial management, and declared the alleged errors to be of a trifling character. Then the people took a hand in the issue, and by an overwhelming majority voted for a large school bond issue, in the midst of hard times, when the city was, in the judgment of many, already over-bonded. The Times and its ally, the auditor, fought the bond issue to the utmost of their ability. Never was a public body more completely exonerated than was the Board of Education by that vote.

Now by this time, no doubt, Mr. Mushet would be glad to have all this forgotten. He regards himself as a real candidate for Mayor, and it takes something more than the adoring support of the Times to get anywhere with that kind of an ambition. In the past 17 years there have been 8 elections for Mayor, and once, only once, did the Times land with its candidate. That was Fred Eaton. It supported McAleer after a fashion, but it fought him bitterly for the nomination. What the auditor needs to make a showing in the ballot is a following of good citizens; but good citizens do not hold with the Times and its policies, nor will they stand for any one who has deliberately played the part of a Times stool pigeon in the hope of securing its support. The School Board, and the schools themselves, have tens of thousands of friends in Los Angeles, who will not forgive the man who sought to do them injustice and injury.

* * *

WOULD WOMEN VOTE?

In a recent issue of the Pacific Outlook, Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham discussed the question whether women desired the ballot. We publish in this number some comments on Mrs. Graham's article by a Chicago woman, who declares that she does not wish the ballot herself, and that she cannot agree with Mrs. Graham's theory that the majority of the better class of women desire the ballot.

As to the abstract justice of granting women the ballot if they really desire it, there is little to be said. Women pay taxes, they bear and rear the children, and although our statistics ignore the huge volume of the world's labor done by women in the home, it exists none the less as an economic reality. Intellectually she is the full equal of man, even though by reason of her sheltered life she has not gained the same identical forms of knowledge. That her vote would be cast with the same general average of judgment as is shown by man will be readily admitted—indeed, it isn't much to admit.

But do women really wish to vote? That is the point our correspondent touches upon, and her argument is well worth considering. We cannot regard this as a side-issue as many suffragists contend. From a practical point of view it is the main issue. If there are 60 out of every hundred women who feel that home duties would prevent their use of the ballot, and of the remaining 40 only 10 are high-minded, disinterested women, while the other 30 are connected up in some way with the machine, the net result would be something that those 10 women would in the long run regret quite

as deeply as anyone. No doubt, as a matter of abstract justice, those 10 women are still entitled to the ballot—but do they ask for it under such conditions?

We are merely supposing—not stating—a case. One contention is that in order to remove what is to most men the great practical difficulty in the way of extending the suffrage, women should do what they can to show that at least a reasonable percentage of the sex so desire to vote. How is this to be done? If it is not true it cannot be shown; but if it is true it ought to be possible to devise some method of demonstration. One thing is sure, however: that the plan adopted by a few English women—that of making a "holy show" of themselves—is not likely to be successful either in this country or in that.

* * *

A POLITICAL IMPERTINENCE

That portion of the Republican party known as the "Organization," which acknowledges as leaders a group of Southern Pacific attorneys and employes, is planning to hold a convention for the nomination of a city ticket; and to this convention and this ticket it proposes to apply the name Republican.

Now no one will question the right of W. F. X. Parker, D. C. McGarvin, Benny Cohen, the Times and other prominent leaders of the organization to get up all the conventions and nominate all the tickets they are inclined to; but there are some 10,000 Republican voters hereabouts who would like to know what business these people have with the name Republican as applied to their little side-show.

That word means something. It has a place in history, and it has a standing at law. Any man or set of men who venture to use it recklessly and without proper authorization may go up against real trouble.

If a new soap manufacturing company announces a brand to be called "Washclean" soap, nobody has anything to say against it; but when they advertise that they will make "Pears" soap or "Ivory" soap, then trouble will begin for them.

The name Republican is, so to speak, copy-righted for the exclusive use of the great national party of which President Taft is the recognized head. That party has a local existence for which due provision is made both in the machinery of party government and in the state law. The statute book of California contains many pages devoted to the detail of party procedure, the holding of primaries, selection of delegates, duties and powers of conventions and of committees, etc., etc. The law in short, recognizes the seriousness of the use of a party name with respect to a candidate or series of candidates, and means to restrict and protect that usage in every way practicable.

This is eminently right and just. Every Republican voter is interested in the welfare and the reputation of his party. Every time the name is attached to discreditable nominations locally, or is mixed up with graft or mal-administration, it reflects on the party nationally, and makes it that much harder to win in a close fight. The rank and file of the party at large is therefore entitled to the protection of the law in the use of their party's name.

Now the state has provided that no party convention may be held and that no ticket may be selected for the party and bearing the party's name, without holding a regular

primary. All the details of this primary are prescribed by law. No central committee is given power to select delegates to a convention—they must be chosen by the party members as a whole, voting at a primary properly officered by men who are sworn to protect the ballot.

Is it proposed to do any of this? Not at all. There will be no primaries held—none that the law can recognize as such. Either the city central committee, D. C. McGarvin, Esq., chairman (Southern Pacific attorney) and W. F. N. Parker, general manager (Southern Pacific employe), will appoint the delegates to the so-called Republican convention, or they will be chosen at informal caucuses, something after the style of party primaries of 20 years ago, when great wads of tissue paper ballots were found in the boxes and wagon loads of repeaters went from poll to poll. The world has moved a good deal since then, but some people have not found it out.

"But," it is argued, "the reason why no legal primary is held is that the law provides for none, the city charter taking precedence over the state primary regulations. Therefore, since there is no law, we do the best we can."

But there is a law—the city charter. It is a state law as far as the people of this city are concerned, taking precedence in local affairs over all other laws. It provides for all machinery of a local election including a primary for the choice of candidates to run at the final election. Not only is it legally as binding as any piece of state legislation, but it adds a moral force as well, for it was adopted by the specific vote in its favor of the voters of the city at a charter amendment election.

The law makes no provision for the exercise of any form of partisanship in the primary. Its purpose is plainly in the exclusion of any form of designation or marking for the various candidates either in the primary or the final ballot. This was perfectly understood when the law was adopted, for the machine organ fought it bitterly on that very ground, and lost the fight.

There is therefore neither reason nor necessity for the holding of a partisan convention. Since it cannot be held under the law, and since it proposes to make use of a title which the law very properly guards against such misuse, it is a question whether some form of injunction could not be employed to prevent such misuse. The great body of the Republican voters who take pride in their party's name have rights that the court would seriously consider. However, there is no probability that the issue will ever be put to the test. The true cause of non-partisanship will be benefited rather than injured by this contest device of the enemy.

But the impertinence of it!

* * *

NEW FORM OF TAXATION

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce portions of a speech by Winston Churchill (the English Liberal leader, not the American novelist) explaining the features of the English budget that have attracted the attention of the civilized world. Many people regard England as an ultra-conservative nation and are astonished to behold her taking the lead in this effort to shift the burden of taxation from the poor to the rich. As a matter of fact England's conservatism

is largely on the surface, and applies to forms rather than to substances.

We particularly commend to the notice of our readers the opening paragraph of Mr. Churchill's speech as containing a profound economic truth.

* * *

GOOD HEALTH FOR SALE

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who is not only one of the leading health authorities of the country, but is also a vivid and an entertaining writer—which few scientific men are—has been telling some brutally frank truths about poverty and health, particularly with regard to tuberculosis.

Recovery from consumption, he says, depends largely upon the financial condition of the patient. "Other things being equal, he can have as many chances of life as he is prepared to buy."

The bubbling sentimentalist takes great joy in telling us that all the best things in this world are things that money cannot buy—they are to be had for the mere asking—like good health, love, a clear conscience, salvation hereafter, the beauty of nature, and all that. And he revels in talk about God's own sunshine and pure air, the glorious mountains and the azure sky. All these are ours, everybody's, even the poorest and lowliest.

Take it from us, that kind of writing is either done by the foot for pay, or else it emanates from some fellow that has already closed in on enough of this world's goods to feel sure of a regular income of about five thousand a year.

Good health for the asking, to be sure! All you need to begin with is to be born of two well-nourished parents, who in their turn must have come from the right kind of stock for several generations. Then you must select the right kind of a spot to be born, because if you should happen to arrive in a city slum, where about one in ten of our people are arriving now, you will have a mighty slim chance of pulling through at all, to say nothing of securing permanent good health. These parents you have selected had better be people of considerable intelligence, for this country contains millions of little grayes where fond but foolish parents go to weep. They must also be devoted to you and ready to supply you with proper clothing and food and care. And if you happen to "catch" the measles or scarlet fever or diphtheria that strays over from the slums, or the typhoid that the cook sends in from the kitchen sink, there must be nursing and good doctors and the most careful watching, else you may be allowed to grow up deaf or blind or with a ruined digestion.

Then you must not go to work until you are fully grown. For example, when you are a little girl of ten you must not carry baby brother, no matter if mother is tired enough to drop. And when you do go to work you must avoid the indigestible food of the cheap boarding place, and must choose a factory to work in where the air is pure and the labor not too onerous.

Sure, good health is to be had for the asking! One does not need money to secure it!

Just as we are coming to regard crime as largely the outgrowth of poverty, so we are coming to understand that most of the bad health of the world could be eliminated if society were only willing to spend the money necessary to bring it to an end.

Tuberculosis can be cured by rest, sun-

shine, fresh air, good food, nursing, a little medicine and wise medical advice. Its favorite victims are grown men and women who are hard at work. Is rest—the first absolute essential—easy for people of that class? Yes, if they have money. Well, sunshine and fresh air do not cost anything, do they? No; they are free but you must pay a good rent for the place they are to be had. A good nurse may be had for only \$100 a month. But it is essential that the patient should not worry, and if she is the mother of a family that can be accomplished by putting some competent person in charge of the family, or if the patient is the wage earner, let his wages go on just the same.

In other words all that is necessary to finance a case of consumption is a salary or wages that will go on sick or well, and all the way from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year additional for expenses. As the case is likely to last several years it calls for quite an investment.

Dr. Hutchinson is quite correct about it; a man has just as many chances of recovery as he is prepared to buy. Recovery is not certain with all the money in the world, but, it is almost impossible without a very considerable fund.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

At his present rate of disbursing millions among the members of his family, the reckless Mr. Rockefeller soon will overtake his income and will have remaining only his principal and principles to keep his head above water.—St. Louis Times.

The report that Senator Aldrich will now take a little pleasure trip through Iowa and Indiana is perhaps greatly exaggerated.—Washington Herald.

Atlanta editors who are now calling one another "simians," "flat-heads" and "spaniels" evidently agree with the college gentlemen who regretfully state that journalism is not literature.—Washington Star.

Hereafter if the women insist on voting we will make it a qualification that she will read all that the newspapers print about the tariff.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

We approve of the coming meeting between the president of this country and the president of Mexico, provided only Mr. Taft doesn't get inquisitive as to Diaz's system of perpetual presidency.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

There seems to be a growing impression that about next year the time will be ripe for agitation in favor of revision of the tariff.—Indianapolis News.

It has been decided that the house fly and the mosquito must go. But they pay no more attention to a scientific decision than some of the trusts do to a court decree.—Washington Star.

It looks as if hazing at West Point would have to be permanently suppressed again.—Indianapolis News.

The market for food products is persistently so strong as to justify Mr. Hill's belief that not nearly enough persons are engaged in the business as ought to be for the net prosperity of the country.—Providence Journal.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Anti-Noise. New York has just passed a sweeping anti-noise ordinance, and Chicago is about to pass one.

* * *

Taft and Playgrounds. Those who have talked with the President on the subject say that one of his greatest enthusiasms is for childrens' playgrounds.

* * *

New City Hall for Indianapolis. The people of Indianapolis have been celebrating the laying of a corner stone for their new city hall, a structure that will cost \$700,000.

* * *

Neat Sum. It is going to cost over sixteen million dollars to take care of the police department of New York City next year.

* * *

Lucky City Council. The council of Monroe, La., bored for artesian water for drinking purposes in a public park, and struck a splendid flow of gas, enough to light the city and supply it with heat.

* * *

Clean Food Wagons. The authorities of Washington, D. C., are preparing an ordinance requiring all wagons used for the transportation of food stuffs to be kept perfectly clean.

* * *

Clean Car Straps. If we are to have a new lot of cars (pay-as-you-enter), the Board of Health should at least ask that they be outfitted with celluloid straps, which may be washed occasionally, instead of the filthy leather things that the seatless passengers at present have to use.

* * *

Authority over Playgrounds. There is considerable difference among the cities as to the location of the playground department in the city government. In some cases the playgrounds are given to the Board of Education, in some to the Board of Health, and more often than either to the park authorities. But the best results seem to be secured when the playgrounds are made a department by themselves, as we have arranged it here in Los Angeles.

* * *

Vacation Schools. The summer vacation schools which have been carried on under the direction of Bethlehem Institute closed on Friday evening of last week with an exhibit of work done by the children during the six weeks' session. A quite remarkable enthusiasm was manifested by the pupils, who kept up an average attendance of over 100. The directors will open the schools again in three weeks, for the fall term, and will extend the scope and character of the work to be done, a good deal of attention being paid to manual work for the boy pupils.

* * *

Los Angeles Humane Society (for Children).—Following is the quarterly report ending July, 1909: Complaints received and investigated, 220; calls on new cases, 515; calls on old cases, 455; children involved, 380; children relieved, 194; warnings given, 106; children placed in private families, 12; adopted into good families, 2; placed for adoption, 6; in hospitals, 6; in public institutions, 18; returned to parents or relatives,

10; taken to Juvenile Court, 33; Superior Court cases, 7; Police and Justice Courts, 10.

* * *

A Big Fine. It appears that the \$29,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil—a dream from which we recently awoke—was not the record breaker for size that it was generally supposed to be. Under a law passed five years ago fining the city of New York \$31,200 a day for emptying its sewage into the Hudson, the aggregate sum up to date is about \$66,000,000. To be sure, it has not been collected yet, and it is a first-class sporting proposition that it never will be. But while this sum looks big, it is after all probably much below the fine imposed upon and actually collected from the city of New York during the same period by Tammany.

* * *

Municipal Journal and Engineer. The best all-around publication devoted to the subject of the municipality is the "Municipal Journal and Engineer," a weekly periodical with a large monthly number, published in New York City. It contains all the latest views of the cities carefully tabulated, and its practical articles on the engineering, sanitary, financial and general administrative issues that beset all municipalities are authoritative and timely. We believe it would pay the city government of Los Angeles to subscribe for 50 to 100 copies of this magazine annually and place them in the hands of its working force of officials.

* * *

Going Before the Public. The growth of a strong municipal ownership sentiment in Portland has caused the Railway and Power Co. of that city to begin the publication in the daily papers of a series of bulletins, in which they take the public more or less into their confidence, with respect to the cost and the profits of their trolley enterprises. For example, a recent bulletin asserts that out of each 5-cent fare paid last year, 2 cents went for labor, 1.16 cents for interest on bonds, .66 of a cent for extraordinary expenses, depreciation and dividends, .54 of a cent for repairs, renewals and increase of equipment, .19 of a cent for taxes, .16 of a cent for damages and legal expenses, .15 of a cent for rentals and real estate, .14 of a cent for power. The item that includes dividends is 13.2 per cent of the total, which may or may not be a fair profit. The company also states that in the last three years the average receipts per passenger have fallen off .15 of a cent, owing to increase in the use of transfers.

* * *

A Wizard of Finance. The final chapter of budget making this year recalls the days of Louis Schwaabe and E. E. Bostwick. It seems, from the account given in the Times, and from what certain members of the Council say, we have another wizard of finance in our present city auditor, one who can produce money "out of his sleeve," who "underestimates receipts" until just the right moment comes for letting the public have the truth. If this style of financial thimble-rigging was found objectionable in 1905, it is no less so in 1909. An Auditor, or accountant, is not expected to play the part of a Harlequin with a now-you-see-it-

and-now-you-don't style of financing. If it be true—as stated, by the Auditor's chief newspaper supporter—that "at the last minute" he produced over \$250,000 from somewhere, what kind of an accountant is he not to have produced it before? We think too well of Mr. Mushet as a bookkeeper not to recognize all this as buncombe and grandstand play—a choice reminiscence, as it were, of that former genuine Wizard of Finance—Bostwick.

* * *

Artistic Bridges. A new stimulus to municipal art is coming—so the Pacific Outlook believes—through the general adoption of reinforced concrete for bridge construction. For a score of years or more, most of the bridges in this country have been built of steel. It is more lasting than wood and vastly cheaper than stone. But it never was and never will be artistic and beautiful. The first essential of the bridge is strength and that must be suggested to the eye by massiveness, while modern steel construction tends more and more to lightness—of necessity, to diminish cost and to increase strength. Re-inforced concrete can be made as strong or stronger than steel and a massive treatment does not add materially to the cost. All over the country beautiful bridges are being constructed of concrete. We have one already in Los Angeles—across the Arroyo de las Posas on Macy street—and another coming across the river at Downey avenue. Beauty is an acquired taste, and once the people see what can be done with so simple an article of



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general utility as a bridge, they will urge that beauty be made a recognized factor in all forms of municipal construction.

♦ ♦ ♦

Pay-as-You-Enter-Cars. The inevitable has happened—the same here as in a dozen other cities of the Union—the Pay-as-you-enter-car is to be tried on in Los Angeles. A number of these cars will be placed on the Central avenue line, and if there is not too much of a row about it by the people, they will be used for one line after another until the entire city is supplied. These cars have one genuine advantage which seem to accrue entirely to the company: nobody ever gets a ride without paying for it, and "knocking down" by conductors is impossible. The saving from these sources justifies the company in making a strong fight for the cars. A second advantage in which the public shares is the probable decrease in accidents. Everybody must enter at one door and go out by another—there can be no miscellaneous jumping on and off cars. Passengers, however, who are often carrying bundles and leading children find it a nuisance to deposit a fare as they climb into the car; the performance takes time and delays the progress of the car; and in the unpaved sections of the city, in the rainy season, it drives people into the mud, as both ends of the car cannot be stopped opposite cross walks.

♦ ♦ ♦

No Utilities Commission. From present indications the ancient and time-honored farce of investigation of utility companies by council will do another turn this year—with the usual result of nothing doing. Lyon's ordinance which called for a permanent commission to prepare exact figures with regard to the receipts and expenditures of the utilities companies, and to gather data from other cities which would assist Council in giving an intelligent judgment as to proper charges against the public—this ordinance, when put to a vote, had only two supports, Lyons and Wallace. Some of the other members made a bluff of desiring a change in the method of appointment and other details connected with the plan, but the fact is the majority of the Council, as well as the utility companies themselves, are entirely satisfied with the situation as it exists. Lack of knowledge of the exact conditions in the companies' affairs justifies Council in refusing to make any changes of rates, and the companies are willing to have present rates continue. Everybody is satisfied except the public, which has a pretty clear idea that a law which was intended to mean something is reduced to ribald nonsense by the Council's attitude.

♦ ♦ ♦

House to House Inspection. We have heretofore adverted to the plan to make the city of Washington, D. C., a model for the municipalities of the country to follow. There is plenty of money to be had for such a purpose from the national government which bears half of the expense of the city, and there are reasons enough why the national capital should set the highest possible standards in cleanliness, comfort and beauty. Already the commissioners who govern that city are reaching out and broadening their sphere of action. The latest plan is for a complete house to house inspection and report on sanitary conditions: plumbing, garbage, cleanliness and all the factors that enter into proper sanitation.

This sort of work is done on a small scale by all cities, particularly in the so-called "Slum" districts, but a general indoor clean-up is never attempted. The American's house is supposed to be his castle, and a sanitary inspector is regarded as an impertinence. But a case of typhoid from a dirty sink or a mouldy pipe joint never stops to look at the name on the door plate. The microbe is not kept away by a haughty butler at the entrance. It will be worth something to learn the outcome of the Washington experiment.

♦ ♦ ♦

A Slovenly Council. Unpunctuality is a form of slovenliness, and it has, we regret to say, been characteristic of the meetings of the Los Angeles Council almost from time immemorial. The present Council has been, on the whole, rather an improvement on its predecessors, but there are one or two men who are habitually late. What would these men think of a bank that kept them waiting on the doorstep from 10 o'clock to 10:30 or perhaps to 11:00, while the officers and tellers gradually assembled from various points of the compass? Or a court that began its session whenever the judge and other officials happened to feel like it? A Council meeting is a public function, like a court or a bank opening. Nearly every one of the present Council when he gets you off in a corner will give you a tale of woe about how little respect is shown that body by the public, and how far short they all come from being truly appreciated. Well, why don't these gentlemen begin by showing respect for one another in punctuality of attendance? When Mr. Clampitt or Mr. Wren

saunters into Council hall an hour late, having kept the others waiting and wasting their time for that period, does not the action in itself display a large amount of contempt? Business is business, but a 10 o'clock meeting that averages around 10:30—well, what is that?

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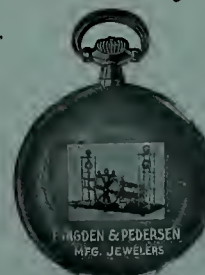
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Churchill's Land-For-The-People Speech

Portions of a speech by Winston Churchill, a member of the British Cabinet, in Defense of Land Value Taxation
Delivered at Edinburgh, July 17, '09. From the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.



We are often assured by sagacious persons that the civilization of modern states is largely based upon respect for the rights of private property. If that be true, it is also true to say that respect cannot be secured and ought not indeed to be expected unless property is associated in the minds of the great mass of the people with ideas of justice and of reason. It is therefore of first importance to the country, to any country, that there should be vigilant and persistent efforts to prevent abuses, to distribute the public burdens fairly among all classes, and to establish good laws governing the methods by which wealth may be acquired. The best way to make private property secure and respected is to bring the process by which it is gained into harmony with the general interest of the public. When and where property is associated with the idea of reward for services rendered, with the idea of reward for high gifts and special aptitudes displayed or for faithful labor done, then property will be honored. When it is associated with processes which are beneficial or which at the worst are not actually injurious to the commonwealth, then property will be unmolested. But when it is associated with ideas of wrong and of unfairness, with the processes of restriction and monopoly, and other forms of injury to the community, then I think that you will find that property will be assailed and will be endangered.

It is quite true that the land monopoly is not the only monopoly which exists, but it is by far the greatest of monopolies. It is a perpetual monopoly. It is quite true that unearned increment in land is not the only form of unearned or undeserved profit which individuals are able to secure; but it is the principal form, and it is in enormous proportion, to an enormous extent, the principal form of unearned increment which is derived from processes which are not merely not beneficial but which are positively detrimental to the general public. Land, which is a necessity for human existence, which is the original source of all wealth, which is strictly limited in extent, which is fixed in geographical position—land, I say, differs from all other forms of property in these primary and fundamental conditions.

If a rise in stocks and shares confers profits on the fortunate holders far beyond what they expected or indeed deserved nevertheless that profit has not been reaped by withholding from the community the land which it needs; but on the other hand, apart from mere gambling, it has been reaped by supplying industry with the capital without which it could not be carried on. If the railway makes greater profits it is usually because it carries more goods and more

passengers as well. If a doctor or a lawyer enjoys a better practice it is because the doctor attends more patients, and more exacting patients, and because the lawyer pleads more suits in the courts, and more important suits. At every stage the doctor or the lawyer is giving service in return for his fees, and if the service is too poor or the fees are too high other doctors and other lawyers can come freely into competition. There is constant service. There is constant competition. There is no monopoly. There is no injury to the public interest. There is no impediment to the general progress in these.

Fancy comparing these healthy processes with the enrichment which comes to the landlord who happens to own a plot on the outskirts of, or at the center of one of our great cities, who watches the busy population around him making the city larger, more convenient, more famous every day,—and all the while the landlord sits still and does nothing. Roads are made, streets are made, railway services are improved, electric light turns night into day, electric trams fly swiftly to and fro, water is brought from reservoirs a hundred miles off in the mountains—and all the while the landlord sits still. Everyone of these improvements is effected by labor and at the cost of other people, many of the most important are effected at the cost of the municipality and of the ratepayers. To not one of those improvements does the land monopolist as land monopolist contribute. And yet by every one of them the value of his land is sensibly enhanced. * * *

We do not want to punish the landlord; we want to alter the law. * * * Look at our actual proposal. We do not go back on the past. We accept as our basis the value of the land as it stands today. The tax on the increment of land begins by recognizing and franking the past increment. We look only to the future, and for the future we say only this—that the community shall be the partner in any further increment above the present value after all the owner's improvements have been deducted. We say that the state and the municipality should jointly levy a toll upon the future unearned increment of the land. The toll of what? Of the whole? No. Of a half? No. Of a quarter? No. Of a fifth; that is the proposal of the budget—and that is robbery—that is plunder, that is communism and spoliation, that is the social revolution at last—that is the overturn of civilized society, that is the end of the world foretold in the Apocalypse.

But there is another proposal concerning land values which is not less important. I mean the tax on the capital value of undeveloped urban or suburban land. Take the case of

the man who keeps a large plot in or near a growing town idle for years while it is ripening—that is to say, while it is rising in price through the exertions of the surrounding community and the need of that community for more room to live. The Conservative party generally think that that is an admirable arrangement. They speak of the profits of the land monopolist as if they were the fruits of thrift and industry and a pleasing example for the poorer classes to imitate. We don't take that view of the process. We think it is a dog-in-the-manger game. We see the evil, we see the imposture upon the public, and we see the consequences in crowded slums, in hampered commerce, in distorted or restricted development, and in congested centers of population; and we say here and now to the land monopolist who is holding up his land: "This property of yours might be put to immediate use with general advantage. It is at the minute saleable in the market at ten times the value at which it is rated. If you choose to keep it idle in the expectation of still further unearned increment, then at least you shall be taxed at the true selling value in the meanwhile." And the budget proposes a tax of a halfpenny in the pound on the capital value of all such land. That is the second main proposal of the budget with regard to the land, and its effects will be first to raise an expanding revenue for the needs of the state; secondly, half the proceeds of this tax, as well as of the other land taxes, will go to the municipalities and local authorities generally to relieve rates; thirdly, the effect will be, as we believe, to bring land into the market and thus somewhat cheapen the price at which land is obtainable for every object, public and private, and by so doing we shall liberate new springs of enterprise and industry, we shall stimulate building, relieve overcrowding, and promote employment.

These two taxes, both in themselves financially, economically, and socially sound; carry with them a further notable advantage. We shall obtain a complete valuation of the whole land in the United Kingdom. We shall procure an up-to-date Domesday book showing the capital value, apart from buildings and improvements, of every piece of land.

Every nation in the world has its own way of doing things, its own successes and its own failures. All over Europe we see systems of land tenure which economically, socially and politically are far superior to ours; but the benefit that those countries derive from their improved land systems are largely swept away or, at any rate, neutralized by grinding tariffs on the necessities of life and the materials of manufacture. In this

country, we have long enjoyed the blessings of free trade—and of untaxed bread and meat; but against these inestimable benefits we have the evils of an unreformed and vicious land system. In no great country in the New World or the Old have the working people yet secured the double advantage of free trade and free land together—by which I mean a commercial system and a land system from which so far as possible all forms of monopoly have been rigorously excluded.

I have only one word more to say, and it is rendered necessary by the observations which fell from Lord Lansdowne last night when he informed a banquet at which he was the principal speaker that the House of Lords was not obliged to swallow the budget whole or without mincing. I ask you to mark that word. It is a characteristic expression. The House of Lords means to assert its right to mince. Now let us for our part be quite frank and plain. We want the budget bill to be fairly and fully discussed. We do not grudge the weeks that have been spent already. We are prepared to make every sacrifice—I speak for my honorable friends who are sitting on this platform—of personal convenience in order to secure a thorough, patient, searching examination of proposals the importance of which we do not seek to conceal. The Government has shown itself ready and willing to meet reasonable argument not merely by reasonable answer but, when a case is shown, by concessions and, generally, in a spirit of good-will. We have dealt with this subject throughout with a desire to mitigate hardships in special cases and to gain as large a measure of agreement as possible for the proposals we are placing before the country. We want the budget not merely to be the work of the Cabinet and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—we want it to be the shaped and moulded plan deliberately considered by the House of Commons. That will be a long and painful process to those who are bound from day to day to take part in it, but we shall not shrink from it. But, gentlemen, when that process is over, when the finance bill leaves the House of Commons, I think you will agree with me that it ought to leave the House of Commons in its final form. No amendments, excision, modifying, or mutilating will be agreed to by us. We will stand no mincing—and unless Lord Lansdowne and his lordly friends choose to eat their own mince up again—Parliament will be dissolved—and we shall come to you in a moment of high consequence for every cause for which Liberalism has ever fought. See that you do not fail us at that hour.

Men's Mothers, Sisters and Wives

A recent contributor to the columns of the Pacific Outlook (Margaret Collier Graham, July 3) very gently takes to task the men of America who, though for many years past confidently protesting that their women folk shall have the ballot when they wish it, yet seem not to have heard the low sweet voices of the petitioners for the suffrage. The writer mentioned assumes "that the majority of the better class of women desire the suffrage today." Let us look into this assertion.

What woman constitutes the "better class?" The cleavage surely does not follow the line of wealth and social prestige, for wealthy women as a class, certainly do not demand the suffrage. Here and there a society leader who goes in for the uplifting of the masses has revolted from her native prejudices to the limit of fancying that the ballot for women is going to prove a panacea for the ills that have touched her sympathies. But she is distinctly not representative of her class. Rather is it true that her society connections regard her socialistic and suffragistic vagaries with suspicion and disgust, frequently politely veiled by a humorous tolerance and much lively badinage.

The cut does not set off those of good birth and breeding as the better class. In the North we must separate out such women by an intuitive recognition of their inborn refinement and cultivated taste; in the South they form part of a social order still surviving from ante-bellum days and can be almost instantly segregated from the common run of individuals. Without exception these high-bred Southern women are opposed to the suffrage movement, from a native sense of the beauty and attractiveness in woman of those elements of character which ages of privacy and seclusion have evolved in the class to which they belong. It would mean to them a worse disruption of the social order than that which freed their former bondmen; that affected the slave directly, themselves indirectly; this would, in their terms of thought, coarsen and adulterate their own lives, if they could allow themselves to be drawn into its muddying current. Their counterparts of the North feel much the same with regard to their suffrage, but having been long ago emancipated from the harem-like seclusion of the southern women, they are willing to argue the point. Some few of them have been persuaded that it is a duty likely to be thrust upon them and that, with the true Puritan spirit, they ought not to shirk it if so imposed. Yet their shrinking reluctance is natural and inheres in that old tradition of chivalry which is the unrecognized origin of what-

ever graces have remained to modern society.

There are yet two broad lines of demarcation which may presumably be followed in separating the better class from the coarse: that of education or culture and that of morals. It is probable that the writer quoted had these divisions in mind and would point to the women whose names fill the membership lists of women's organizations as the ones constituting "the better class of women," the temperance workers, the church aid societies, the woman's clubs, the college alumnae associations, etc. These are invariably good women and they have some education; they all read, but many of them, perhaps, the majority, do precious little hard thinking, living largely swayed by their emotional centers although making a brave effort at independence. So far as education and morals go they constitute a culling of what we may admit is the better class of intelligent, good women.

Two considerations follow, is it true that a majority of these organized women desire the ballot? If so, do they truly represent the unorganized women behind them, the vast mass of the female population of the country, the unnumbered silent majority who not only never "speak in the meeting," but who never even attend any gathering comprised solely of those of their own sex?

Statistics are not obtainable for an ideal handling of the first consideration. It has been assumed time and again that the passing of a resolution in a club business meeting was an index of an opinion on the part of the members of that club that the suffrage should be given to women. Yet this assumption has very little basis. The writer has frequently known of such a resolution being put to a gathering numbering only one-tenth, or even a smaller proportion of a large and influential club. The suffrage leaders having secured the ayes of a majority of that tenth, perhaps something over a twentieth of the club's membership, then go abroad and proclaim that club as standing for suffrage, a proceeding which very naturally makes the anti-suffrage majority feel outraged. It is true that in many instances a majority of the most active members, the office-holders and committee workers, are suffragists. Yet it will hardly do for these workers to claim that they are the "best" women of the club. The reason for the silent patience of the misrepresented majority must be found in the innate conservatism of the sex, woman's fear of a disturbance, and also in the confident belief of these women that men are not going to force the ballot on them when they don't want it. Every woman of that majority, we must remember,

"Music in the City's Life"

"Man represents the commercial, woman the artistic and it is time there was a wedding of the two in this city." With this very pertinent suggestion, Impresario L. E. Behymer closed his able address before the City Club last Saturday. He said in part that it was time that this city took up artistic things as a municipality and not leave the beautiful to be handled by private individuals. He cited the various cities of the west that are doing things in a big way and claimed it was all because Los Angeles had set the pace, which, by the way, was not a pace at all but a very slow walk.

Denver is spending money for a municipal band and orchestra, Seattle has spent hers, St. Paul raised \$35,000 last year and engaged Walter Rothwell to come and conduct and put their orchestra on the par with any in this country. It is an easy matter to make a good orchestra as all it requires is money and brains. But it is unfair to ask a few members of a great city to spend their time and money for the betterment of the whole. The Chamber of Commerce has a committee on music and art but its members are on so many other committees that it is impossible to give the time necessary for the consideration of matters that should come before it. "The public school work is in good hands and should be

encouraged, as from the schools will come our future audiences and performers in all lines of art.

All the cities of America are today looking toward the artistic for their future development and it behooves us as citizens of the fairest natural city of the United States to so plan our future growth that we can stand comparison with any or all of the more developed and older towns of the east. Nowhere else have there been combined two orchestras of the size of our symphony and woman's orchestra, and if that is possible from an orchestral standpoint, what can we not do by combining all the choruses in one grand, big annual festival that will become known all over the world as the expression of the ideals of this new southwest.

Consolidation seems to be the order of the day and it seems within the bonds of reason that a city that can see so far in the future commercially can be made to see that the only thing that really endures is the intangible something that for want of a better name we call Art. It is no time for any person to put himself forward or for any organization to ask to be favored, but it is time for this city to lay the foundations of such a liberal, broad and comprehensive a culture that the future generations will look back and say, "Our fathers builded most wisely and beautifully well."

stands behind a voter and whispers to him: "Don't meddle with the suffrage. I don't want to be bothered with voting; I've got enough to do as it is." And right here is the explanation of the mystery that men do not give women the ballot now that some (few) of them are asking for it.

With the immediately foregoing statements in mind it is evident that "the majority of the better class of women" have by no means expressed themselves as desiring the suffrage. On the contrary, judging by the slowness of our legislators who are constantly hearing whispers from the "unprogressive" women at the same time they are receiving the suffragists with blandly smiling faces, we may conclude that the majority is unequivocally opposed to the change.

And now for the great mass of good women of more or less intelligence, certainly not a bad class; who represents them? Assuredly not the few who talk in public, whether in the blatant fashion which in England has brought discredit on the cause, or in the sweetly cogent and bantering methods better known in this country. I will tell you who it is that represents the opinions of these quiet housekeepers. It is the slow-moving legislator, the average farmer or mechanic, the thrifty, prosperous

man of business, the father of a family who enjoys the privacy of a home as yet uninvaded by political clamors. These men, the country over, are looking into the eyes of their wives and sweethearts and saying, "Is it true, my darling? Do you really wish to go in with us and help rule the nation? Are you longing to vote?" And those women, those mothers and sweethearts and wives are saying: "No, indeed, love; it is a mistake. I don't care two straws for the ballot. I'd much rather you would manage that matter without me. If I want any law passed, any injustice removed, I'll tell you so, and you will do it for me; I know you will." And the man replies, "Certainly, my dear," and goes about his business.

MRS. S. W. H.
Chicago, August 12, 1909.

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 19, from Pasadena Ave. to Humbolt St. and Barranca St. from Ave. 18 to Ave. 20. Ord. of Intention passed to change and est. grade.

First St., bet. Rosemont Ave. and Mountain View Ave.; Bd. of Health inst. by Council not to dump garbage at this place.

Fourth St., bet. Lorena and Indiana; ord. of intention passed to improve said portion of street, ord. sent to City Atty. for approval as to form.

Fifth St., from Broadway to L. A. Ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Fifth St., bet. Spring and San Pedro; assessment dist. for repaving fixed by Bd. Pub. Wks., and ref. to City Eng. with instructions to prepare necessary descriptions.

Eighth St., from Hemlock to Birch; ord. passed for curbing this portion of street.

Sixteenth St., bet. east and west lines of Hoover; curb lines established.

Sixteenth St.; pet. from the L. A. Interurban Ry. Co., protesting against assessment for the widening of 16th street between Figueroa Street and Pacific Avenue. Set for hearing Aug. 24th. Clerk inst. to give notice.

Sixteenth St., from Santa Fe to Alameda; protest against opening and widening of said portion of street. Protest sustained and proceedings abandoned.

Twenty-third, south side from Grand to Hope; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Thirty-eighth St., bet. Vermont and Wisconsin; pet. that street be sprinkled, ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Forty-second St., across tracks of L. A. & Redondo Ry. on Hoover St.; City Atty. inst. to prepare ord. of intention for opening of said portion of street and City Eng. inst. to make assessment dist. to pay costs.

Forty-second St., from Central Ave. to Pierce Vernon St.; ord. passed ordering vacating and abandoning of said portion of street.

Forty-eighth St., bet. Normandie and Western; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said portion of street by private contract.

Forty-eighth St., from Normandie to Western; ord. passed to est. grade.

Sixty-third and Moneta; pet. for street lights ref. to City Elec.

Sixty-eighth, and Moneta; pet. for street lights ref. to City Elec.

Alley, running from W. Edgeware Rd. to Wallace St., bet. lot 1, blk. 12, Angeleno Hts., and lot 14, blk. 13, be vacated and abandoned. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. with inst. to confer with prop. owners.

Alley, from 10th to San Marino; ord. of intention passed to order opening of said portion.

Alley, bet. St. Paul and Bixel, from Orange to 6th; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Alley, bounded by lot 21 of Amey tract, lot 34 of Griffes tract and lots 9 and 10 of Urmston tract; pet. asking for vacation of alley; City Eng. rec. that same be granted. Council instructed City Atty. and City Eng. to prepare nec. ord.

Albany St., from 9th to 10th; protest from E. Huddleston against improvement, sustained by Council on report of City Eng. and City Atty. inst. to prepare ord. abandoning proceedings.

Arroyo de Las Posas, at Brooklyn Ave.; contract for improving roadway and sidewalk on bridge awarded to L. A. Bridge & Construction Co.

Bixel St., bet. Crown Hill Ave. and 7th; pet. asking that said portion be improved under bond prov. of the Vrooman act. Granted.

Breed St., bet. City View Ave. and Barton St.; ord. passed opening said portion.

Burlington Ave., bet. Maryland and Fifth Sts.; Bd. Pub. Wks. instructed City Eng. that ordinance for re-grading be drawn to describe assessed district to include all property fronting on Burlington bet. 6th and a point 76.83 ft. north of Valley St.

Burlington Ave., west side from 16th to Washington; ord. of intention to change and est. grade; passed.

Burlington Ave., from point 76.83 ft. north of Valley St. to Sixth St.; ord. of intention passed to improve said portion of street, ord. sent to City Atty. for approval as to form before placing it upon passage.

Bellevue Ave., from Belmont to Lake Shore; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Bellevue Ave., bet. Sonoma and Coronado; comm. from W. F. Shelley asking that this portion of street be included in contemplated improvement bet. Coronado and Benton Way; request denied by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Bellevue Ave., from Bonnie Brae to Lake Shore Ave.; ord. of intention passed to improve said portion of street, ord. sent to City Atty. for approval as to form.

Bellevue Ave., bet. Casco and Ora; protest against improvement denied.

Burtz St., from 1st to Temple, protest filed by Arthur A. Lawson against being included within assessment dist. for improvement of street.

Brighton Ave.; comm. from Fred Mansur ref. to difficulty in getting tin cans, etc., collected at No. 3967, ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Berkeley Ave., from east line of Mohawk St. to Linda Vista St.; ord. passed est. grade.

Broadway, over tunnel; street dept. requested to haul gravel and fill holes and repair street.

Broadway, at north and south lines

of Fort Moore Place; Inspec. Pub. Wks. requested by Board to place cross walk.

Belvedere St., at Manzanita St.; ord. passed est. name.

Colina Ave., from 1st to Acacia; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Carrillo St., bet. West Kensington Rd. and Helen St.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Cerro Gordo St., from Echo Park Ave. to Vestal Ave.; ord. of intention passed to improve said portion of street; bonds to be issued to represent the cost.

Denker Ave., bet. Vernon and Forty-eighth; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said portion of street by private contract.

Denver Ave., from Vernon to 48th; ord. passed est. grade.

Dayton Ave.; pet. from C. Specht, et al, protesting against the opening and widening of Dayton Ave. from Ave. 20 to Pasadena Ave. as contemplated. Set for hearing Aug. 24, and in the meantime ref. to City Eng. for report as to frontage and clerk inst. to give notice.

East Lake Ave.; claim for damages from R. E. Hoyt in sum of \$1000 on acct. of grading of said street.

Effie St., bet. Hyperion Ave. and N. City Boundary; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Echo Park Ave., from Bellevue to Laguna, improvement being delayed because of unsatisfactory street lines; City Eng. rec. that City Atty. start suit to condemn for uniform width of st. on Echo Park Ave. from Bellevue to Laguna and that City Eng. be instructed to furnish nec. data after property owners have been consulted.

Elden Ave., from Tenth to Pico; ord. passed to est. grade.

Florence Ave. and Moneta; pet. for street lights, ref. to City Elec.

Fort Moore Place, at east and west lines of Broadway; crosswalk ordered placed.

Fort Moore Place, from Hill to Buena Vista; street dept. ordered to haul gravel and fill holes and repair street.

Flower St., from 2nd to point 5000 ft. N. of N. E. cor. of 3rd; ord. of intention to change and est. grade.

Figueroa St., from 1st to 2nd; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Grand Ave., from 1st to Court; pet. asking that grade be changed and est. Granted.

Grand Ave.; pet. from S. A. Waldron, et al, asking that the grade of N. Grand Ave. from Temple St. to California St. be est. Granted and ref. to C. E. for ord.

Harvard Ave.; name changed to Harvard Blvd.

Hyperion Ave., from Effie St. to

point 8000 ft. S. therefrom; ord. passed to change and est. grade.

Harvard Blvd., from Vernon to 48th; ord. passed est. grade.

Harvard Blvd., bet. Vernon and Forty-eighth; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said portion of street by private contract.

Halldale Ave., bet. Vernon and a point 129.04 ft. south of 50th St.; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said portion of street by private contract.

Halldale Ave., from Vernon to 50th; ord. passed to est. grade.

Hill St., bet. First and Temple; ord. passed est. curb lines.

Hobart Ave.; name changed to Hobart Blvd.

Johnston St., from Altura to Ave. 28; City Eng. furnished nec. descriptions for opening and widening of said portion.

Kent St., bet. west line of Waterloo and east line of Coronado; curb lines est.

Kent St., bet. Waterloo and east line of Sonoma; pet. from Chas. G. Green, et al, for improvement of street, granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Los Angeles St., east side, bet. 4th and Winston; ord. of intention passed to change and establish grade.

Lorena St. District, lower portion; in connection with proposed sewers, City Eng. reported to Bd. Pub. Wks. that all nec. right-of-way had been secured and asked for app. of \$100 to Engineer's Fund, in order to pay \$50 each to T. H. Baylis and R. L. Phister for easements in block 9, Schmitt tract; Bd. approved report and rec. that City Council transfer said amount to City Eng. Dept.

Lake St., at corner 8th; curb lines est. at northeast cor.

Lake Shore Terrace, from Cotton to Council; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Monte Vista St.; pet. from D. J. Young, et al protesting against the construction of a storm drain in Monte Vista St. from Ave. 59 to Ave. 49, as contemplated. Set for hearing August 31st, and in the meantime referred to the C. E. for report as to frontage.

Manzanita St., from Belvedere to Hoover; ord. of intention passed to improve said portion of street, bonds to be issued to represent the cost.

Main St., bet. 3rd and 6th; ord. of intention passed for repaving, regutting and recubing incident to const. of storm sewer.

Manhattan Place, from Seventh to Eighth St.; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said portion of street by private contract.

Moneta and **Sixty-eighth**; pet. for street lights, ref. to City Elec.

Moneta and **Sixty-third**; pet. for street lights ref. to City Elec.

Moneta Ave., at 40th Place, pet. for day light, ref. to City Elec.

Moneta and Florence Ave., pet. for street light, ref. to City Elec.

New England St., bet. Washington and 17th; pet. asking that said portion be improved under bond prov. of Vrooman act. Granted.

Olive St., from 1st to 5th; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Oro, cor. Plato. light ordered placed.

Ceccidental Blvd., from 6th to El Dorado; duplicate maps adopted of assessment district for sewer work.

Pacific Ave., pet. asking that a portion of Pacific Ave. lying southeasterly of new line of said ave., be not abandoned; City Eng. rec. that old lines of street, outside of new lines be not changed.

Pizarro St., bet. Lake Shore Ave. and Court St.; ord. passed authorizing property owners to construct sewer by private contract.

Piedmont Ave., from Ave. 61 to Pasadena Ave.; duplicate maps adopted of assessment district for improvement.

Plato, cor. Oro; light ordered placed.

Pine St., at N. W. Cor. Pine and Ave. 50; pet. asking that grade be est. Granted.

Rockwood St., cor. Belmont Ave.; City Eng. ordered to report as to condition of deed conveying to the city a piece of land at said corner by Judge N. P. Conrey, to have said deed accepted, and Rockwood street improved by cement curbs.

Reservoir St., from westerly line of Benton Way; ord. of intention passed to order vacating and abandoning of said portion.

San Pascual Ave., bet. Pasadena Ave. and city limits; pet. for grading. Granted.

San Benito St., from New Jersey to Brooklyn; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Santa Barbara Ave., at intersection with Grand Ave. from Figueroa St. to a point 227 ft. more or less, east of Figueroa St.; City Atty. inst. to prepare ord. of intention for widening said portion of street, and City Eng. directed to create an assessment district to pay costs.

Santa Barbara Ave., from Figueroa street to Moneta Ave.; motion adopted at meeting of Council on Aug. 10 re-opening of said portion of street, rescinded at meeting of Council Aug. 13th.

Seaton St., from Vincent to Fifth; ord. passed to est. grade.

St. Andrews Place; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve street by private contract.

Spring St. at Seventh; Inspec. Pub. Wks. directed to serve notice on owners of property to repair sidewalk on West side of Spring St. from Seventh St. southerly where necessary.

Santa Monica Ave.; Hardesty and Jacobs, et al, requested per. to withdraw petition for spur track across street bet. Wisconsin and Vermont; granted.

Santa Monica Ave.; pet. for spur

track from Diamond Coal Co., et al. postponed until meeting of Council of Sept. 21.

Santa Barbara Ave.; comm. from the Sta. Barbara Ave. Imp. Co. asking that immediate action be taken relative to the opening of Sta. Barbara Ave. from Figueroa to Vermont Ave. Ref. to City Atty. for nec. ord.

Savannah St., from Brooklyn Ave. to First St., pet. for improving St.; Bd. Pub. Wks. and City Eng. rec. that temporary work be done; report adopted by Council.

Savannah St., from E. 1st to Brooklyn Ave., pet. protesting against opening and grading said portion of street. Ref. to Councilman Blanchard.

Union Ave., from 11th to Washington; protest against improvement deferred until Aug. 31st.

Vernon Ave., from Normandie to Western; ord. passed to est. grade.

Vernon Ave., bet. Normandie and Western; "ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said portion of street by private contract.

Westlake Ave., bet. 11th and 12th; comm. from Harry W. Wyatt to the effect that street has not been sprinkled sufficiently since last spring; ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Wabash Ave., bet. Soto St. and produced east line of Evergreen Ave; assessment dist. for improvement fixed by Bd. Pub. Wks. and ref. to City Eng. with instructions to prepare necessary descriptions.

Wisconsin St., from Santa Monica Ave. to 39th; pet. that St. be sprinkled, ref. to Bd. of Pub. Wks.

* * *

General Legislation

Abandoning street railway rights; Pet. from P. E. Ry. abandoning right to maintain and operate over following route: Comn. at inter. of Seventh and Olive; thence west along Seventh to Figueroa; thence north along Figueroa to Sixth. Ref. to City Atty. for nec. ordinance.

Automobile Ordinance; City Atty inst. to prepare ord. for conviction of automobile drivers who run away after injuring persons in street.

Aqueduct; Bids for one concrete mixer rec'd by Bd. Pub. Wks. Ref. to Bureau for estimates and reports.

Aqueduct; Bids for 50,000 cement sacks rec'd by Bd. Pub. Wks. Ref. to Bureau for estimates and report.

Aqueduct; Contract for furnishing three 100 H. P. induction motors. Awarded to Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.; Bd. Pub. Wks. req. chief counsel Bureau of L. A. Aqueduct to draft form of contract.

Aqueduct; Contracts for furnishing belting. Awarded by Bd. Pub. Wks. to C. A. Bennett for leather belt, and to Harper & Reynolds Co. rubber belt.

Aqueduct; Report of Advisory Com. relative to re-payment to Jno. T. Martin of \$150 deposited in behalf of city in connection with purchase of rights-of-way; approved by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Aqueduct; Pet. from O. I. Williams asking for annulment of contract bet. city and Mr. Desmond, mess contractor; ref. by City Council to Advisory Com.

Agricultural Park; City Atty inst. to prepare ord. declaring intention of Council to condemn land necessary for park, to-wit: Lots P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y of Agricultural Park tract; also lots 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63, 64, 67 and 68 of Agricultural Park tract; and City Eng. inst. to furnish City Atty. with description of land to be condemned together with description of assessment dist. to be assessed to pay cost of improvement. Said assessment dist. to be bounded as follows: On the west side by Western Ave., on north side by Washington street, on east by Main street and Moneta ave. and on south by Slauson Ave.

Animal district; report from Police Comm. to Bd. Pub. Wks. requesting map of animal districts; ref. to City Eng. with inst. to furnish said map.

Board of Health; Comm. from L. A. County Medical Ass'n. to City Council endorsing plan of placing the nursing work under Bd. of Health. Filed.

Board of Examining Engineers; Mr. D. E. Brian elected member of board to replace Mr. J. F. Connell, resigned.

Budget Report; Submitted and approved.

Banner across street; Permission granted I. O. O. F. to hang banner across Spring street from 124½ to 125½, same to be removed after Aug. 28.

City Hall; City Clerk directed to advertise City Hall property for sale, bids to be rec'd up to Sept. 21, city to retain possession of said property until Dec. 31, 1910.

Coal Contract; City entered into contract with Challenge Coal Co. to deliver 300 tons of coal at \$9.00 per ton.

Elysian Vista Scott tract; Deed to city of portion of lot 129 of said tract for street purposes from Elizabeth M. Scott; accepted by City Council.

Fire Engine; Pet. from Nott Steam Fire Engine Company, for an extension of time on contract for furnishing fire engine. Request granted subject to the consent of the bondsmen.

Fire Engine House; Pet. from Globe Grain and Milling Co. asking that steps be taken to insure construction of fire engine house at Second and Hewitt Sts; ref. to Budget Comm with rec. that nec. funds be provided.

Guy wires; Pet. from L. A. Examiner to stretch guy wires across alley at back of Examiner Bldg. and across Fifth street bet. Hill and Broadway. Revocable permit issued.

Goodeno and McClung tract; Pet. from G. A. Cortelyou Co. asking that city pay assessment on portion of lot 8, blk. A, facing Forty-fifth street. Condemned for opening of Stamford avenue. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. to ascertain exact amt. to be paid.

Inspector of Concrete and other material; ord. passed providing for such an inspector.

Industries changing motive power; Ord. passed providing that industries now operating in residence districts be allowed to change their motive

power from steam to electricity, providing change shall not increase amount of power under which they are now operating.

Industrial District; Matter of setting aside as industrial district following territory included in residence district, to-wit: Jefferson street, west of Hope street, south on Hope street to S. P. R. R. right-of-way, north on S. P. right-of-way to Grand avenue, thence north on Grand to Jefferson; action on petitions and protest presented deferred until meeting of Council on 24th inst.

Industrial District; Protest from J. Wilbur Cate, et al., against being included in prop. ind. dist. bet. South Grand, South Hope and right-of-way of S. P. Ry. Co. Action deferred until Aug. 24.

New City Hall; Comm. from Jno. F. Humphreys, suggesting a site for the new City Hall. Referred to the Building Committee.

Overflow claim; Petitions for claim of damages caused by overflow of water from Arroyo de la Brea, denied by Council.

Oil sprinkler; Bd. Pub. Wks. at request of Insp. applied to City Council for authority to advertise for bids for purchase of another power oil sprinkler to lay dust in city streets, (the one already in use being unable to do all the work required); estimated cost \$900.

Pico Heights Park; City Eng. outlined land to be condemned for proposed Pico Hts. Park and also boundaries of assessment dist., and asked that as the land to be condemned will be very expensive, this district be confirmed or any modification thereof, in accordance with verbal suggestion of Councilman Pease to extend assessment dist. north of Pico St. Ref. to Councilman Pease for invest. and report.

Public baths; City Eng. prepared draft of ord. to amend Sec. 31 of present ord. providing a license for public bathing places. Passed by Council.

Proposed Park; Protest from Fred L. Hunt, et al., against est. of park bounded on north by New Orleans

HARVARD SCHOOL (Military) OPENS SEPT. 21

Western Ave. Boarding and Day Pupils. Ten-acre athletic field. Manual training Shops. U. S. Army officer detailed by the Secretary of War. Write for illustrated Catalogue. Tel. 72147.

Grenville C. Emery, Litt. D., Head Master



Harris & Frank
Leading Clothiers (INC)
437-439-441-443 South Spring
Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

HEAD TO FOOT
OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND BOYS

St., on east by Cimarron St., on south by 28th St., and on west by Arlington. Protest sustained and all orders given to City Atty. and City Eng. rescinded.

Police alarm boxes; City Clerk inst. to advertise for bids for 100 police alarm boxes to be rec'd Oct. 19.

Police station (new); University Division No. 825, West Jefferson St. City authorized to advertise for bids.

Public Utility Commission; Resolution offered that Council create a commission composed of five members to investigate public utility companies with the object of assisting Council in fixing rates of said companies. Resolution lost.

Quit claim deeds; Ord. passed authorizing execution of deeds by City of L. A. to C. F. Axelsson, S. R. Smith, Claire Alma Hill and Helen A. Pitman, of all rights or titles to lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively of Altura View tract.

Quit claim deed; Ord. passed authorizing execution of deed by City of L. A. to Geo. R. Osborn and Mary E. Osborn of all right or title in lot 3, Wm. M. Hamlin's re-subdivision.

Regulating speed of cars; Pet. from Sperry Baker, et al., asking that an ordinance be passed regulating the speed of the electric cars over street crossings along Long Beach avenue. Referred to the C. A. for necessary ordinance.

Residence district; Ord. passed excepting from res. dist. territory bounded by 37th Place, Santa Monica Ave. and McClintock Ave.

Spur track; Pet. from Marco H. Hellman, et al., for spur on Commercial St. crossing Ducommon St. and Labory Lane. Bd. Pub. Wks. reported undesirable features in pet. and Council passed motion to continue further hearing to Aug 31st. Special committee of five appointed to investigate, consisting of Councilmen Wallace, Lyon, Wren, Yonkin and Clam-pitt.

Spur track; Pet. from M. H. Hellman submitting consent of property owners along Commercial St. for change in spur track. Ref. to Spec. Comm.

Spur tract; Pet. from M. H. Hellman asking that center line be changed. Ref. to Spec. Comm.

Sequoia National Forest; Bd. Pub. Works adopted resolution protesting against granting application for right of way over lands in forest.

Sunset Park; City Eng. outlined land to be acquired for prop. extension of Sunset Park, also boundaries of assessment dist. and rec. to confirm said dist. or modification. Ref. to Councilman Wren.

Salary increases; Finance Comm. recommended increases in city departments to the amount of \$637 per month. Ord. passed that City Atty. be instructed to prepare nec. salary ordinances.

Street railway franchise; P. E. Ry. granted franchise along Sixth St. from Olive to Figueroa.

Street notices; Bid rec'd for printing same ref. by Bd. Pub. Wks. to City Eng. for estimate and recommendation.

Street Dept. Fund; Demands in favor of J. T. Leftwich and W. W. Dow approved by Bd. Pub. Wks. and returned to City Council.

Street lighting; Comm. from L. A. Gas & Elec. Co. notifying Bd. Pub. Wks. that contract made bet. city and company on Dec. 29, 1908, for lighting streets from Jan. 1st, 1909, to Dec. 31st, 1909, has been assigned to L. A. Gas & Electric Corporation; ref. to City Atty. for opinion as to propriety of consent of board to said transfer and assignment.

Spur track; Pet. from J. H. Jeffries asking per. to withdraw signature from petition now being circulated for spur track over and across San Pedro St. bet. 2nd and 3rd.

Thomas traets; Pet. from R. D. Hain, et. al., asking for passage of ord. now before Council making E. E. Thomas tract, and E. E. Thomas tract No. 2 an industrial section. Action deferred until Aug. 24.

Wilmington's lighting; Gas and Light Comm. req. to visit Wilmington to investigate lighting facilities at that place, and to report to City Council.

Watering troughs; In matter of ord. pres. by City Atty. to Council on July 26 to prohibit maintenance of public watering troughs, Ord. filed.

Watering troughs; Comm. from Foo Wing Herb Company, asking that the watering troughs be allowed to remain as they are. Filed.

Assessment Roll

The following assessment roll, as delivered to City Council by the Board of Equalization, shows total assessed valuation of all city property:

Old city.....	\$231,914,468
Annex 1896.....	35,966,135
Annex 1899.....	3,685,772
Annex 1906.....	4,499,695
	<hr/>
	\$276,066,070

The above figures do not include valuation of railroad assessments, which are under the department of the State Board of Equalization.

Expenses for 1909-10

Statement of estimate of expenses made by departments and amounts allowed, shows a grand total of \$4,222,949.07 estimated, and \$3,329,764.43 allowed.

San Pedro and Wilmington Harbors

Resolution was offered that City Engineer be authorized to make maps and drawing of said harbors showing tide and water front lands, that are available for public use. Also directing the preparations of plans for public piers, docks, wharves and warehouses, together with such means of access thereto as may be feasible, also to report recommendations thereon with estimate of cost of constructing such piers, docks, wharves, warehouses and means of access thereto. Ref. to Harbor Com. for consideration and report.

Charity Appropriations

Following are the provisions made for charity for month of August, 1909:

Free Dispensary	\$100
L. A. Humane Society.....	200
Firemen Relief Association.....	50
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society....	20
Salvation Army Rescue Home..	30
Associated Charities	50
D. W. Bartlett for Bethlehem Mission	25
Children's Hospital	50
Ransome Home	30
Day Nursery	20
Soc. Prev. Cruelty to Animals...	100
Barlow Sanitorium, not to exceed	80
McKinley Home.....	25
Boys' Home (Steve White Pl)...	25
Detention Home (not to exceed)	400
Elizabeth G Baurhyte.....	35
L. A. Settlement Assn.....	433

Building Permits

From August 1st to August 13th, 1909, inclusive, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 325 permits, amounting to \$410,923.

	No. of Valua- Permits. tion.
Class C.....	10 \$ 54,828
Class D, 1 story.....	130 141,240
Class D, 1½ story.....	8 20,050
Class D, 2 story.....	18 104,203
Churches	1 2,900
Public Buildings (City) ..	5 56,471
Sheds	27 2,847
Brick alterations	14 4,760
Frame alterations	109 23,520
Demolitions	3 104

Grand Total325 \$410,923

Comparison with other years:

1908—From August 1, to August 13, inclusive: 294 permits; valuation, \$418,968.

Following is a report by wards, from August 1st to August 13th, inclusive:

	No of Valua- Permits. tion.
Ward One.....	26 \$ 21,915
Ward Two	28 15,530
Ward Three	17 50,411
Ward Four	30 72,005
Ward Five	89 119,920
Ward Six	76 50,130
Ward Seven	22 65,366
Ward Eight	7 2,064
Ward Nine	30 13,582

Total325 \$410,923

Compiled by M. C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

SHOULD "THE COMMONER" HAVE BEEN INCLUDED?

Pacific Outlook:

Under your caption, "What do you read?" in your last number, you say: "This list will not be complete without mention of two other high grade weeklies, of national standing in the field of progress: La Follette's and the "Survey." What you say of "La Follette's" will be appreciated by all lovers of pure good government. But how can you omit "The Commoner," by that active great and good reformer, W. J. B.?

Yours,
G. H. B.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S PICNIC

The California Business Woman's Association will hold an all-day basket picnic at the Cosmos Club House, "Venice" today (Saturday).

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Following is the report for week ending August 17, 1909: New cases, 28; recurrent cases, 30; visits, 15; disbursements, \$270.31. The Associated Charities will be glad to fill positions, as they have applications from both men and women for all sorts and conditions of work.

Nature Fakery's Fancies

The cassowary is a bird
That's hard to capture, very.
Folks hunting for her plumes have made

The cassowary wary.

—Kansas City Times.

But once a cassowary strolled
Too near an alligator,
And with one wriggle, snap and gulp
The alligator ate her.

—Chicago Tribune.

The dromedary roamed about,
Or toiled to fetch and carry;
Until some Yankee fitted out
A dromedary dairy.

—Indianapolis News.

But dromedaries oft are shy,
And this one loathed a spider—
She ran away when one came by
Because the spider eyed her.

—Cleveland Leader.

Behemoth and some dynamite

Got in a serious tuss;

The detonation left the hip-

Popotamus a muss.

—Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.

The Steinway Piano ...

FOR NEARLY sixty years the Steinway has been the world's greatest piano. Yet throughout this entire period its quality has steadily improved. This improvement is the outcome of conditions which must result in growth—for the Steinway is an individual production—the highest expression of four generations of the Steinway family, each devoting a life-time of skill and earnest devotion to the perfection of an ever-growing piano ideal. The quality of the Steinway has been developed regardless of commercial factors. It is the result of a reaching out for all that is best. Yet a perfection of system has been evolved by which this greatest of music producing instruments has been brought within the financial reach of all.

We are sole Steinway representatives for this locality. Prices \$575 to \$1650. Grands, Vertes-grands and Uprights at Eastern prices, with merely the cost of freight and handling added. The same easy terms, proportionately, are available on Steinways as on other pianos.

GEO. J. BIRKEL COMPANY

Steinway, Cecilian and Victor Dealers
345-347 SOUTH SPRING STREET

"Citizenship and The Immigrant"

What the League of Justice Proposes Doing to Make of the Foreigner a Good Citizen

Realizing that the presence in Los Angeles of a large and ignorant immigrant population may constitute a menace to the welfare of our city the League of Justice has inaugurated a movement to educate the foreign population of Los Angeles as to the duties of citizenship. This work is undertaken as part of the educational campaign started by the League for the purpose of overcoming public apathy towards official misconduct and to elevate the standards of citizenship.

In Los Angeles there is a larger element of foreigners than is realized by the average citizen. Out of the ranks of these immigrants the citizenship of our city and nation is being recruited. These aliens have, as a rule, no education and practically no conception of the duties of citizenship or the nature of American institutions. The influence of these foreigners,—and their vote when they become naturalized,—is almost always cast against the best interests of the city. Too often they regard the sacred franchise as a privilege that enables them to earn a few dollars by selling their votes. Los Angeles can no longer afford to ignore the presence of the large foreign population which fills our tenement districts. The work of transforming these ignorant, but not stupid men of other nationalities, into American citizens, must be taken up.

The League of Justice, through its committee on "Citizenship and the Immigrant," of which Rev. Dana W. Bartlett is chairman, has taken the first step towards awakening the foreigners to a realization of the duties which citizenship in a democracy imposes. The League has asked the Board of Education to re-open its night schools in the tenement districts and start classes where adult foreigners may receive instruction in the principles of American government and civic duty. The following letter was sent by the League to the Board of Education some days ago:

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 12, 1909.
Board of Education,

Los Angeles, Cal.
Gentlemen:

The League of Justice desires respectfully to submit to your consideration a proposition which we deem of considerable importance to this community.

There are in Los Angeles a large number of foreigners, of various nationalities, most of whom are adults with little or no education. These men and women have practically no conception of the nature of American institutions, no understanding of the forms of government in city, state and nation, and no appreciation of the duties of citizenship in a democracy.

Out of this mass of ignorant, but not stupid, foreigners the citizenship of the city and nation is being recruited. Now, as these immigrants are becoming members of our community, it is desirable that they have some education. As they are to become voters it is desirable that they should have a proper conception of the duties of citizenship. Otherwise they will, in their ignorance, be controlled by selfish and designing persons and their influence will be cast against the best interests of the city.

In view of these facts we desire respectfully to urge upon the Board of Education the need for its taking under consideration the problem of educating the immigrant classes in this city. In this connection we desire to suggest that instruction in the principles of Americanism and true democracy, for which the League of Justice stands, should be an essential part of the course of study prescribed for adult foreigners, who should be given a true understanding of the principles of American government and the nature of our institutions.

To be more specific we suggest that you start night school work for adult immigrants concentrating on the Hewitt Street School if possible, and if not opening the Utah and Castellar Street schools. We suggest that primary lessons in citizenship be given in these schools, and that the latest text books used in the East for instruction of foreigners be secured.

We would be glad to take this matter up more in detail with you, and you can rely on the support and assistance of the League of Justice in any effort along the lines suggested.

Yours truly,

LEAGUE OF JUSTICE.

By Haines W. Reed, Sec'y.

In addition to the work which the League has asked the Board of Education to undertake, the League proposes to open, on its own account, two night classes for foreigners. One of these will be conducted in the Bethlehem Institute. The place for conducting the second class has not been definitely decided upon yet. In these two classes the principles of Americanism, government and civic duty will constitute the main topic of instruction. Members of the League of Justice, who are conversant with foreign languages, will conduct these two classes.

Many foreigners continue to arrive on overland trains from the East and the immigrant influx to Southern California will be even greater when vessels from Europe can bring their cargoes of steerage passengers through the Panama Canal and dump the mass of human miscellany within our own city limits at San Pedro Harbor.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

Mrs. Florence Kelly of New York City, the noted student of economic and labor conditions, will address the City Club at its regular Saturday luncheon at noon today, on the subject of "The Ultimate Consumer and His Duty."

Mrs. Kelly is the general secretary of the National Consumers' League, vice president of the National Woman Suffrage League and one of the trustees of the National Child Labor fund. She was the first factory inspector of Illinois and has since held similar positions under the federal government. Mrs. Kelly is a daughter of "Pig Iron" Kelly, of early protection tariff renown, and has had the benefit of early and intimate acquaintance with economic and industrial conditions. She graduated from Cornell and from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and is the authority in America on child labor and working women problems.

Recently she was converted to woman suffrage, having come to the belief in its necessity for the protection of the child laborer and the working woman.

Mrs. Kelly will also speak at the Friday Morning Club House, 940 South Figueroa street, Monday, August 23, at 3 p. m., on "Child Labor and the Working Woman."

HOUSING COMMISSION

Mr. Fred Garnjost addressed the members of the Commission at the regular meeting of Wednesday last. Mr. Garnjost is an extensive builder and owner of tenement houses and has traveled three times around the world to study housing conditions of the working people.

Having known Mrs. Van Wagner, the Commission's expert, during her eleven years of work in Yonkers, he and his wife took a keen interest in the house court conditions of Los Angeles and made a tour of inspection through Chinatown, Sonoratown and the Russian quarters under her escort and that of the housing inspector, Mr. Caricoza.

Mr. Garnjost agreed with other Eastern visitors in finding the housing problem here a serious one. He considered the work of the Los Angeles Housing Commission in forming "House Courts" a happy solution for the present and a preventive of future tenement house evils if carried out to the extent of its possibilities in this mild climate. He urged the necessity of immediate construction of model house courts and the formation of a business association for that purpose, not as a philanthropic but as a business proposition.



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I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This department will aim to cover the Art expression of Greater Los Angeles as shown by its municipal activities. No city can ever hope to become great that does not typify its greatness by its expression in Art. No place in the world can compare with the opportunity that lies at the feet of the first free city in America. Free to hire its officers, to enact its own laws and through these express to the world what freedom means to a really great people who can look through the eyes of the past and plan for a greater future. It needs men and women to put into execution civically what we have done individually. To plan for the artistic future as we have for the commercial, then will our children's children rise up and call us blessed.

The first proposition to come before the citizens of Greater Los Angeles is the report of the Municipal Art Commission to the Mayor, City Council and Board of Public Works. The commission is composed of F. W. Blanchard, president; John W. Mitchell, secretary; John Parkinson, Mrs. W. J. Washburn and Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt, and the very artistic report issued is a practical handling of a very difficult problem and so thoroughly worked out that one sees at a glance how easy it will be to put it into execution. It is divided into four heads, a Union Railroad Station and its approaches, the Administrative Center, the Art Center, and Parks and Boulevards. As the removal of the city hall is before the people at present we will take up first the proposed administrative center. Inasmuch as there is continued talk of consolidation of city and county that must be taken into consideration in any move toward the realization of the new city. Charles Mulford Robinson in his report to the Municipal Art Commission has given us a plan that in its entirety should be followed.

On this phase of the subject we quote from the report as follows:

An Administrative Center

In the county courthouse, superbly situated on its mound; in the new federal building, under construction, diagonally across from it; and in the need of a new city hall, yet to be located, there are furnished the sufficient ingredients for a very imposing civic center. If I had been called upon a few months ago, I could probably have planned with comparative ease a grouping here of public structures that would have given fine conventional effect. But now the tall, slim costly structure of the International Bank is rising directly in front of the postoffice, as if slapping it in the face, completely screening a broad view of the structure, and from Main street hiding even the court house. It stands on exactly the land that would

most naturally have been utilized for an open space around which the public buildings should be grouped. But since it is not my desire to present plans that are beyond reason, I have not for a moment considered suggesting that it be purchased and removed. I have accepted it as one of the fixed conditions; and it has at least the merit of rising like a warning finger over the low structures all around it, as if to caution the citizens of Los Angeles that if they desire to gain big effects and to do things in the building of their city, it is not safe to delay the acquirement of the necessary land.

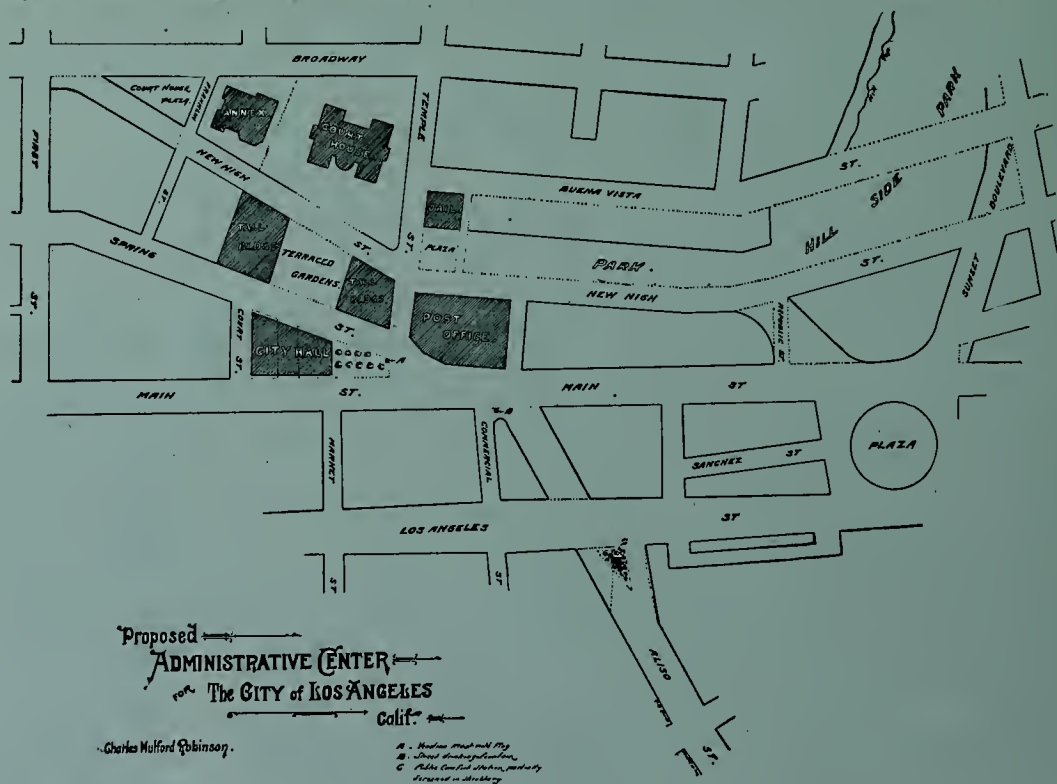
Accepting, then, the International Bank building, I have worked long over the problem of adequately connecting the public buildings and giving

while a block further away, where the straightened Aliso leaves the street's present line at the crossing of Los Angeles street, there would be left a triangle that would make an admirable site for one of those public comfort stations, which all our large cities are finding it advisable to erect, as the cities of Europe did long ago. The location would be an exceedingly convenient one, and the site is large enough to make practicable some shrubs around the building.

The little area between the post-office and jail, about half of which is now a street, I recommend opening as a plaza, to give the federal building better setting and, especially, to open to view its north facade from New High street, whence now only a corner can be seen.

High street should be obtained, to give to the new county building a dignified and fitting setting and to open it to a better view from Broadway. This space would afford an excellent site for the White statue. With these several changes the existing public buildings will seem much better placed and will be brought into an improved relation with the city's street system. The problem, however, of properly locating a new municipal building remains.

For the site of the new city hall I have selected the plat between Spring and Main streets, now occupied by the Bullard Block, together with Market street, which bounds this on the north, and with so much of the land abutting on the north side of Market as may be necessary to give to the



ing to them the centralization which properly belongs to them. Happily, from a geographical standpoint, the site is excellent. My plan contemplates, first, the extension of Aliso street in a straight line to Main, Aliso street in itself is not attractive, but it is a broad, arterial thoroughfare, carrying a heavy traffic, particularly by street car, to the East Side and to Pasadena. The proposed change will straighten the street, which will be a convenience to the travel, and will mean a shortening of the distance, and it will open an interesting view of the new federal building, which will show for a long distance down it. As Aliso street's direct extension will bring it just to the north corner of Commercial and Main, there can be given to it at that point a wide curving entrance which will emphasize its importance as a highway to the East Side. On the diagram, I have indicated that there would be room here for a drinking fountain;

As a third change of street, I advise the prolongation of New High street to Broadway. The simpler way to do this would be to make a curve; but far the better way, if practicable, and I hope it may be made so, will be to carry it straight through so that it shall meet Broadway at First street. This will open from Broadway a striking vista of the post-office, will bring the latter into that connection with Broadway which it already has with Main and Spring streets, and so will much enhance the effectiveness of the site. Then Spring and Broadway will seem to focus to it and Main will only just miss it. Further, the direct extension of New High street will be a convenience to traffic, affording a more direct and obvious short cut than the curve would do. Finally, since the court house property is to be extended to Franklin street, it would be well if the small triangle between Broadway, Franklin and the extended New

site the breadth required. As my plan in its entirety contemplates the acquirement of all of the triangle between Market street and the intersection of Main and Spring, the latter addition will not increase the scheme's cost. In selecting this site, of course, many considerations other than the financial must have weight; but it may be remarked that while the Bullard Block is of a better type than most of the buildings in the neighborhood, the extra cost thus involved is balanced by the fact that here the city gets free fifty feet of the building frontage which is in Market street; and in Court street, an open space at its back.

Further, in making choice of this site, it is assumed that, ideally desirable or not, the new building is likely to be tall and not differing much from the commercial, or office type. This fact has made it advisable to select a site which, while not requiring that sort of structure, could bear it, with-

out detriment of effectiveness. This proposed site will certainly do. The cleared gore, extending to the south front of the federal building, only about 200 feet away, will bring the city hall into close group-relation with the latter, toward which it will turn an ornamental facade. My conception of the development of the gore space requires strict formality—a space paved in figures and set off with lines of lights and formal trees—such as bays. At the point marked "A" on the diagram, just within the east sidewalk line of Main street at its intersection with Temple street, I would place a Venetian mast carrying a flag.

To unite the city hall with the court house, it is necessary to develop another scheme, on another axis, which, while actually independent of the former, will yet seem to be in connection with it by intersecting it. At the point of intersection should rise the city hall, which, as a large structure, could make the necessary angle while disguising it. This sought connection is attained by acquiring so much of the shallow block, now poorly improved, that lies between Main and New High streets, as is directly in front of the facade of the court house. Upon this tract the west facade of the city hall would center. There are left private buildings to the right and left of the cut. The value of these sites will be greatly increased by the improvements to take place about them, and there can be no doubt that both plats would be promptly covered by costly structures of the International Bank class. On the north, this change would conceal the unadorned back of the bank building, and with that structure would handsomely build up the space between the cut and the post office, making a notable, and it is to be hoped, worthy addition to the architectural ensemble. The building that would rise on the south, taken in connection with these and the public structures, would throw a high and unusual frame about the little cut.

In the area thus cleared, there will be a fall of several feet, and I propose that the space, in connection with the grounds of the court house, be developed in terraced gardens. There would be no driveway here from Spring to New High, as there is none now through the block, but pedestrians might take a path that would wind a bit, with a few shallow steps in it now and then, and balustrades at corners. The whole would make a very lovely surprise, as one came along Main street and suddenly found between tall buildings these terraced gardens, down which it could, perhaps be arranged that a stream should fall, when the Owens river project has been realized. And looking from the court house to the city hall; or from city hall to court house, there would be such a setting to a public building as one looks for in Europe rather than in America. Its very irregularity would be a merit. Nearly all of the best "places" of Europe, from the renaissance on, have had the charm of picturesqueness, and of curious angles, as this would have. Indeed, the whole project would work out better, I am very sure, in the reality than it does on paper, and the improvement as a whole would redeem and make worthily splendid surroundings for the administrative center of such a city as Los Angeles is and is to be.

The expense involved would be considerable, but an imposing part of it—as in the extensions of New High and Aliso streets—would make so directly and largely for the convenience of travel that the cost could not all be fairly charged to aesthetics. But even were the cost of these changes counted, the scheme would require a comparatively small expenditure compared to what other cities are con-

templating, or actually spending, to group their public buildings in a worthy administrative center.

In taking up the civic center discussion, I said that a part of its function would be to dignify and emphasize the historic old Plaza. How this is done, except as it is accomplished indirectly, by the creation of a new attraction within close proximity to the Plaza, I have not yet explained. Such aid is important; but there is proposed more intimate assistance.

Fort Hill Park

Buena Vista street, running from the Temple-street front of the Courthouse, climbs a steep hill, and then on the north side drops very abruptly down the bluff to the level of Sunset boulevard. As a route for through travel, this portion of it is practically useless. It happens that in climbing the face of the hill to its brow, before dropping down, the street so cuts into the bank that on one side the few houses are high above it, on a precipitous terrace, and on the other, or east side, even before the big retaining wall has been passed, are below it, becoming at last like cliff dwellings to be reached only by descending flights of steps. From Temple street to the hill top, where this part of the street practically ends, is two blocks; and the steep bank which separates Buena Vista street from New High, though it is only a block from Main street, is so little occupied by dwellings that it is still enough covered with verdure to make a wall of inviting green. Buena Vista street rising to the summit, justifies its name in offering an interesting view over the older portion of the city, and away to the hills that lie beyond the many miles of roofs.

At the beginning of what may be termed the other end of the business district of Los Angeles, is Central, or "The Sixth Street" Park, for the further development of which I shall suggest some plans. At this north end there is nothing except the quaint little Plaza, with its radius of about a hundred feet. This is overcrowded all the time. Thus there is need of further park space in this section.

Fort Hill, on its east, or Buena Vista street side, and on its north side, when properly developed and made accessible, offers a park site which is convenient, picturesque and inexpensive. It is worth consideration, in this connection that with the exception of Hollenbeck, far over on the east side, every one of the developed small parks of the city is practically flat—and that in a beautiful rolling country. The Buena Vista, or Hillside, Park, would thus afford an interesting and attractive variation; its upper portions would invite the residents of the level streets below into a higher and cleaner atmosphere, giving to them a broad outlook and a pleasant shade; while to the residents on the high land that stretches west, it would give that public vantage point to which their choice of residence there entitles them. Once secured and cleared, and neither of these operations would be expensive, since the public holdings need be only a fringe on the top of the hill, the tract would require no costly development. It should be well planted in trees; the walks should be only paths, or trails, winding up the hill; and its equipment would be completed with plenty of benches inviting rest and enjoyment of the view. On the north frontage, upper Broadway and upper Hill street will give access to its higher parts, as will the park trails; while the summit, as the point where Fremont planted his guns, is one of the few historically significant sites in town, and as such should be treasured. The bluff is so steep that it is valueless for buildings other than little shacks, and just west of the tunnel's north entrance it seems, as this is written, to have attained its maxi-

mum of civic usefulness—as a site for billboards!—until the city does acquire it. Then it can be treed of them and the shacks can be made beautiful with planting, and at the top developed with outlook points—a couple of pergolas, covered with vines—whence the view will be not unlike that from the heights of the San Miniato drive in Florence.

From the Courthouse my idea would be to continue the present Buena Vista street road as a park drive to its upper portion—and it will make from the business district the most attractive approach to the homes on Fort Hill—but the principal functions of the park would be three: As a delightful neighborhood park, with all which that implies; a factor in the boulevard system, as will be described later on; and on the east face as a link establishing a scenic connection between the old Plaza and the Administrative Center. To realize this function, New High street from the Federal building to Republic would be utilized. On the one side of it would be a park, the retaining wall or the park's further side made beautiful with creepers; on the other side with Main street before them and the park behind, there would rise a better class of buildings than at present; and at Republic street, used as a nucleus of a broadened way, it would widen and make a swinging curve, that from Main street would open a fine view of the bluff, and proceed directly to the Plaza.

In this connection it may be well to note the fire guard which this park would throw around the old Mission church, and to speak again of the necessity and appropriateness of providing in Los Angeles more facilities for open air enjoyment. That there is demand for this is shown by the condition of Central Park and the Plaza, which all the year round are as crowded as are the open spaces in lower New York in summer.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION FROM AN ANGELENO ABROAD

The following letter has been received by the Gamut Club from Mr. A. G. Bartlett:

London, England, Aug. 6th.
Secretary Gamut Club, Los Angeles,
Dear Sir:

Through the courtesy of the president of the Bartlett Music Co. I am in receipt of a copy of the "Elks Welcome Souvenir" and I am proud in knowing that it was the biggest thing ever done by our big little city, viz: the entertainment of the Elks. But, in looking through the "Souvenir" I am reminded of one thing—that in the twenty-two pages of carefully prepared reading matter, matter arranged to catch the eye and heart of the home-seeker, there is not one word on the subject that appeals to more people than any other; that which has, and always will, draw the crowd, that without which society could scarce exist—music.

Los Angeles has just spent many thousand dollars in an attempt to draw the home-seeker, and yet here is one of the strongest levers left untouched. I have with me quite a little advertising matter from the Board of Trade; it is in the same class, not a line about music or music matters. Nearly every family has a music lover—God help it if it hasn't. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that such families, seeking new homes, would

naturally be influenced to a city that contained such excellent organizations as the Ellis Club, Orpheus Club, Lyric and Treble Clef Clubs, the Woman's Orchestra, the Symphony Orchestra and all the other organizations working for music?

A few lines would tell the story, and I know of no better hands, fitted to look out for this; to see that it is done—than the Gamut Club, through its proper committee. Isn't it so?

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. G. BARTLETT.

Farmer Foddershucks—How do them summer boarders of yours keep busy? Reuben Robbins—They play golf. Farmer Foddershucks—What'n Sam Hill's that? Reuben Robbins—'S near's I kin figger, it's solitaire shinny.—Cleveland Leader.

Owner of Car—Let me have my bill, please. I've had some cheese and biscuits and a glass of bitter. What has my chauffeur had? Waiter—Salmon trout, half a bottle of Moselle, black coffee, and half a dozen cigars.—Town and Country.

An Impressive Sermon

Vicar—I was grieved and horrified, Giles, to see you walk out of church in the middle of the sermon yesterday.

Giles—Yes, I be agoin' to see the doctor about it, zur.

Vicar—About what?

Giles—About this 'ere walkin' in my sleep, zur!—Sketchy Bits.

As the celebrated soprano began to sing, little Johnny became greatly exercised over the gesticulations of the orchestra conductor. "What's that man shaking his stick at her for?" he demanded indignantly. "Sh-h! He's not shaking his stick at her." But Johnny was not convinced. "Then what in thunder's she hollering for?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject: "MIND"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ

Sunday services 11 a. m. Symphony Hall, 232 S. Hill street. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly; subject: "Mind." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting in Blanchard Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Reading rooms, 510-511 H. W. Hellman Bldg., open daily except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Theatre

"The Climax"

The individual who goes to the Mason this week or next will come away feeling that he has made four new friends and is extremely glad of it. So strong is the individual appeal of each character in Edward Locke's "The Climax," and so intimate is our participation in their everyday life, that we become "Like one of the family."

Adelina Von Hagen, whose voice promises to bring fame to her and her teacher, Golfanti, apparently loses that voice after a slight operation on her vocal chords. She is induced to believe the operation has failed by the mental suggestions of a young doctor, who loves her and uses this dishonest method to wreck the career which separates them. The anguished despair of the girl, of Golfanti and his son Pietro, the erratic young genius who also loves Adelina, is force-

fully real and lovable, blending the comic and tragic elements of the artistic temperament with exquisite finish. Miss Ruby Bridges is pleasing and sincere, and shows, at moments, intense dramatic feeling. Albert Latscha successfully conveys the stormy adolescence of Pietro. Edwin August, in the unthankful part of the young physician, does not seem too much of the cad. The few minor defects in characterization, especially those of the two latter, are lost in the splendid team work of these four artists.

"A Royal Family"

A play of singular charm and freshness is "A Royal Family," which is being revived at the Belasco this week. With scenes laid in a mythical kingdom called Arcadia, it tells a pretty, if not profound, tale, applicable to any age when princesses were wilful, which was, let us hope, since the beginning of time. The royal family in question are distressed by riotings with the neighboring kingdom, and plan to make peace by uniting their daughter Angela with the hostile prince. Angela declines to marry an unknown quantity, but the prince comes incog. to court. Cupid steps into the breach, and the marriage of convenience turns out to be a romance. It's a splendid hot weather play, requiring no mental exertion—though the lines are gently brilliant—and leaving a pleasantly refreshing taste in one's mouth.

Miss Helen Holmes depicts the petulant princess rather inadequately, if one recalls Miss Annie Russell's crystalline work in the same role. Her grandmother says Angela is "so highly educated," and with unerring cleverness Miss Russell conveyed the sense of limpid intellect and tender heart combined in a very modern girl. Richard Bennett wins inevitable admiration, even in a thin part, for his utter change from last week and every week before. If the writer is not mistaken he supported Miss Russell in this play, filling the role of Father Anselm, the one somber thread in this bright web, which Richard Vivian invests with suppressed tragedy. The quaint philosophy of the Cardinal might be uttered with a keener whimsicality than Sheldon Lewis expresses, but on the whole he is interesting. Miss Ida Lewis is capital as the queen dowager with a predilection for trumpets. Miss Beatrice Noyes, looking incredibly tiny, gives a dainty picture of a pampered little prince. Here's to her future success!

Mason

"The Climax" opens its second and last week at the Mason Opera House on Monday evening. Large and enthusiastic crowds greeted the play the past week and curtain calls

were plentiful. Only once New York and Chicago agreed on the merits of a play. This wonderful concurrence happened at Chicago, August 2, when one of "The Climax" companies opened its season at Power's Theatre. The Chicago critics were even more enthusiastic over the merits of this delightful little play than their brethren of the metropolis, and to make things more gratifying the verdict given by New York and Chicago has been approved by the press and public of Los Angeles. The charm of this play—and it has real charm—is not difficult to analyze; throughout it is the charm of youth, of fresh feeling, of spontaneous joy, of the belief in the many glorious and impossible illusions which make youth what it is.

Burbank

"The Morals of Marcus," William J. Locke's delightful four act comedy which dainty Marie Doro played in Los Angeles only a few weeks ago, will be presented at the Burbank theatre for the first time by any stock

company during the week beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday) and including the usual Saturday matinee as well. Miss Doro closed her season in this play no longer ago than last week in New York City and by offering it to Burbank patrons the week following Manager Oliver Morosco has again emphasized his announced policy of presenting on the Burbank stage the very latest popular successes as speedily as they become available for stock company use. "Jack Straw," which will have its final performance at the Burbank tonight will be used by John Drew to open his fall season in New York and it is altogether likely that "The Morals of Marcus" will be similarly employed by Marie Doro.

At the Burbank Miss Blanche Hall will play Miss Doro's role of the elfin little waif and A. Byron Beasley will be cast as Sir Marcus. Others prominently placed will include Harry Mestayer, Henry Stockbridge, Willis Marks, Frederick Gilbert, Lovell Alice Taylor, Louise Royce and Margo Duffet.



SCENE FROM "THE CLIMAX"

fully delineated. After a silence of six months the beautiful voice breaks into spontaneous song on the day of Adelina's wedding to the doctor. The mental robbery is uncovered and the doctor goes away. The ending is indecisive, with the girl in possession of her glorious birthright once more, and the wise old teacher telling her that in time she will forgive, because love, which has crowned her voice with the one needful note, must complete her life too. The musical atmosphere is beautifully sustained, and the whole play is "like a melody that's sweetly played in tune." The musician in the audience will respond in fervent accord to the emotions of the musicians in the play, and the man who can only toot a tin horn will find all the smothered song in him rising to the surface in the joyous contagion of inspiration. Carl Breil's incidental music is as consistent as it is charming, there because it has to be, not dragged in to exploit the talents of the players. As Golfanti, Walter Wilson is wonder-



The failure of grand opera in English to gain a hearing is not confined to New York alone. The Covent Garden authorities take the same position on this question, though over there they have at least given it a fair trial.

The Royal Opera Syndicate of London, in its refusal to perform any English opera for some time to come, gives as the reason that during the last two years it has lost heavily over trying to give opera in English, the latest instance being Dr. Nylor's prize opera, "The Angelus", and it does not feel inclined to play a losing game indefinitely. The directors of the Syndicate say that when English opera is billed the public show either a languid interest or stay away altogether. The Musical News says in this connection:

"The directors, we doubt not, are genuinely anxious to do what they can, but they are dependent upon the support of a certain class of opera-goers, with whom opera is one of those things that it happens to be fashionable to patronize. It is no libel on that class to say that, apart from attendance at the opera being a society function, the sensation of listening to vocal stars in well-approved works is more potent with them than any sense of duty to support British music. If, for example, 'Samson et Dalila' or 'La Boheme' had been written by an Englishman, we won-

der whether either would have been performed at Covent Garden?

"It is a mistake to look to such aristocratic patrons of opera for the support of native art; the conditions are not favorable. English opera will only thrive by relying on the support of what we may term the democracy. We look forward to a time when native opera will be beloved not of a class but of the great mass of music-lovers. It is true that that time does not seem to be close at hand, but the work which is being done by the companies that are giving opera in English throughout the country will certainly leaven the whole lump, and one of these days it will be possible to look back with amazement, not unmingled with amusement, at the state of opera in London in the year of grace 1909. At some future date the

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...mily. No. 1. It can be applied, will have been applied. Whatever be the circumstances of the present, there is no need to be pessimistic. The one thing in fact is that all who have the opportunity of English opera at least should catch to his share to that end as opportunity serves. We have for more faith in steady execution of purpose than in heroic measures speedily applied."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Musical News (London), writing to the paper, gives some idea of the musical activity of that little corner of China by citing some of the programmes given the last seven months. He says:

"A glance at the list of music performed during the season (much of it for the first time here), reveals such notable works as Beethoven's Overtures, "Fidelio" and "Coriolan"; Goldmark's Symphony, "The Rustic Wedding"; Haydn's Symphonies, No. 6, in G major, the "Farewell," and the "Military"; Liszt's Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"; Litloff's Overture, "Robespierre"; Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques"; Mendelssohn's Overtures, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the "Ilsebrides"; Mozart's Symphony No. 39, in E flat major, and the Overtures "Die Entfuhrung," and "Die Zauberkolbe"; Saint-Saens' Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor, and Entractes and Ballet Music from "Rosamunde"; Smetana's Symphonic Poems, "Through Bohemia's Woods and Plains," and "The Bartered Bride"; Tchaikowsky's Suite, "Casse-Noisette"; Wagner's Overtures, "The Meistersinger," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Rienzi," and Weber's Overtures, "Oberon" and "Euryanthe"—a truly creditable list for a place like this.

A musical festival was held in Holy Trinity Cathedral, at which Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony were performed. Numerous organ recitals have been given by Mr. Pullen, on the Cathedral organ, and by Mr. Ernest Hall at Union Church, at which only the highest class of genuine organ music has been played, and much appreciated by large numbers of lovers of the organ and good organ music."

The first festival of the "Musical League" is to be held in Liverpool, England, September 24th and 25th, to bring more prominently before the musical public original work by young British composers.

Katharine Goodson, the noted pianist, has been appointed a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Mr. Clarence Eddy, the eminent organist, and his wife, the well-known contralto, have postponed their contemplated trip to California, so that those who expected to hear these artists in concert this fall, will be disappointed.



"As a matter of horse sense and hard facts it is a great deal easier at the present moment to believe that motor driven airships and flying machines will be flitting about over New York city ten years from today than it was to believe ten years ago that horseless vehicles would clutter the streets in the summer of 1909," said the New York Herald recently. "It is not quite ten years ago—November, 1899, to be exact—that the Automobile Club of America gave its first public parade. The club had just been organized at the time and had just settled the question of what name should be given to the ridiculous contrivances that wobbled through the streets and frightened self-respecting horses. Even at that time the common rabble had not learned to pronounce the word automobile and still said "horseless carriage" or "devil wagon." But the automobile club had to do something to check rampant ridicule, so it organized the big parade. It was to start from the Waldorf-Astoria and go to the Claremont, at 125th street. There were to be luncheon and speeches and a big crowd and all those things that usually go with a great innovation which a few enthusiasts regard as a big thing and everybody else measures as a big joke. There were seventy-six vehicles entered for the parade, about fifty started, thirty odd reached 125th street and a scant dozen got back to the Waldorf-Astoria in time for dinner. And what a parade it was! Such puffings and wheezings and splutterings and zigzags. Engines broke down, wheels buckled, steering gears failed to steer. Somebody ran into somebody and then somebody else ran into somebody else and so it went all the way up Fifth avenue, while the crowd along the curb and in the windows whooped and guffawed and said meaner things about automobiles than they are saying now.

Then they were sarcastic because the buzz wagons were so stupidly slow. It was perfectly funny. Now they are sarcastic because they are so fiendishly fast. It's perfectly damnable.

And that wasn't ten years ago. Nine men out of ten that day were say-

ing: "Oh yes, these fool things are all right for rich folks to fuss with, but they'll never be of any practical use—never in the world. They're too expensive, too unreliable, and more than all that, the whole thing is absurd. Horses were made to haul men as much as men were made to harness horses, so what's the use?"

But there was use. Man had managed to get along with the horse for some thirty or forty centuries because he had to, not because he wanted to. Every blessed minute of that time ambitious man wanted the automobile, but he hadn't learned how to build it. He wanted to go plunging through the city streets, killing people and paying fines; he always felt that keen yearning to go kicking up the dust and scaring hens and horses on country roads, and the only reason he didn't do it was because no dreaming crank had come along to build a buzz wagon.

Man's ambition to fly is tenfold stronger than man's ambition to motor. It always has been. You can't find a boy who hasn't flapped his arms and tried it, and you can't find a man or woman who hasn't wished for it and dreamed of it, and they have been that way always."

The Locomobile, with Orr at the wheel, won last Sunday's race over the Stearns at Ascot Park. A broken clutch at the one hundred and ninth mile stopped the Stearns, which was over six miles in the lead, and although Leavitt, the Locomobile agent, consented to another car being substituted, by the time the second car was stripped and put into the race the Loco was too far ahead to be out-distanced. The grind was a distance of 300 miles and was witnessed by an immense crowd.

A good roads convention will be held at Cleveland under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, and the National Grange, during the latter part of September.

A big racing carnival will be held at Lowell, Mass., on September 6th, and some of the fastest cars and best drivers in the country are entered.

Atlantic City, it is reported, is to have a two mile motordrome, at a cost of \$80,000. Plans have been made by the company back of the project to rush the work through so that the track will be ready for use early next year. Automobile racing will be the principal sport, but the infield will be used for other kinds of entertainment. The track will be built on a concrete foundation.

Mrs. John R. Ramsey, who drove a Maxwell car from Hackensack, N. J., to San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. R. M. Powell, Mrs. Atwood and Mrs. H. Jahns, from the same place, was in Los Angeles this week. She left the car in San Francisco and stopped here for a day on her way home via Pullman car attached to an S. P. train. Mrs. Ramsey said that the trip across the continent was made largely for pleasure and that men were not necessary to this continental trip.

The Lord Motor Car Co. has placed an order for 850 automobiles for 1910. The famous "20" E. M. F. car will share 500 of the order, and there will be 300 of the E. M. F. "30" and 50 of the "40" Studebaker cars.

The Schwabe-Atkinson Co. has received the first shipment of Randolph trucks of which they have secured the agency.

The Pennsylvania car, which won this year's Wilkesbarre hill climb, has been sent to Los Angeles, and the Vail Motor Car Co., local agents, will use it in speed trials.

August 288 will be automobile day at Venice, and this year's event will be the second annual affair. There will be a big auto parade and prizes for all kinds of machines, a banquet at noon, and fire works in the evening.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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THE TAFT TARIFF

Because the demands of the president were acceded to in the conference rewriting of the tariff bill, and because, in a statement issued immediately after signing it, the President declared his conviction that the measure fulfilled the pledge of the party to give a substantial revision downwards, the so-called Payne-Aldrich bill seems to be generally regarded as the Taft tariff. Nor do the President's friends undertake to deny his responsibility; for suppose he had chosen to go further under his threatened veto and had demanded substantially the Beveridge-Cummins program, would it not have been granted? Does anyone suppose, with the showing that was made in the newspapers of the country of the popular desire for a lowering of the indirect tax, that the Cannon-Aldrich crowd would wish to go before the voters on the issue of the tariff as they proposed to make it? It was the McKinley high-tariff bill that in 1890 gave the democrats over a two-thirds majority of the House, and later gave them the Senate and the presidency.

In other words since the President was in a position to get results, he must be held responsible for the actual outcome such as it is.

It is too early yet to form any idea of the practical working of the law, and too early to guess how it will be received by the voters when the issue comes before them, but we know pretty well how the newspapers regard the situation.

On the original issue—whether the revision called for by the Republican platform should be upwards or downwards—there was practical unanimity among the newspapers of the country in favor of downwards. Practically no papers anywhere advocated a general increase of tariff, although there were a few journals of the subsidized or "special interest" order that ventured gingerly to commend the Aldrich program as it unfolded itself. There were, however, a few papers—scarcely any of national standing—that advocated the "stand-pat" ideas of Mr. Cannon. In most cases this arose out of the natural fear that if the tariff issue was discussed at all their own local interest might fail to keep what it already had. This would be true in states like Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and West Virginia; and a few large town and some small town journals were to be found at the beginning of the contest urging that the tariff be let alone.

One of the most striking examples of advocacy of increasing the tariff tax was to be found right here in Los Angeles in the Times which through the whole discussion lauded Aldrich, Cannon and the rest of the Plunderbund, and sneered at those like Beveridge, Cummins and La Follette who were striving to keep down the taxes on necessities that the poor use. The moment the President struck, however, that paper began to fawn on him like a spaniel, and was all for a compromise. This was pretty

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
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much the style of the special interest organs all over the country, although few of them possess constituencies that will endure their vagaries as the people of this city endure the insolent contempt of the Times.

The stand-pat and reactionary papers have accepted the new tariff with the good grace of one who knows he is in luck not to have fared more nearly as he deserved. But among the newspapers and periodicals that honestly desired an intelligent revision downwards there is considerable difference of opinion as to the merit of the measure as finally passed. The Democratic partisan papers may be left out of the reckoning. They are for the most part advocates of the doctrine of tariff for revenue, and this does not pretend, as the president says, to be anything else than a protectionist measure. Taking only the independent or Republican journals, we find none that actually commend the law as ideal, all recognizing that it was a piece of patch work, pulled out of shape by special and local interests, and finally thrown together in indecent haste.

But the test that most of these journals apply to the law is this: Is it as good as we can expect under the circumstances: i. e. with the incompleteness of public education on the issue, and with the need for slow and cautious action on a matter that affects the general prosperity of the nation? To this the great majority of them answer yes, and some of them, but not all, commend the moderation of the president in not risking a demand for more.

The radical publications and many of the progressive independent ones do not agree with this view. They do not accept the "half a loaf is better than no bread" doctrine, holding that by refusing the half loaf now there is the better chance to get a whole loaf some time later.

After a careful review of the opinions offered by the press of the country, the Pacific Outlook finds itself in agreement with those who maintain that the law will probably, on the whole, show some reduction on the necessities of life, as against the high taxes of the Dingley schedule, and that at least we should withhold any unfavorable

judgment of the measure until it has been given a fair trial. We cannot accept the view that the president should have entered the controversy earlier; the country is decidedly the gainer, we think, through the revelation of the purposes of the Senate majority to pile higher taxes on our backs for the benefit of the trusts. Here in California, for example, we know Flint and Perkins better than we did, and that is so nothing gained. Furthermore the very pulling and hauling, the delay and the evident control of our law-making body by special interests will all help to convince the public of the wisdom of putting this whole question in the hands of a permanent tariff commission, who can give us some kind of consistent and reasonable legislation.

But while he was about it the President might just as well have gone further and given the people a bit more of advantage.

In the long run we are likely to prefer the occasional scowl of Roosevelt to the un-failing smile of Taft.

* * *

UTILITIES COMMISSION PLAN

The Municipal League is not satisfied with the treatment Council has accorded the project for a utilities commission, and will now appeal to the voters direct, with an ordinance drawn up under the people's supervision. It will take a week or two to prepare the ordinance. When it is ready it will be sent out among the voters for signatures. Five per cent of 32,000, or 1600, are required for putting the ordinance on the ballot at the next municipal election in December. To make certain 2500 names will be secured by the League.

For several years citizens' organizations have been urging Council to treat the charter provision that calls for an annual investigation of conditions in the utility companies and a fixing of rates based on that investigation—to treat that provision seriously, instead of making it a farce as they have done heretofore. The people voted it into the charter to mean something, not to be made the basis of a joke. Council has ceased even to pretend to make an investigation; indeed, investigating done in a hurry by a body of non-experts would be of no particular value, anyhow. Rates are fixed by the simple process of letting them alone, unless some company happens to have pull enough to get its rates lifted a bit higher.

The civic bodies were well enough satisfied with Councilman Lyons' proposition, that there should be an unpaid commission of five citizens, of which two should be appointed by Council and three by the civic bodies. The appointment of the entire commission by the Mayor would have been more in accordance with the general policy of the charter, but since Council had refused to consider that plan, the joint selection as proposed above was accepted as a compromise. Of course it was not intended that this commission would do the work; it would employ experts who would gather the data which would then be carefully dissected and

considered by the commission who would, in their turn, make recommendation to Council upon which the latter could act. This sounds a bit round-about, and yet it is exactly the method by which all important public work is done. For example, the Mayor appoints a police commission and the commissioner employs a chief-of-police, detectives, patrolmen, etc. These latter recommend certain procedure to the commission, and they recommend it to Council.

There was nothing new or unique or revolutionary in this proposition. It was exactly in line with the treatment that is accorded utility corporations all over the country. Sometimes the commission is expert and salaried—where there is a huge volume of work to be done—but quite as often it is non-expert and non-salaried, and employs experts. In some states the members are appointed by the governor and are given wide powers even to the fixing of rates. In other states the function is municipal and may be merely advisory.

After fooling with it for some months—delaying the matter so that it will not be possible to take action for next year—Council finally knocked the whole proposition on the head. It lacked the nerve to actually vote it down; the ancient device of a disagreement over trifling details was used. Ridiculous plans were proposed and voted down, and finally with pretended petulance the whole scheme was thrown out.

Of course the real meaning of this is that the utility corporations are entirely ready to let well enough alone. Like everybody else they know when they are well off.

In this case, however, thanks to the initiative clause of the charter, the Council and the corporations rather overreached themselves. The Municipal League will now draw up an ordinance in conformity to its own ideas without any compromise features in it, and will go before the people. A much wider scope will be given the commission than was provided in the plan which Council threw over. There are other utility corporations besides gas, electricity and telephone that are in need of inspection and regulation. To be sure, no great powers can be granted this commission—its work must of necessity be largely advisory; but it can give the public the facts that need to be made known, and there is always the initiative if Council fails to do its duty.

It is quite possible that before the episode closes the utility corporation managers may find reason to regret that they did not allow their Council to pass the very moderate, we may even say modest, proposition that the civic bodies formerly proposed. There is very little doubt as to what the voters will do, if they are given a fair shot at this issue.

* * *

PLEASE FORGET IT

As the time for the municipal primary and election draws near, the machine leaders and their organs are devoutly praying that the voters may forget certain things that have happened recently. The voter with a good memory is dangerous, and liable to explode. The ideal voter—to their way of thinking—is the geezer who listens open-mouthed to the orator or the editor talking of the greatness of our fair city, and who is so thrilled by the playing of the band and the huzzas of the hired clackers that he forgets all about what happened day before yesterday.

Just to make it a little easier, we suggest the following as samples of things the Los

Angeles voter is expected to forget, that he must overlook in order to vote right as the machine views it:

That Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe are fair samples of what the Republican leaders will give us in the city government if they get a chance.

That the machine gave us Harper three years ago, by switching its vote from the Republican candidate to the Democrat.

That the Times, the chief organ of the "straight" Republican (Southern Pacific) clique, did its best to keep Harper in office after his intolerable performances were known to that newspaper and to the public.

That the Record supported Harper in the Recall, and the Examiner hid in the bushes and dared not show its head.

That it was the Express and the Herald—those only of our newspapers—that saved the city from atrocious civic dishonor.

That the Times, the chief machine organ, is the enemy of our school system, the enemy of the working classes, the opponent of all reforms, the supporter of corporate special interests, the friend of corruptionists—the cruelest and the wickedest newspaper in the United States, and yet—more shame to our city!—one of the greatest money-makers in the business.

That among the visible candidates for Mayor the Times' special pet is Mushet, who, through his entire term, has never uttered a word nor done an act that could possibly offend that newspaper.

That Mr. Mushet aided and abetted the Times in its brutal and injurious attacks on the School Board and their superintendent, did his best to create the impression that they were dishonest and crooked in their financial transactions, and endeavored to defeat a bond issue for the extension of our school system.

That Mr. Mushet is now bidding for the machine nomination, with a fair chance of securing it.

That the machine is officered and controlled by Southern Pacific employees and by influences that are fundamentally at variance with the interests of the general public.

All these things the voters are politely requested to forget, and a surprisingly large number of them will graciously obey the suggestion—but not all, nor yet a majority.

* * *

THE SAN FRANCISCO SITUATION

There is nothing in the outcome of the San Francisco primaries to surprise or dishearten the friends of good government. Of course, nothing is certain in politics, and the result of the November election is a problem now, just as it was before the primaries were held.

It must be remembered that a partisan primary—whether it be direct—for individual candidates—or indirect—for delegates to a convention—is merely a vote of that portion of the community that is interested in the party organization. Under the old form of indirect primary, that usually amounted to from one-fifth to one-fourth of the voters. When the change is made to direct primaries, the experience of many states shows a considerable increase in the percentage voting, and the San Francisco primary election conforms to the rule, for we find two-fifths of the voters participating. We have a theory, which may or may not be correct, that non-partisan primaries—such as we are to have in Los Angeles in October, will

bring out a much larger percentage. We shall miss our guess if the vote at the try-out ballot is not about seventy-five per cent of the final election vote.

But the two-fifths that voted at the San Francisco primary are not half of those that will vote at the final ballot, nor will the remainder vote proportionately the same. Why? Because, as we have said, those who vote in a partisan primary—even in a direct primary—are those who are interested in parties—in other words, those who are to a greater or less extent partisans. The machine votes in its entirety—depend upon that—and therefore the worst that can happen to the cause of good government is going to show up in the partisan primary; but whether it will show up in the finish is an entirely different question.

And what was the worst? The Republican nomination for Mayor was won by William Crocker, who represents the Calhoun-Southern Pacific machine faction, but he failed to get a majority of the votes cast, the combined vote of Mauzy and Countryman exceeding his vote by several thousand. The best showing the Calhoun-Southern Pacific Republican machine could make in the primary was only about ten per cent of the total vote of the city—and the machine always does its best at the primaries. To be sure, Mauzy is now shut out of the running, but there are plenty of good men left in San Francisco, one of whom will be selected by the good government people; and Mr. William Crocker, the man with no convictions on any public question, will be given plenty to do between now and election day. As a sporting proposition any able man nominated by the independents looks good to us.

The outlook for the election of Francis J. Heney to be district attorney is—the way we look at it—first-class. The beating of tom-toms and blowing of bazoos by the special interest organs—Mr. Calhoun's harem of accommodation journals—is not going to deceive anyone unless he is anxious to be deceived. Mr. Heney was not running on the primary ticket; it was the intention of the independents to secure his nomination by petition, after the primary. It was known that he could not possibly win the Republican nomination—to which party he theoretically—by law—belongs. The Democrats and Union Labor people made no nomination for the office of district attorney, and it was intended by the leaders of those parties that the vote should go to Mr. Heney on the final ballot running as an independent.

So many Democrats voted for him in the primary, however, writing his name on the ballot, that he has the Democratic nomination, if the law allows him to use it, and there were some five thousand Republicans that wrote his name on their ballots as against twelve thousand received by Fickert, the actual nominee. The fact that Fickert seems to have won the Union Labor nomination, his name having been written into that section of the ballot more often than Heney's, has no special significance, any more than the nomination of Heney on the Democratic ticket, as the vote in each case was absurdly light. The really significant fact in this primary election was that out of every four men that voted one took the trouble to write in the name of a man who was not on the list of candidates, and another out of the four left the place blank. Considering that the primary enlisted all

the machine vote and only a fragment of the independent vote, this looks like a fair majority of the total for Heney at the coming election.

CIVIL WAR PEACEMEAL

From the model industrial state of the Union, Pennsylvania, the home of high tariff, special interest control, millionaires, child labor, machine politics, dense factory smoke and reeking slums—a perfect heaven on earth, as the reactionary sees it, and a bit of nineteenth century hell as it looks to the reformer—out of Pennsylvania comes a hideous din of shooting, rioting, head-breaking, the screams of women, the cries of children, the roar of burning houses and the noise of battle in the streets.

What is it? It sounds and it looks like some form of civil war.

It is the strong arm of the government, quelling a riot, says one.

It is the cruel grip of monopoly, choking the cry of the oppressed, says another.

Well, we are too far way and too busy to go into the exact merits of the case. It may be true, as the special interest organs unanimously tell us, that the strike was without legitimate cause; or it may be, as the New York Outlook tells us, that the strike resulted from a deep and an unjust cut in wages and from the company's outrageous disregard of human life.

Of course, whatever the original merits of the strike, if there is rioting it must be stopped, by force if necessary; but we are not so childish and simple as to suppose that rioting is the only form of violation of law that goes on in industrial centers. It looms big and large, and excites the horror of the timid; and the list of dead and wounded in black-letter type makes us shudder. But the record of this particular concern was one man killed for every day of the year, Sundays included, and one of the causes of this strike was the assessment of all dead and wounded benefits against the wages of the men.

Suppose the newspapers were to give us in the same size of capitals that they give the dead and wounded of the riot, the dead and wounded of one year of this factory—mostly from unprotected machinery—why, it would fill column after column.

There would be horror for you, and law-breaking—studied, cold persistent—but it is easy to overlook and forget it, and center our gaze on the poor fool workman throwing a brick.

However, as we say, we are not discussing the merits of the controversy. We cannot be certain which side has done the most wrong; nevertheless, we do know what the public wishes done about this and all other such controversies.

It wants them brought into court by some law framed for exactly that purpose, and the issues out of which the trouble has grown submitted to arbitration.

Through the first five decades of the last century duelling was universally practiced in America. At last the public woke up. It had neither time nor inclination to go into the merits of each duel and see which of the combatants was in the right, or most nearly in the right. That was a hopeless case. But it could and did demand that there should be no more duelling—that individual differences should be settled by some other process than by one that was distinctly injurious to public morals and the general welfare.

Some time, in some state in the Union, there will be a legislature that is possessed of the four characteristics necessary to do business for the public properly: honesty, courage, patience and good sense. Such a legislature will work out a labor dispute arbitration act that will fit into the snu- osities of our legal and economic system and put a stop to this civil war peacemeal known as the strike.

THIS INTERESTING WORLD

Was the world ever fuller of human interest than it is today—right now, this minute? Did the race at any time before have so much to live for?

Possibly—it was more exciting when Napoleon was standing the kingdoms of Europe on their heads; it was more tragic when the civil war was drenching this nation with blood; it was more melodramatic when Bryan was silver campaigning all over the country; and it was a bit livelier, no doubt, when Theodore was Roosevelting after the trusts—but was it ever more intensely interesting?

What are the three greatest evils with which the race has had to contend in its struggle to achieve happiness on this earth? Ignorance, war and poverty. Other things, like intemperance, crime, disease and religious bigotry, are largely the outgrowth of these three. As long as the struggle against ignorance was left to the church and to individual effort, limited progress was made, but when, a century ago, the state took hold, results began to come; and now the back-bone of that evil is broken; illiteracy is almost at an end; the people read and think.

For the better part of a century war has been an indirect rather than a direct evil. It has ceased to be the sport of nations and has become the last resort. Its tribute is paid not in lives and suffering and in blood and fire, but in dollars and in wasted human effort—bad enough but not so bad. No doubt war causes some of the poverty. If the vast sums spent for navies and armaments could be put into hospitals, old age pensions, and in public works to employ the unemployed, and if the millions of idle soldiers could be put to work at something useful, the poverty mark would fall many degrees.

Now comes the air ship to do away with war. The Germans are building a plant at a cost of a million and a half dollars that will turn out air ships by the dozen—air ships that will render armies and navies useless. England, France and America are all at work upon aeroplanes. We are entering upon a new epoch in the history of the race, fraught who can say with what momentous changes. Surely there can be no such thing as war, when a conflict may involve the absolute destruction of both combatants. Individuals commit suicide, but nations do not. And even more deadly than the air ship is the wireless current that will set off explosives at great distances. With such devices at hand, war becomes more dangerous to those that wage it than to those against whom it is waged. It may be that there are some frightful tragedies just ahead of us, but that the ultimate outcome is the disarmament of nations, who can doubt?

The enlightened nations of the earth are attacking the poverty problem in a more determined and a more logical spirit than it was ever approached before. Particularly

is this true in Germany where the socialist influence is strong and where housing enterprises by the cities, government insurance, old age pensions, work for unemployed, and government aids to building and thrift have put the poor on a different footing from what falls to their lot in other countries. In England the proposed budget contains two features of the single tax programme: a special tax of a halfpenny in the pound on undeveloped urban and suburban land and on mineral land, and a tax of one-fifth on increment of land value, to be applied as the increment comes in succeeding years. This is furiously denounced by the conservative land-owning classes as a deliberate attempt to tax the rich to help the poor, and generally recognized to be the first step in an anti-poverty campaign for England. This budget is still in debate, and if the House of Lords ventures to carry out its threat of interference, we may behold some surprising changes in the English form of government.

Even in the United States, which is, without really knowing it, the most conservative highly civilized country on the face of the globe, there are some faint glimmerings of the new economic dawn. In spite of the resistance of Senators Aldrich, Flint, Depey and others, our President manages to obtain some slight reductions of the tax on the necessities of life—the tax that presses heaviest on the poor. He secures a tax on corporations—which does not amount to much, except that it opens a new and useful set of books for the government—and also he brings it about that an income tax amendment is placed before the states to be voted upon. The debate on this issue in every state of the Union will help to clear the public mind of some of its illusions on the subject of taxation, such as, for example, that we can get rich by taxing ourselves; that nobody pays indirect taxes—they pay themselves; that we must not tax the trusts for fear they will put us all off the premises; and that any kind of a tax except the kind the poor pay the most of, is anarchy and a war of class against class.

When we speak of the matters that are of the deepest interest to us, let us not forget that Teddy's time in the jungle is nearly up, and that when he emerges he will be interviewed ever and anon. And early next spring he will be back among us looking for something to do next.

The panic is over. Stocks are back where they started from two years ago. Railways are beginning to expand, the real estate market shows new signs of life, and we are about to enter again upon one of those mad epochs of money making, the like of which we saw in '86, in '92 and in '99 and '05.

Locally, was the situation ever more interesting? We have made our way to the ocean, and will presently begin on city harbor construction. We are hoping to see good roads built all over the country—the money has been provided, and all we lack is some officials whose behavior entitles them to public confidence. We are about to hold a city election under a new and almost unique primary ballot, and it is recognized as a fight to a finish for the machine. Also the foundations are being laid for a senatorial contest, which may result in Senator Aldrich of the Standard Oil losing one of his most valued henchmen.

For the man who is fully alive to what is passing, the day is full to the brim with significant events and with the promise of vast and thrilling changes.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Associated Charities.—Following is the Associated Charities report for week ending August 24th, 1909: Recurrent cases, 23; new cases, 34; visits, 21; disbursements, \$193.

* * *

Water Famine. There has been so little rainfall this spring and summer on portions of the Atlantic Coast that many cities find their water supply running short. Baltimore is in a condition that causes its officials the deepest concern.

* * *

Wheelbarrow Policemen. The pure food experts of the government should look into the quality of liquid refreshment served in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. The police of that city have petitioned for a patrol wagon, declaring that they are weary of bringing in malefactors in wheelbarrows.

* * *

Taxing Billboards. Lynchburg, Virginia, has a billboard ordinance that taxes the stand \$2.50 a year whether the signboard be big or little, and then adds 2 cents for each 10 square feet of space. This had the immediate effect of abolishing all the small tin signs with which the city was infested.

* * *

The Recall for New York. Speaking before a great gathering of taxpayers in New York City, Rabbi Wise said recently: "This question occurs to me: What would happen to Mayor McClellan if the recall were operative in New York? The Mayor would be recalled with a unanimity that would admit of no necessity of a recount. We should have the right not only of verbal protest, but the power under the law to say: 'Ill done thou faithless servant!'"

* * *

What Is a Good Reputation? An interesting and enlightening feature of the Broadhead trial is the testimony of a score or more Los Angeles citizens as to the reputation of the defendant and of Ex-Mayor Harper and Ex-Chief of Police Kern. There seems to be no difficulty whatever in finding plenty of people to say that these three all bear excellent reputations, and that all that has been happening in the last year has no weight with them but is mere newspaper talk. The presence of a number of machine leaders on the stand is a noticeable feature of this part of the trial.

* * *

Number of Nominees. Thus far 120 candidates have been enrolled for the try-out ballot, and it is well known that the list is by no means completed. From jibes and jokes in the newspapers, particularly in the one that opposed the charter amendment for the direct primary, one might think that this was a larger number of would-be candidates than would come to light under the old system. Such is not the case. There are 23 places to be filled. It must be remembered that the try-out ballot is the equivalent of all the nominating conventions at once—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist, Good Government, Labor Union. Now there would be from 1 to 5 candidates for every place before every one of these conventions, only they would not all of them be formally entered up any-

where. Suppose they only averaged two to the place, which is plainly an underestimate, we should have a total of 276 or more than twice what we have now. And this makes no account of people running independent. On the final ballot there will be exactly 46 names, which is only about one-third of the number we voted on three years ago.

* * *

Cost of Water. The "City Hall" a monthly published by the League of American Municipalities, presents a table showing the cost of water in cents per thousand gallons. The city enjoying the cheapest rate is Cleveland—the best managed city in the United States, thanks to Tom Johnson; but, lest reformers should grow too cheery about it, at the other end of the list stands Madison, Wisconsin, the home of La Follette. Los Angeles is just about midway in the list, which is not bad for a dry country. The figures run as follows: Cleveland, 5 1-3; Buffalo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, 6; Chicago, 7; Columbus, Dayton, Minneapolis, 8; Los Angeles, 9 1-3; Atlanta, Toledo, Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, 10; South Bend, 12; Battle Creek, 13; Akron, St. Paul, 13 1-3; Kalamazoo, 15; Madison, 17½.

* * *

A Long Step Backward. Philadelphia is seriously considering the leasing of the municipal water system to a private company which will accept it on apparently advantageous terms for a 70-year lease. Since the Civil War Philadelphia has prided itself on voting the "straight ticket." It is the most partisan city in the United States and the worst governed. At one time the city owned and operated a gas plant, but when the administration became corrupt this was turned over to private parties. Now the city is facing an annual deficit of \$5,000,000, and many taxpayers believe that the only way to get out of the hole is to sacrifice the water system, which is operating at a loss. Still there is nothing like being loyal to one's party! Philadelphia may finally be compelled to sell its City Hall, cut up its parks and playgrounds into building sites, and lease its streets to some toll-collecting concern; nevertheless, it can still enjoy the proud consciousness of rolling up huge majorities for the straight ticket. There is no accounting for tastes.

* * *

Council Attends to Business. At the meeting of Tuesday, members of Council made an unusual effort to begin proceedings on time, and the result was the star record of only 15 minutes late. The Herald reporter, who seems to be a particularly active member of the City Hall staff, gives the arrival time of all the members except Clampitt, who, he says, came when he was ready. That has been Mr. Clampitt's three-year record of attendance. Next to the lack of punctuality the most serious interference with public business and detriment to the dignity of the Council comes through Councilmen talking with outsiders while the session is on. Sometimes they are called from their seats to the lobby, and sometimes constituents are admitted within the railing

to talk to Councilmen in their chairs. It is now suggested that an additional railing be put in back of the chairs, which will be useless and an inconvenience. What Council really needs is a sergeant-at-arms who will stay in the room and attend the session throughout. He should sit at the lobby gate, armed with a pad of paper and a pencil, and if a constituent demands to speak to "his" Councilman he should supply the visitor with the ingredients for writing a note, together with polite explanation of the rules necessary for the decent transaction of business.

* * *

City Official Publications. The apparent success of Denver "Municipal Facts," in advertising that city among its contemporaries and in stimulating local interest in the development of the city and the improvement of its administration, has led to a general discussion all along the line of municipalities as to the wisdom of official publications. San Francisco issues a formal weekly document, quite different from the lively, illustrated sheet that tells us of Denver doings. Philadelphia is preparing to follow Denver's example (one would think Philadelphia would prefer a discreet silence), and Baltimore is considering an official newspaper. There is no doubt that most cities would be benefited by greater publicity of their affairs, but an official publication presents a number of difficult questions. A small appropriation, however, would give the city a skilled press agent who should advise with each department

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as to the preparation of matter for local publications, who could stimulate interest in municipal affairs in a variety of ways, and who could see to it that cuts were made, duplicates prepared of maps, diagrams, tables, etc., and in every way make himself useful to the cause of city publicity. This seems to us more legitimate than the attempting of a regular official publication.

* * *

The Billboard Nuisance. New Jersey had under consideration a plan for severe taxation of land on which billboards were located; but the scheme presented legal difficulties that caused it to be abandoned. The women's organizations of Massachusetts have taken up the plan that the Municipal League of this city has always maintained must give the only logical solution of the trouble from billboards. They are appealing to all advertisers who use this form of advertising to abandon it, for the preservation of country scenery.

* * *

Land Increment. Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians by the Dutch for \$24. The same land is now worth eight billions of dollars. Six per cent of this increment has been secured by one family, the Astors. If the tax now under consideration in the English budget, viz.: one-fifth of the increment, had been applied the New York municipality would have had \$1,600,000,000 of this increase of value and would probably be the richest city in the world—if it had had a decent city government the while, which it would not have had. (If we had some ham, we could have some ham and eggs, if we had some eggs.)

* * *

The Three Cent Fare. The special interest papers all over the country are rejoicing over the fact that Mayor Tom Johnson's "scheme" to give the people of Cleveland a three-cent fare has been defeated. It is true that a plan which Johnson advocated was put up to the people, and was defeated by a narrow majority; but that is only one of several projects that lead out finally at the same gate, and the Mayor himself does not regard it as a defeat of the main issue. In the last five years these same papers have had Tom Johnson beaten, knocked out, ruined and positively obliterated a dozen times, but he does not seem to mind it. Beware of the man who doesn't know when he is licked! But why should these papers rejoice that the people are not to get three-cent fares? What is the significance of that?

* * *

Bond Issues Coming. Within a short time the people of Los Angeles will be called upon to vote on an issue of \$3,000,000 for harbor development—the first item in the \$10,000,000 project to which the city pledged itself when it asked the beach cities to agree to consolidation. It is quite inconceivable that this issue will meet with any serious opposition—unless perchance the Times should get mad at some one connected with the work; in that case the whole business might be tied up in the courts. In the near future also a vote must be taken on a bond issue for power development on the aqueduct. The total sum required will be \$4,500,000; but as the debt limit will allow only \$3,600,000, the remainder can be voted when the work is well advanced. As a rule, it is a bad plan to vote a bond issue in separate fragments; but

under these extraordinary conditions it will be safe enough. The power project is sound financially and will receive general popular favor.

* * *

City Bathing Beach. The Harbor Commission in its communication to Council, among other matters calls attention to the fact that the city now controls one of the best bathing beaches in this vicinity, viz.: Terminal Island. The commission might without any exaggeration have called this "the best" bathing beach in this vicinity. For over two miles there is a level sandy ocean floor gradually sloping to deep water, absolutely free from undertow and without the drawback of a western sun glaring into one's eyes. Two or three times a year there is a mid-ocean storm that sends in great rollers and makes bathing difficult, but for the rest surf is moderate, and at the lower end of the bay the water is very nearly still. A cheap and commodious ferry service from San Pedro and Wilmington will restore this now neglected beach to its ancient popularity.

* * *

Breaking It Gently

Her—"Richard! Why on earth are you cutting your pie with a knife?"

Him—"Because, darling—now, understand, I'm not finding any fault, for I know that these little oversights will occur—because you forgot to give me a can-opener."
—Cleveland Leader.

Larceny or Lunacy?

'Twas in the gloaming, and the young man had just stolen a kiss.

"Sir!" exclaimed the fair maid, with an

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outward show of indignation. "You are a heartless thief!"

"That's right," rejoined the bold young man, "but you are to blame for it."

"How am I to blame?" she queried.

"You stole my heart," he answered.—
Chicago News.

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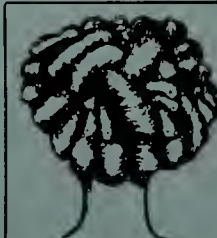


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Dean Wigmore Replies to Patrick Calhoun

From The Liberator, San Francisco

(Chicago, 87 Lake St., Aug. 10, 1909.
Mr. Patrick Calhoun,

San Francisco.

Sir:—Recently there arrived in my hands by mail, with no sender's address, a pamphlet of ninety pages, entitled "Some Facts Regarding Francis J. Heney." On page 12 your name appears as a printed signature. I am assuming that you caused the contents to be prepared and mailed.

The pamphlet contains assertions reflecting on the conduct of Francis J. Heney and the Federal Department of Justice, in taking part in the prosecution of a criminal charge of bribery in the State Court of California against yourself. The pamphlet contains no defense of yourself; it does not even mention your name, except as its signer and in the title of exhibits; much less does it allege or attempt to show your innocence. It merely asks an answer to "three important constitutional and moral questions" affecting Mr. Heney and the Department of Justice.

Before answering those questions, let me say that this does not appear to be the method of an innocent man. The public press has made notorious the charge against you and its prosecution by Mr. Heney. Thoughtful citizens everywhere have discussed it. Many (not including myself) had assumed that you were guilty. You now appear to have spent a large sum to print and circulate widely a pamphlet concerning the case. Anyone would expect to find the pamphlet devoted to showing your innocence; and thus to removing unfavorable opinions based on casual press dispatches. An honest man, desiring to stand well with honest fellow-citizens, and possessing means to print, would naturally take that course. You do not. Your pamphlet merely attacks the technical authority of one of the attorneys for the prosecution, incidentally abusing two judges. This is not the course of an innocent man. It is the course of a guilty man who desires to divert the attention of the tribunal of public opinion. The tradition is here fulfilled of the attorney's instruction to the barrister acting for his guilty client, "No case; abuse opposing counsel." I am compelled now to assume that you have no case, because all that your expensive pamphlet does is to abuse one of the counsel for the prosecution. Until now I have supposed it proper to suspend judgment. I do so no longer.

And what are your three "constitutional and moral" questions,—since you have sent me a pamphlet asking an answer to them? I will answer them frankly.

1. Was Mr. Heney's payment by the Department of Justice covertly for the California prosecution but

nominally for other and Federal services?

Answer: I do not know. But I and other honest citizens will presume in favor of the honesty, in this act, of a President, an Attorney-General, and an Assistant Attorney-General who proved in all other public acts that they were honest and courageous beyond example, especially as against a man like yourself who publishes a pamphlet based throughout on anonymous assertions.

2. Can a Federal Assistant Attorney-General, under Federal salary, lawfully act at the same time as State Assistant District Attorney?

Answer: As to this "constitutional" question, I leave this to the courts, as you should. As to this "moral" question, I say that it is moral for any Federal officer to help any State officer in the pursuit of crime, and that only guilty lawbreakers could be imagined to desire the contrary.

3. Can a private citizen contribute money to help the State's prosecuting officers in the investigation and trial on a criminal charge?

Answer: He can; and it is stupid even to put the question. Under the original English jury-system (of which you received the benefit), and until the last century, the private citizen was usually obliged to pay the prosecuting expenses; for the State did not, and crime went unpunished otherwise. If nowadays, in any community, crime is again likely to go unpunished without the help of private citizens, there is no reason why we should not revert to the old system. As for Mr. Spreckels (the private citizen here named by you), his name should be held in honor, and will ever be, as against anything your pamphlet can say. As for Mr. Heney and his receipt of \$47,500 officially and "large sums of money additionally" from Mr. Spreckels, it may be presumed that he spent most of it on trial expenses, and did not keep it as a personal reward. But even if he did so keep it, let me register the view that he is welcome to all this—and to more—if anybody will give it; high for such rare courage; that the moral courage displayed by him is as much entitled to high money compensation as the unprincipled commercial skill displayed by yourself,—and this solely by the economic test of money value,—viz., demand and supply.

Apart from this, the high sums said to have been paid by you to Abraham Ruef solely for his legal skill estop you from questioning the propriety of lesser sums said to have been paid to Francis J. Heney for his legal skill.

Just twenty-five years ago I sat in an upper room on Kearny street, with five other young men, and helped to

organize a Municipal Reform League. Two or three others, still living, will recall the occasion. Abraham Ruef was one of them.

Fate separated all of us within a short time. Ruef went his own way.—the way we all know. It is the memory of those earlier days, in contrast with the recent course of events in my old home, that has interested me to give you these answers to the questions asked in the pamphlets you purport to have sent me.

JOHN H. WIGMORE.

* * * * *

(Professor John H. Wigmore, who here replies to Patrick Calhoun, is the Dean of the Northwestern School of Law at Chicago, the author of Wigmore on Evidence, the principal authority on evidence, supplanting the sixteenth edition of Greenleaf on Evidence, of which Wigmore was the editor. Wigmore is president of the American Institute for the Study of Crime and Criminology.—Editor The Liberator.)

NO BILLBOARDS AROUND UNION STATION, WASHINGTON

District Commissioners Safeguard
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Billboards will not be the first welcome to the visitors at the National Capital. Washington will differ from many American cities in that no billboards will be permitted to deface the locality contiguous to its beautiful new Union railway station, for the District Commission have decreed against them in an emphatic manner and it has the authority to enforce its decree, under the following law:

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Steinways, \$575 to \$1650. Kranich & Bachs, \$475 to \$1000. Sohmers, \$450 to \$800. All may be purchased on terms of \$15 a month, if desired.

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PURCHASING COMMODITIES FOR LESS THAN THEIR VALUE

Bargain hunters and hunting came in for strong reproof at the hands of Mrs. Florence Kelly, who spoke before the City Club last Saturday on "The Ultimate Consumer and His Duty," and the merchant who advertised to sell his goods at less than cost came in for his share of condemnation. Mrs. Kelly is the General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, and a Trustee of the National Child Labor Committee, and as such has had ample opportunity to study the condition of the sweat shop system of manufacturing commodities, and this, together with the all-important question of our milk supply and the methods under which it is obtained, formed the chief topics of a rather short but very interesting address. Taking the question of bargains Mrs. Kelly went back to the reason for them. Something must be radically wrong which makes it possible for both manufacturer and retailer to sell the goods at the close margins they do, and the speaker showed that the article could not have been made by workers earning a living wage, or under the proper sanitary conditions. There are seven thousands of unlicensed places, in New York, not to count the other thousands of unlicensed places, in the living rooms of which clothing and articles of use are made and in a great many cases, eatables prepared, and instances were cited to illustrate the awful conditions that surrounded the production of such necessities, a case in point being that of a tailor shop in the tenement district of Chicago, where a suit of clothes was turned out for one of the fashionable tailors of that city, with a woman lying dead of small-pox in the same room. The tailor had his work done cheaply, and made a good profit on the suit, but what of the customer to whom he probably sold the germs of dread disease? The ultimate consumer cannot go to the sources of production to find out personally the living and working conditions, but we have our factory inspectors and other officials whose duty it is to see that the laws are enforced and if they are to be selected for office not so much on account of ability or fitness for the position as for the influence they have with the powers that be, how are these evils to be regulated? Intelligent people are taking more interest in these questions than has been the case, however, and the factory inspectors' report for the city of New York which is issued in great numbers is more carefully read now, and sometimes a difficulty is met in supplying the demand. The speaker touched on the medical inspection of New York public schools to show how politics had marred the effectiveness of this work. An inspector was appointed some years ago, who, finding that serious eye troubles were developing among the pupils, had

nurses engaged and infirmaries opened to treat such cases. Then politics came into the scheme and worked havoc. The efficient inspector was replaced by a figure head; the nurses were forced to give way to incompetents and the result is that now when a child is found to be suffering from an eye disease, it is given a card to the parents that may or may not reach its destination, and which conveys the information that the case requires attention, but as the instructions are printed in English, and go largely to parents of foreign birth who do not understand our language, the system is very ineffective. Mrs. Kelly spoke of the milk supply of our great cities, and the necessity for its proper inspection, citing the case of a health officer in Rochester, who was appointed five years ago, and realizing when he first assumed office that the milk question was a serious one, took immediate steps to minimize the evils existing. Five civic farms were established, trained nurses put to work to superintend the preparing of milk for the market, and to instruct the mothers as to sanitary methods of keeping milk in the house, and for this first year during the months of July and August infant mortality was reduced by one-half and there has been a steady decrease in this respect every year since then.

Of course such innovations do not always meet with the approval of the milk dealers who have shown a great deal of antagonism to the reform methods, and very often use their influence and money to have efficient officers removed at the first opportunity. "Why should not the mothers have some voice in the selection of men as inspectors who will do their duty?" asked Mrs. Kelly. "It hardly seems fair that when they are so directly interested and pay a share of the taxes that they have no practical method of helping settle these matters so intimately connected with home and home life." As an evidence of the importance the solution of such questions is taking the speaker called attention to the fact that a short time ago in San Francisco a conference was called by the Commissioner of Health, which includes the railways carrying milk into the city, the dealers who supply it, and a number of physicians. They came together to discuss the question of household milk and how to prevent its sale. Mrs. Kelly waxed very enthusiastic over this expression of a desire to better conditions, and thought there never was held a convention of greater importance to the common good. "What an incalculable benefit such things are," said she, "for we must remember that the baby who cannot make a protest is an ultimate consumer."

* * * * *

Judge John D. Works, in thanking Mrs. Kelly on behalf of the club

made reference to the importance of the subject discussed. "We complain of existing conditions," said he, "but we are co conspirators with the manufacturer and seller of the goods, and we must do our part in the remedying of these evils."

REAL ESTATE MEN AID IMPROVEMENT WORK

Declare for Close Affiliation with Organized Effort to Make Cities Beautiful

The making of a Beautiful America is to have the active co-operation of the leading real estate men of the nation. At the recent convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, held in Detroit, the subject of local improvement work was made one of particular importance in the regular program and in the discussions of the three days' sessions.

Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association, addressed the convention on the subject, "Is Your City Beautiful?" Following a statement of the aims and achievements of the American Civic Association, which is recognized as the great national organization devoted to the physical improvement of community life, Mr. Watrous appealed to the real estate men to assume their very important part in contributing to the beauty of the cities they represent, particularly as new tracts of land were opened up for residential purposes. The real estate men were prompt to realize that in thus serving the public they at the same time enhanced the value of their properties. Several prominent real estate representatives announced that they would make plans for the future platting of residential properties to provide play grounds and small park areas which would be permanently reserved for those districts. A suggestion by the speaker that the real estate men might assist in the elimination of the bill board by incorporating provisions in the deeds and land contracts for the sale of new properties that no billboards should be erected thereon, met a hearty response from the entire delegation which was another evidence of the general feeling that the bill board is a menace to the beauty of residence properties in cities and towns.

The National Association of Real Estate Exchange pledged itself to a close affiliation with the American Civic Association and its new president, Mr. W. W. Hannan, of Detroit, will include as part of his activity for the coming year, an extension of the improvement idea through the many Exchanges represented in his Association.

His Fatal Oversight

He proposed to her by mail, and by letter she replied; he read her brief refusal, then committed suicide. Alas! he'd be alive today, and she a happy bride, had he but read the postscript penned on the other side.—Chicago News.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP STEADILY INCREASING

Sixty-six New Members Added to the Roll Last Month

The following were elected to membership in the Municipal League during the month of July: Edwin N. Altland, Ralph Arnold, J. Askenasy, H. J. Backus, Merritt L. Bailey, Albert H. Beach, M. C. Bettinger, Benj. F. Blum, Philip E. Bowen, G. M. Briggs, Dr. S. J. Brimhall, Oliver O. Clark, W. N. Clark, H. W. Clough, Dr. Michael Creamer, G. C. De Garmo, I. de la Pena, L. A. Dolton, J. Lamb Doty, J. A. Dubbs, Fred C. Epperson, Chas. B. Ernst, Robert B. Garrett, Dr. Sylvester Gwaltney, O. M. Harris, R. A. Hill, H. P. Hitchcock, F. L. Hossack, Winslow P. Hyatt, Charles F. Inman, Max Jenney, W. T. Johnson, Wm. Lehman, J. H. Levering, Ernest J. Lickley, Joseph R. Loftus, B. B. McCollum, Thos. E. Magee, B. F. Masten, W. T. Michael, J. B. Monlux, E. C. Moore, Irwin J. Muma, R. E. Muncy, Thos. O'Neill, Chas. F. Patterson, Henry J. Pauly, George C. Peckham, A. V. Perkinson, D. L. Peters, C. H. Phinney, Dr. Thomas Powell, Harry St. Clair, C. A. Stice, W. H. Sutch, Dr. Geo. D. Taylor, J. D. Thomson, Geo. P. Thresher, F. T. Twitchell, H. P. Usher, F. W. Waite, James Ward, Foster C. Wright, Ad. H. Wycoff, Dr. F. P. Young, L. L. Young.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

Councilman A. J. Wallace will speak on "The City's Finances" at the regular Saturday luncheon today, at Hotel Westminster.

Princes and Maids

A prince espoused a beggar maid
In days when princes were supreme,
For which his fame will never fade,
His love is every poet's theme.

Yet we should cease the deed to
praise,

For things have strangely altered
since,

This is the union nowadays—

"A maiden weds a beggar prince."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

See \$weet \$tella and her hat; Direc-
toire gown, and all of that. Isn't \$he
a win\$ome \$prite? Isn't \$he a goodly
\$ight? \$tella, \$tella, fond and true;
expen\$ive, but we mu\$! have you.—
Washington Herald.

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TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

League of Justice will have Prominent Men lecture on
Higher Standards of Citizenship.

Announcement has just been made that Franklin Hichborn, special writer for the Sacramento Bee, has been enrolled as a worker in the League of Justice and will have charge of the publicity work of the League and affiliated organizations throughout the State of California. Together with this announcement comes the information that Mr. Hichborn is arranging an important schedule of lectures on civics to be delivered under auspices of the League of Justice throughout the principal cities of California.

Mr. Hichborn is planning to bring to this coast men of national fame who, on behalf of the League of Justice, will speak on civic problems and the duties of citizenship. This series of lectures is part of the educational programme which the League has undertaken for the purpose of arousing citizens to a realization of their civic obligations and public duties, and to establish higher standards of citizenship. Public apathy,—the indifference of the good citizen to politics,—is the primary cause for the existence of graft. To detect graft and prosecute grafters is only a temporary palliative applied to the graft situation. The real cure comes in awakening the civic conscience to a point where graft will not be tolerated. At the present time the average individual is so indifferent to things political that no man dare declare himself opposed to graft lest he be called a "long hair," "meddler" or some still more uncomplimentary term. "What do we care about politics," and "reform hurts business," are phrases frequently heard among men of influence and character and are illustrative of the spirit of indifference to public affairs which so often has resulted in the control of government by selfish and grafting interests.

Mr. Hichborn expects to present to the California public such men as President Eliot of Harvard, Senator La Follette, Governor Folk, Gifford Pinchot and Governor Hughes. These men are thoroughly awake to the dangers which threaten our republic through the feeling of complacency towards graft which exists in our large cities, and they will be able to do much towards arousing the public to a point where it will no longer tolerate official dishonesty or countenance efforts to corrupt public servants.

Mr. Hichborn's plans for educating the public in the duties of citizenship are meeting with general approval. Many civic organizations in cities where no League of Justice has been started have asked to be included in the circuit of speakers which Mr. Hichborn is preparing. It is estimated that many thousands of people will hear the series of lectures while a million or more will be

reached indirectly through press reproductions of the speeches. If the plans of Mr. Hichborn carry he will be able to furnish a series of six lectures during the coming season for \$1. This will mean that the people will be able, for a little over sixteen cents each, to hear speakers whom they would willingly pay several dollars to listen to.

The secretary of the local League of Justice is in communication with Mr. Hichborn and Los Angeles will be included in the circuit of speeches. By this plan Los Angeles people will have an opportunity of hearing an unprecedented series of lectures on the most interesting and most vital topics of the day by men who are leaders in the public life of the nation. Mr. Hichborn and the League of Justice deserve great credit for the energetic and determined manner in which they are prosecuting their civic campaign in the interest of better citizenship.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., ADOPTS COMMISSION PLAN

On July 14 Kansas City, Kansas, voted in favor of the commission form of government by a majority of 1,489 out of a total vote of 7,211, or with just about 70 per cent of the voters in favor of it. The Municipal Journal calls attention to the fact that one somewhat unusual feature was that a considerable number of the votes were cast by women, these casting altogether 1,625 votes and giving a majority of 175 in favor of the commission form of government. Kansas City now has a population of more than 100,000 people, and is said to be the largest city in the United States which has voted to abolish the ward system. This is the second time that this matter has been voted upon in that city, the previous election having been held in June of last year, when commission government was defeated by a majority of 882. This was attributed to a defect in the Kansas law, but this was afterward amended by the legislature, with the result above stated. There are now six cities in Kansas that have adopted commission government—Leavenworth, Wichita, Hutchinson, Independence, Anthony and Kansas City.—The Citizens' Bulletin, Cincinnati.

Another Step Wanted

"I like my house all right," said Luschman, "except for one thing. And I must get you to put that right."

"What is it?" asked the architect.

"Several times lately I've nearly broken my neck reaching for another step at the head of the stairs when I got home late, so I think you'd better put another step there."—Modern Society.

TO STUDY OUR CITY

Mr. Harold F. Pellegrin Here, Will
Report on Our Plans for a
Greater Los Angeles

Mr. Harold F. Pellegrin, senior student at Occidental College, is in summer residence at Bethlehem Institute making a study of the various lines of effort involved in the creation of the greater Los Angeles, with a view to a comprehensive study of them that will be of value to all engaged in any particular phase of the work. The line of investigation upon which the report will be based covers:

- Extent of the Greater Los Angeles.
- San Pedro and Wilmington.
- The Owens River.
- Municipal Power from the Owens River Project.
- Robinson Plan.
- Good Roads.
- River Bed Project.
- Street Beautification.
- Metropolitan Park System.
- City Parks.
- Cost of City Improvements.
- Municipal Buildings.
- Residential Districts.
- Playgrounds.
- Civic Centers.
- Public Baths.
- Subways.
- The Health Department from the Prophylactic Standpoint.
- Congestion.
- Housing.

Public Education.
Education of the Foreigner.
Agricultural Schools.
This report will be ready by the middle of September.

Only Heiresses Wanted

Lord Lacland took his rejection much to heart.

"Cheer up," we said, slapping the young fellow on the back. "There's plenty of fish in the sea."

"But not goldfish," his lordship observed, gloomily.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Underground Repatee

An American traveling in the underground of London between Hammersmith and Islington heard the guard call: "Amersmith—'Amersmith!"

Whereupon, being of a humorous turn of mind, he said to the guard:

"You have dropped something."

"What?" said the guard.

"An h," answered the American.

"Oh, never mind," retorted the guard. "I'll pick it up at Hislington."—Tit-Bits.

"Do you take this woman for better or worse?"

"I do, jedge, I do. But I hope we kin kinder strike an average."—Washington Herald.



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CHICAGO'S INTELLECTUAL PIONEERS

Within a few hours of each other, two of Chicago's foremost leaders in earlier years passed through the dark shadow. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, the great preacher, and Dr. Sarah Haekett Stevenson, physician and philanthropist. Although Dr. Thomas was the elder by eleven years, their periods of greatest activity and civic usefulness were nearly identical. A coincidence also is found in their religious training and tendency, hopeful buoyancy of old-time Methodism. Both, too, were of the simple, homespun breed, reared in the wholesome atmosphere of farm life, in those conditions which are now slipping backward into the abyss of time. The change to metropolitan opportunity only served to expand possibilities of greatness that had been slowly ripening in humble homes where hard physical labor, serious mental application and a simple philosophy of content with poverty and its limitations had proved a nourishing soil.

Following the great fire of 1871, Chicago profited by a remarkable quickening of her intellectual powers as embodied in her leading men and women of the professions. To all her citizens of that wonderful decade the names of Professor Swing, Dr. Thomas, General Stiles, John W. Ela, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, Judge Booth, Emory Storrs, Dr. Clinton Locke, Melville Stone, Mrs. Wilmarth, Mrs. Woolley, Dr. Stevenson, Mrs. Doggett and at least a score of others equally notable, will always stand for an era of great intellectual vigor and growth. It was then that the Philosophical Society was organized, with Dr. Thomas as its first president; that the Saracen Club began its career, with a membership composed almost wholly, at first, of lawyers and their wives; then the Chicago Woman's Club began its good work, since of such great value to the city. As a matter of course the practical results of this very lively intellectual awakening spread away in every direction in a rebirth of the civic spirit. Chicago had never been a slow town, but her fame in the world's eyes had rested in her pork-packing industry and her pride in that bad eminence had blinded her eyes to her rawness in artistic, literary and political lines.

Dr. Thomas had occupied a Chicago pulpit but two years, when this great epoch for the city opened. He worked hand in hand in every plan that involved civic growth. Citizens came to expect his gaunt frame on the platform at public meetings. His speech was always so simple, direct, deliberate, logical and well ordered as to carry conviction and stick in the memory. It was his public spirit we admired; we looked for him whenever a great lecturer or statesman was our visitor; his fondness for the best music made him familiar to concert-goers; we would have missed some-

thing if he had not been present at a performance of our beloved Thomas Orchestra. But it was his martyrdom for the cause of intellectual and religious freedom in the pulpit that particularly endeared him to the great heart of Chicago.

In his years of happy usefulness the Doctor had been growing away from the creed of his boyhood, yet he had kept its best spirit so entirely that he could not believe he no longer had a place in the fold. When he was finally tried and expelled from the conference it was a heart-breaking experience for him. At one stage of the trial, it is recalled, the Moderator put a motion that it was the sense of the meeting that Dr. Thomas's ministry had been "an injury to the cause of Christ." A rising vote was called for. When a large majority of the conference rose in the affirmative, the dear Doctor's surprise and grief were too much for him; he broke down and sobbed. The newspapers gave verbatim reports of the proceedings, and Chicago rose up and received the Doctor as a saint, which in truth he was.

Soon afterward he established the People's Church, holding services in one of the theatres, following the experience and example of Professor Swing a few years earlier. He held this pastorate for over twenty years; and no doubt thousands of sturdy souls who would have scorned to enter a church door were helped and stimulated by his preaching.

The beginning of Dr. Stevenson's public career, like that of Dr. Thomas, corresponded very closely with Chicago's period of renaissance. She was a pioneer among women physicians in the middle west, and Chicago witnessed her struggles with the bitter prejudice of those days. Her tremendous will power, united with unusual mental capacity and originality, made it inevitable that all obstacles should yield before her. The men of her profession at last changed front. When they began to praise her to an astonished public, the tide turned and fame and fortune rolled in upon her. It was at the beginning of this period that she was living at St. Caroline's Court, a family hotel on the West Side. When one of the residents of the house fell ill and sent for Dr. J—, a fashionable doctor of that section, the messenger found him too weary to respond. But he said, "Call Dr. Stevenson; she's right there." "What! A woman," "Yes," replied the Doctor, impatiently, "a woman and a physician, equal to the best in the city."

It is doubtful whether any woman ever did more for her city than Dr. Stevenson did for Chicago, taking into consideration the fact that it was all such desperately uphill work—pioneer work. Among the many organiza-

tions and institutions which she founded, or assisted actively in founding, may be mentioned the Illinois Training School for Nurses, which was the second of its kind in America; the Woman's Model Lodging House, the Home for Incurables, the Maternity Hospital and Training School for Nursery Maids, the Political Equality League and the Women's and Children's Protective Agency. She was president of the National Temperance Hospital, was the first woman appointed to the staff of Cook County Hospital, the first admitted to the International Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, at Brussels, the first on the Illinois State Board of Health, was vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington, and was on the staff of several local hospitals, besides being a member of all the important medical societies and literary clubs of the city. As president of the Chicago Woman's Club at the time of the World's Fair, she was a famous hostess for the club and for Chicago.

Dr. Stevenson was of heroic mold. Even physically she stood above the average woman, a grand figure to the last, with her white hair, large dark eyes and strongly marked, handsome features. Chicago has been blessed in having been her home and the object of her pride and love.

MRS. S. W. H.

Chicago, Aug. 20, 1909.

PRaise FOR THE GAMUT CLUB

If San Francisco has its Bohemian Club, it is not to be forgotten that Los Angeles has its Gamut Club, the growth of which has been no less extraordinary in its way than that of the San Francisco organization.

The Gamut Club was organized by musicians who held a dinner meeting once a month. Its purpose was to centralize the most powerful musical thought of the city, to constitute a meeting-ground for musicians and their friends.

Four years ago the club met at a down-town hotel, and one long table sufficed for the members. Today the club occupies a large and impressive clubhouse, two features of which are a theatre seating some eight hundred people, and a large banquet hall with a long center table surrounded by about eight others of equal size.

The dinner meetings are now held in the latter hall, which is none too large to hold the great and distinguished company which foregathers there monthly.

What has been the cause of this great growth? It might be said that it has been the realization of ideals of citizenship and democracy on the part of the original members. Because they were musicians they did not plan a life apart from the humanity about them. They took an interest in the city and its affairs. They took in members from every walk of life. They got public-spirited citizens to address them on live

civic topics. They constituted themselves the host of every great artist that visited Los Angeles. They were alive. And the club, being alive, grew.

At a recent dinner three prominent citizens addressed the club respectively on the topics, "The Artistic Possibilities of Greater Los Angeles," "The City Beautiful" and "The Fine Arts in Los Angeles."

A representative was invited from each woman's club of the city. Every phase of the work for the beautification of Los Angeles was brought forth, and the citizens were exhorted to take concerted action for the carrying out of the projected plans.

The Gamut Club is a product of democracy and ideals, and one would go far to find a parallel to this organization. It has only begun, and when it really gets under way it is likely to do things that will make the nation sit up and take notice.—Musical America.

"I'm an author, you understand, spending my vacation on a farm to get local color. How much will board be?" "Ten per week," replied the farmer, "and two dollars extra if we're expected to talk dialect."—Kansas City Journal.

HARVARD SCHOOL (Military) OPENS SEPT. 21

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 33, from Griffin to 650.00 feet east of Idylwild; maps of assessment dist. for improvement adopted.

Avenue 52, bet. Alviso St. and west terminus of Ave. 52; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Avenue 52, bet. Longfellow St. and Alviso St.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

First St., from Hope to Flower; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

First St., bet. Witmer St. and Colina Ave.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Second St., bet. L. A. St. and Clinton Place; ord. of intention passed to construct sewer.

Fourth St., bet. Lorena St. and Estudillo Ave.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Sixth St., from Los Angeles to Central; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Ninth St., north side from Carondelet St. to Coronado St.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Fourteenth St., from Burlington to Constance; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Sixteenth St., bet. Figueroa and Pacific Ave.; assessment and diagram for widening said portion. Adopted.

Sixteenth St., bet. Figueroa St. and Pacific Ave.; protest of L. A. Interurban Ry. Co. against amount of assessment for widening of said portion. Protest denied.

Sixteenth St., near Westmoreland Blvd.; pet. that street be sprinkled ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Twenty-first St., bet. Hoover and Toberman; comm. asking that street be sprinkled. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks. for attention.

Twenty-first St., from Long Beach Ave. to Nat. Lumber Co.'s yard; comm. asking why street is never sprinkled. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Twenty-third St., bet. Estrella Ave. and Union Ave.; ord. passed est. curb lines.

Thirty-sixth St., from Compton Ave. to Alameda St.; ord. of intention passed for opening of said portion.

Thirty-eighth St., from Vermont to Wisconsin; pet. that street be sprinkled. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks. for attention.

Forty-second St., bet. Kansas and Normandie; ord. passed to establish grade.

Fifty-fifth St., bet. Central Ave. and a point 1256.55 ft. westerly; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Alley, bet. Toluca and Kern Sts.; comm. from F. P. Hanscom req. per. to cut the alley running from First to Colton, so as to make it accessible

from Colton St. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Alley, bet. Avenue 20 and 21; time extended for completing assessments for opening and widening of said portion, to 90 days from Aug. 21st.

Alley, bet. Ave. 20 and 21; time extended for completing assessments for opening and widening of said portion of street, to 90 dys. from Aug. 21st.

Alley, in Amey tract; pet. for vacation of alley from Will Salter, et al., adopted.

Alley, first north of Fourth St. from Merrick to Hewitt; ord. passed to est. grade.

Alley, from 10th to San Marino; ord. of intention passed to order opening of alley.

Avila St., west side from Macy to Ogier; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Adams St., south side from Figueroa to Flower; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Adams St., from Hoover to Vermont; maps of assessment dist. for improvement adopted.

Burlington Ave., from Pico to 16th; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Berenice Ave., bet. Ave. 43 and a point 595.97 ft. north; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Bellevue Ave.; comm. from Hilda Davis, et al., asking that their names be withdrawn from petition heretofore filed asking that the proceedings for the improvement of Bellevue Ave. bet. Coronado St. and Benton Way. be abandoned. Granted and ref. to the City Engineer.

Burtz St., from 1st to Temple; protest from Arthur A. Lawson, et al., against improvement. Action deferred until Aug. 31st.

Brooklyn Ave., from Mott St. to Evergreen Ave.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Boylston St. stairway; plans for chain fence at head of stairway submitted to Bd. Pub. Wks. by City Eng. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Boylston St., bet. 3rd and 4th; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Boylston St., west side from 1st to 2d; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Budlong Ave., from 46th to 37th; time extended for completing assessments for opening and widening of said portion of street to 90 dys. from Aug. 21st.

Catalina St.; comm. from A. Rothman, et al., asking that a storm drain be constructed in Catalina street bet. 11th and San Marino Sts. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Crown Hill Ave., from Boylston St. to a point 116.00 ft. west; ord. of

intention passed to change and est. grade.

Court St., bet. Lake Shore ave. and East Edgeware road; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Carrillo St., bet. Helen St. and Bellvue ave.; ord. passed to est. grade.

Cornwall St., bet. Sheridan and Barlow; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Cummings St., bet. First and Sixth; pet. from contracting company asking for extension of 30 days in which to complete improvement. Granted.

Carondelet St., from Bluff St. to 113.11 ft. N. E. of Chapman, contractors granted 60 days extension to construct sewers.

Commonwealth Ave., bet. Third and Fourth; proposed assessment presented for grading, curbing, sidewalking, guttering and construe. of storm drain in said portion of street, as per ord. of intention passed. Assessment adopted by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Dayton Ave., from Ave. 20 to Pasadena Ave.; protest from Carl Specht, et al., against opening and widening of said section. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Douglas St., bet. Colton St. and a point 50.00 ft. north of Court St.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Echo St., at Bertha St.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Elysian Park Ave., from Sunset Blvd. to first angle easterly; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve by private contract.

Flower St.; comm. from Abrilda Lynde, et al., protesting against the improvement of Flower St. bet. Santa Monica Ave. and 37th Place as contemplated under ordinance of intention. Set for hearing Aug. 31, and in the meantime referred to the City Eng. for report as to frontage and the clerk instructed to give notice.

Fargo St., bet. Ivanhoe Ave. and Apex Ave.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Fargo St., bet. Apex Ave. and Fanning St.; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Fresno St., from First to Fourth; ord. of intention passed to improve bond to be issued to represent cost of grading, paving, curbing and guttering.

Grand Ave., bet. California St. and Stevens Place; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Gramercy Place, from Pico to 16th; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Glenalbyn Drive and Isabel St.; comm. complaining of lack of proper garbage collection. ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Hope St., bet. First and Court; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Hubbard St., bet. Reservoir St. and Sunset Blvd.; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Henry St., from Griffin to Eastlake; ord. of intention passed to improve, by grading, graveling, curbing, sidewalking, etc.

Harvard Blvd.; pet. from Geo. H. Oswald asking that city pay assessments aggregating \$33 and ten per cent interest for improvement of portion of said street. Granted.

Hoover St., from 39th to Kingsley; time extended for completing assessments for opening and widening of said portion to 90 days from Aug. 21.

Hope St., from Pico to Washington; Bd. Pub. Wks. ordered that street be paved with standard asphalt, instead of macadam.

Henry St., from Eastlake to Griffin, ord. passed to est. grade.

Industrial St.; per. granted D. P. Flory Co. to locate wagon scale in front of No. 1552 of said street.

Johnson St., bet. Altura and southerly terminus of that portion lying northerly of Minnesota; ord. of intention passed to order opening and widening of said section of street.

King St.; comm. from F. C. Spiegel, et al., asking that cement walks be constructed along King St. bet. Pico and 11th; granted and ref. to the City Eng. for ord.

Kearney St., bet. Utah and Clarence; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Lemoyne St., bet. Sunset Blvd. and Scott Ave.; pet. from M. Rieder presenting claim for \$1000 damages, which it is alleged will result to property from improvement; pet. denied and city atty. inst. to present ord. abandoning present proceedings and to prepare new ord. of intention to do said work under Hammon Act.

Lorena St., east side from Fourth to Eagle; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Loomis St., bet. 6th and Orange; comm. asking that said portion be repaired and that stones be removed. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks. for attention.

Lane St., from Alvarado to west line of first alley westerly therefrom; ord. passed to est. grade.

Lake St., and Pico; ord. passed ordering the vacating and abandoning of a triangular piece of land at said location.

Los Angeles St., bet. 4th and Winston; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade of east side.

Montana Ave.; pet. from J. R. Blaine, et al., for the improvement of Montana Ave. bet. Mohawk and Waterloo Sts. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Morgan Ave., bet. 28th and 38th; ord. of intention passed to construct sewer.

Moneta Ave., pet. from H. L. Valentine, et al., asking that street be taken to care for water, street sweepings, etc., along Moneta Ave. and intersecting streets. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Miami Ave., west side from 6th St. to Wilshire Blvd.; ord. of intention passed to change and establish grade.

Macy St., from Keller to Gallardo; ord. of intention passed for widening said portion.

Macy St., from Main to east line of Lyon, and a portion of the intersection of Avila St., Clara St. and Macy; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Maple Ave., from 5th to 7th; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Normandie Ave., bet. Vernon and Fiftieth; ord. passed to est. grade.

Norfolk St., from San Pablo to Griffin; ord. passed to est. grade.

Normandie Ave., from Vernon to 130.23 ft. south of 50th; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said section.

Occidental Blvd., comm. from C. W. Gunther complaining of lack of sprinkling; ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Poplar St., bet. Ave. 27 and San Fernando Rd.; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve by private contract.

Palmetto St., bet. Alameda and Coylton; ord. of intention passed to improve.

Palmetto St., bet. Alameda and Coylton; ord. of intention passed to improve by grading, paving and curbing.

Patton St., west side from Court St. to a point 211.86 ft. north; ord. of intention passed to change and est. grade.

Pico, and Lake Sts.; ord. passed ordering the creating and abandoning of a triangular piece of land at said location.

Pomona St., from Pritchard to Sierra; ord. passed to est. grade.

Ruby St., bet. Ave. 62 and Ave. 63; ord. of intention passed to improve by grading, graveling, oiling, curbing, guttering, etc.

Reservoir St., from Waterloo to Benton Way; ord. of intention passed to order vacating and abandoning of said portion of street.

San Fernando St.; comm. from Port Costa Milling Co., et al., protesting against the paving of San Fernando St., bet. Baker and Aurora Sts., as contemplated under ord. of intention. Set for hearing Aug. 31st, and in meantime ref. to City Eng. for report as to frontage and clerk instructed to give notice.

Savannah St., from 4th to Lanfranco; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Sycamore St., bet. Ave. 27 and Pepper St.; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said section by private contract.

Shatto St., from Valencia to Witmer; duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement. Adopted.

San Julian St., from 5th to 7th; ord. of intention passed to est. grade.

Virgil Ave., from 1st St. to a line

4.55 ft. south, proposed assessment presented for grading, graveling, curbing, guttering and sidewalking said portion as per ord. of intention passed. Said assessment adopted by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Western Ave., bet. Vernon Ave. and 51st St.; final ord. passed to est. grade.

Western Ave., bet. Vernon and 48th; ord. passed authorizing property owners to improve said section by private contract.

Westlake Ave., from Court to Temple; duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement. Adopted.

Wilton Place; comm. from Wm. S. and J. G. Lang, et al., protesting against the improvement of Wilton Place and other streets, as contemplated under ordinance of intention. Set for hearing Sept. 7th, and in the meantime ref. to City Eng. for report as to frontage and Clerk inst. to give notice.

Westlake Ave.; pet. from A. Green, et al., asking that Westlake Ave. bet. Court and First be improved under the bond provisions of the Vrooman Act. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Wisconsin St., from Santa Monica to W. 39th; pet. that street be sprinkled ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks. for attention.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; specifications for electric hoist adopted and bids asked. Spec. for armored water and air hose adopted and bids asked.

Aqueduct; comm. from J. T. Ward, asking whether city desires to sell power in Owens Valley. Bd. Pub. Wks. replied that Eng. Dept. will require all the power now being generated, for the next two or three years.

Aqueduct; contract for furnishing 50,000 cement sacks at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c each f.o.b. San Francisco awarded to Ames-Harris-Neville Co.

Aqueduct; comm. from Burt Harmon, Asst. Eng., stating that sanitary conditions in Camps 1 and 4, Antelope Valley, Div. 9, are bad and need prompt attention. Ref. to Advisory Committee.

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. resolved to purchase locomotive for use from cement mill at Monolith to city quarry at cost of \$4,400, to be purchased from Vulcan Iron Works.

Aqueduct; contract awarded to Baker Iron Works for furnishing one air compressor at \$722 f.o.b. Cambridge, Mass.

Bathing establishments; ord. passed amending present license ord.

Banner across street; per. granted Latin-American League to string banner at 640 N. Main St. during city campaign.

Cement contract; contract bet. city and F. H. Powell for furnishing cement, approved.

Claim for damages; claim from H. C. Banbury, et al., demanding the sum of \$5,000 damages by reason of a cut at Downey avenue and Metzler Drive. Ref. to the Board of Public Works.

Charitable organizations; ord. passed providing that charitable organiza-

tions shall not be required to obtain licenses for carrying on of professions, trades, callings and occupations covered by license ord.

Derby Park tract, new sub-division lying south of 48th St. bet. Denker and Western; map of district adopted by Council.

Dacotah tract, lot 6; easement and right of way for sanitary and storm sewers over a portion of said lot, from Marie Zaiser and Gus C. Zaiser, accepted.

Demand against St. Dept. drawn in favor of W. W. Dow for \$397; City Aud. refused to approve, as bids had not been adv. for. Council adopted resolution approving demands notwithstanding objections of City Aud.

Drinking fountain; comm. from W. C. T. U. of Gardena to place public drinking fountain on Palm Ave., Gardena. Bd. Pub. Wks. requested that design be submitted.

Demand for hauling gravel, drawn in favor of J. T. Leftwich for \$600; City Aud. refused to approve as bids had not been adv. for. Council adopted res. approving demands notwithstanding objections of City Auditor.

Electric Ry. franchise abandoned; ord. passed consenting to abandonment of portion of franchise granted to L. A. and Glendale Elec. Ry. Co.

Fire Dept. salaries; motion to increase all salaries of members of Fire Dept. (excepting chief) \$5.00 per month. Lost.

Fire Dept., Edendale dist., at Alessandro and C Sts.; ord. passed to purchase 500 feet of hose and one hose cart for said station.

Garbage, disposal of; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to advertise for bids for collection and disposal of garbage for period of five or ten years.

Garbage removal; ord. passed providing that restaurant props. shall be allowed to dispose of refuse by private contract.

Garbage collection; comm. relating to collection of garbage on W. Ave. 53, Aldama St., Abbott Place, West Ave. 51 and Montezuma St. and complaining of irregular service. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks. for attention.

Invitation to Santa Monica Carnival; comm. from Santa Monica Bay Chamber of Commerce, inviting the Council to attend Carnival at Santa Monica September 6th, 1909. Accepted with thanks.

Industrial district; comm. from Dr. Leon Labonde, in re creating an industrial district on 35th street, between Hope street and Grand avenue. Filed by roll.

Industrial district, pet. for; Hope St.

at Grand Ave. and S. P. right-of-way. Pet. of L. W. Blinn Co. Denied.

License clerk; deputy appointed to the present assistant license clerk at salary of \$105 per month.

Miltmore Tract; deeds to city for street purposes of certain lots in said tract from: Jos. P. B. Crosby, et al., Fred S. Thompson, Martha C. Lebus, and partial release of mortgage from Home Savings Bank. Accepted.

New public street, a portion of lot 1, blk. 4 of Childs Heights, and portion of Sunset Blvd. northwest of Hyperion avenue and distant thereon 1.08 ft. southwest from southerly corner of lot 1, blk. 4, Childs Hts, thence southwesterly to point midway bet. N. E. and S. W. lines of Elysian Park Ave. to a point N. W. of said lot, thence N. E. to point in N. W. line of said lot distant 5.18 ft, S. W. from N. cor. said lot thence S. E. along N. E. line of Sunset Blvd., property described to be condemned for use as a public street; passed.

New public street, portion of lot 1, blk. 9, Childs Hts, and portion of Sunset Blvd. beg. at point in N. W. line of Lucille Ave., distant 82.53 ft. N. E. from S. cor. of said lot, thence N. E. along S. E. line of lot to point midway bet. N. E. and S. W. lines of Elysian Park Ave., to point in N. W. line of said lot, thence S. W. in N. W. line of lot distant 91.46 ft. N. E. from W. cor. of lot, thence S. E. along S. W. line of Sunset Blvd.; property described to be condemned for use as a public street; passed.

Outfall sewer; ord. passed authorizing delivery of quit claim deed to Iola R. List to portions of sewer which have been abandoned by city.

Oil for street sprinkling; oil inspector submitted specifications for purchase of 7,000 bbls. oil to contain 70 per cent asphalt. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Protest against undertaking zone; comm. from Arthur St. Clair Perry, protesting against the proposed undertaking zone which includes the immediate vicinity of Central avenue, bet. 14th and 15th streets. Set for hearing Aug. 31st, at 11 a. m.

Police pay; Chief Dishman objected to salaries of foot guards being placed on a sliding scale. Action deferred until Aug. 31st.

Printing notices of street work; awarded to Franklin Pr. Co.

Quit claim deed; request from Clara M. Langmead, for a quit claim deed to a certain parcel of land known as part of lot 42, of the Hunter Highland View tract. Ref. to the City Atty. for the necessary ord. by roll.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from August 19 to 25th inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907.

	1909.	1908.	1907.
August 19.....	\$ 2,134,854.63	\$1,263,650.26	\$1,761,203.05
August 20.....	2,237,773.98	1,310,590.48	1,391,544.79
August 21.....	2,291,370.66	1,663,269.14	1,262,060.65
August 23.....	2,007,429.15	1,479,483.09	1,675,562.52
August 24.....	1,858,067.85	1,328,179.53	1,453,702.23
August 25.....	2,907,901.27	1,760,982.12	1,728,940.32
	\$13,447,397.54	\$8,806,154.62	\$9,273,013.56



THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON



I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Because the soul is progressive, it never quite repeats itself, but in every act attempts the production of a new and fairer whole."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The art center of the City Beautiful should be made the educational center of the greatest city of modern times. A public library building, an art gallery, and last and greatest of all a Greek Theatre on the slope of the Normal school site that will accommodate at least 10,000 people, so that the band and orchestra concerts and the big festivals that we will have within a very short time can be properly seated. It could be also used for big conventions that can not be handled at present. It could be properly roofed in so that in rainy weather the affairs could go on just the same as in dry. We must plan now for this great art center of the new world.

To further quote in this connection, from Charles Mulford Robinson's scheme of civic improvement, as outlined in the report just issued by the Municipal Art Commission:

Central Park and the Crown of Fifth Street

"I have spoken of Central Park as forming a center for a further scheme of improvement. This is in accordance with my wish to make the utmost use possible of what the city already has. Central Park, however, has the further and very great advantage of being directly in line of the suggested improvement for Fifth street. If the widening of that thoroughfare, which I have advocated for a Union Station approach, were carried as far as Hill street, it would come directly to the beginning of Central Park. At worst, there will be only four short blocks of narrower streets between the broad concourse leading down to the station and the developments at Central Park. The intimate connection of these with the plans for a handsomer Los Angeles is thus suggested. But the situation is strategic also in respect to the boulevard system.

The present conditions as regards Central Park are as follows: An exceedingly valuable block of ground has been reserved as a park. In common with all the blocks in this section its longer axis runs north and south, and it is twice as long as it is broad. A flat tract, it has been laid off in walks and planted in trees and grass and flowers. In the center an ugly frame structure serves as a covered deck for women and children, and on occasion as a band stand. By degrees very important buildings are rising around the park. On one side are the California Club and the immense and beautiful Auditorium; on two other sides are important churches; on yet other abutting sides tall and costly buildings are rising. The park is not large enough now to accommodate the people who crowd into it; but there is a demand for a better band stand and for better provisions for concerts. To the west

of the park, on a plat similar in area, but at its northwestern corner sloping up to a higher level, there are now no important improvements except on the south half. Beyond this tract, and on a hill that gives to it a very commanding site, making the terminus and crown of Fifth street, rises the Normal School. Its building is visible far down Fifth street, and the State has announced a readiness to sell the whole big plat at a price that seems to be reasonable. The conditions are favorable for an immediate and stunning effect.

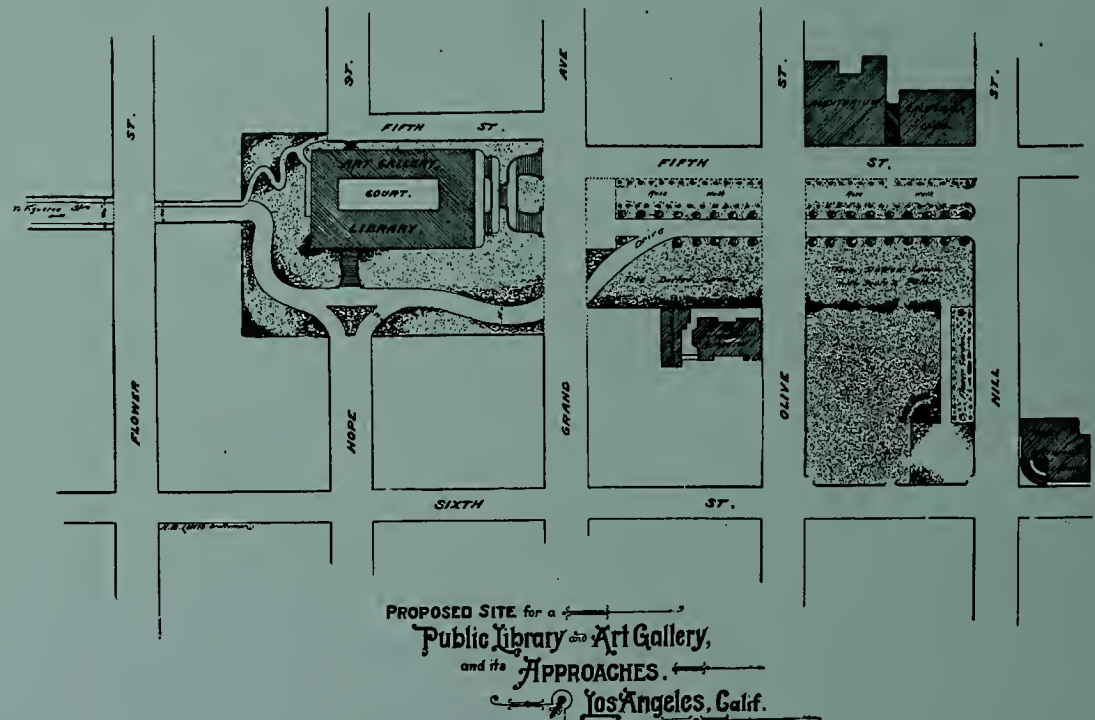
The Normal School property should be acquired for the city. There is no other equally large, central and advantageously situated tract that will come on the market. A public building, erected on its height, will

the seeming only. With art and literature on the hill, the Auditorium at its foot stands for music, and the churches for the spiritual, and so there is created here a cultural center of which any city might be proud.

Obviously, to complete the realization of the opportunity, there must be a connection between Central Park and the Normal School property. To secure this, the north half of the short intervening block—and by rare good luck the most costly part of it is still vacant property—must be acquired and added to the park. Sociologically, there is need for it, as shown by the overcrowded condition of Central Park; but scenically, and from the standpoint of civic development, it would be little short of a crime for rich Los Angeles to let

In carrying out the plan for this Mall, the trees—good as they are—which are planted between the walk and the curb on Fifth street, in front of the park, would best be removed. It is important that there be given a broad view of the front facade of the building. My scheme would also take out the south sidewalk on Fifth street from Hill to Grand, and would widen the Fifth street roadway to the present park line. An advantage of this is that it would seem to add to the width of Fifth street as an approach to cut off the street at the curb line on that side, and that it would make ampler provision for the Auditorium carriage traffic.

Within the park bounds—the present bad, sinuous walk which runs close to the street sidewalk having



Charles Mulford Robinson

command Fifth street and occupy a superb position in the building up of the Los Angeles City Beautiful. On this site I would place the Art Gallery and Public Library, which the city must soon have. The details of the structures can be left to the architects. Perhaps it will be possible to combine them in one splendid building, or it may be better to construct separate pavilions, connected by open colonnades, the white columns showing from below against the blue California sky, for I should hope that the effect would be Grecian. Than the designing of this construction, with the view of it from the business section, with the view of it looking north from Hope street, or south from Hope, no architect who loves Los Angeles could ask a more congenial and delightful task. Certainly it must inspire him to his best achievement, for his would be the task of designing the acropolis of a great city. Nor would it be this in

slip—and let slip now, it is gone forever—the chance to create the "center" here described.

With this half block obtained and added to Central Park, there should be a radical rearrangement of the present square, definite landscape design taking the place of the present haphazard planting. The motif of the design would be found in its introduction to the buildings on the hill. The whole plan would lead up to them, and they would crown the vistas. In simplification of the design, and to obtain happier proportions, I suggest that the tract be cut into two distinct problems. The one would be a parallelogram, occupying the south half of the present Central Park. This would be practically complete in itself. The other would be a long parallelogram, from Hill street to a rectangular plaza at Grand avenue. It would constitute the forecourt, or park approach, to the structures on the hill.

been taken out—I would put a broad, straight walk, leading up to the buildings on the hill. This promenade would be thirty feet wide, and would be separated from the curb line by fifteen feet of turf, on which would be planted roses. On the other side of it there would be another line of roses, and beyond the roses—the grass strip here being thirty feet wide—a row of eucalyptus, planted thirty-five feet apart. These, and a similar row beyond, would define the drive. The rest of the space would be tree-dotted lawn, and here nearly all of the better trees which are now within the park could be retained. There would be benches along the walk, and in time, at this cultural center, along the rose-bordered promenade, there may be erected sculptured memorials to litterateurs, musicians and artists. Walk and drive would merge into Hill street by arcs of circles. The tall eucalyptus would produce the south building line of the Library,

framing with the tall buildings on the north side of Fifth street the intervening space and distinctly defining the force of, or approach, while the low roses would preserve the unbroken view up to the hilltop structures, and from them would make a lovely picture—a tapis vert, lined with roses—to look down upon.

As to the plan for the south half of the present park site, which I said should constitute a distinct design, my idea would be to put here the new band stand. The little sketch suggests how this plat could be developed. The band stand would be made in shell shape, the back of it screened by tall planting. It should be some little distance inside the entrance, and face in, so that the auditors would be removed as far as possible from the street noises, and that the music might be thrown into the park. I have suggested a somewhat formal entrance at Sixth and Hill streets, that would serve as a vestibule, and the separation of the concert park from the Mall by a good deal of group, or mass, planting. Under the stage of the band stand, there would be storage room for the excess of chairs and benches, and thus when concerts were not being given here, the space would be available for ordinary park uses, a sufficient number of scattered seats being left, and there being enough trees to cast a shade. Diagonal paths would cross the park, as now, to offer short cuts.

At the upper end of the Mall, I would suggest an open space to give setting to the buildings when one is near them. In the perspective view from the lower end of the scheme, this would not be seen, and in the view east from the buildings one would look over it. The drive, it will be observed, makes a curve at the west end of the Mall, and proceeds through the parked grounds of the Library, at the base of the hill, around the buildings and to Figueroa street. All this has something to do with the boulevard system, of which I am next to speak. It is sufficient to note here that the grade by which Fifth street reaches Grand avenue is by this means avoided; and that, by a park road, reserved for pleasure driving, free from street cars and at even grade, one will be able to pass from Hill street to Figueroa—a great desideratum. If, now, the broadened avenue which is to lead from the station to Los Angeles street were continued the four short blocks to Hill, swinging in at an angle to join with the Mall, what a drive would be offered from the station to the residential sections; what an impression of Los Angeles would be received by arriving strangers! It ought to be done. When Los Angeles has a million people, such an east and west artery would be of incalculable benefit; but it will be too late then to get it.

Meaning What?

Hostess—"It's beginning to rain. You'll get wet. I think you'd better stay to dinner."

Departing Guest—"Oh, dear, no! It's not raining so badly as all that."—Sydney Bulletin.

The Cynic on Surgery

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?"

"My son," answered the cynical parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."—Richmond Evening Star.



The Euterpean Male Quartette, which was organized in 1890, will celebrate the opening of its twelfth season some time in October. Three of the original members are still singing in the quartette, viz.: Mr. Joseph P. Dupuy, first tenor and director; Mr. F. E. Way, second, and Mr. F. W. Wallace, baritone. Mr. H. S. Williams was the baritone until 1897, when he left and was succeeded by Mr. Zimmerman and since that date the personnel of the organization has

geles on four occasions with Mr. Nowland in the leading role of Filipo. Added interest will be taken in the play from the announcement that Hammerstein will stage the operatic version at his Manhattan Opera House this coming season. Mr. Nowland leaves with the well wishes of his hosts of friends who have no fear for his future success in the bent he proposes to follow. His splendid work in connection with the formation of branches of the American



EUTERPEAN QUARTETTE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ORGANIZED
1890

remained the same. The quartette will give a musical evening in Simpson auditorium at which all the musical clubs in the city will be guests. Later in the evening a banquet will be given at the Gamut Club to the friends of the quartette. Mr. Williams, who is now the baritone soloist of the First Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, will take his old place with the quartette at their musical and they will give the first quartette number they sang in public twenty years ago, "Ave Maria Stella," from Dudley Buck's "Christopher Columbus." Mr. Dupuy says that the record which this quartet holds of singing so long together is unique in the annals of American music, as careful inquiries have failed to discover any such organization of the same long standing.

Mr. Eugene Nowland, the talented musician, who has demonstrated his ability as an actor, will leave Monday for New York to head a company in "The Violinmaker of Cremona," which was given in Los An-

Music Society in this city and of several in the north, and the result of his enthusiasm in making Los Angeles the second center in size and importance, will be remembered for a long time by music lovers and those interested in the propagating of American music.

"One trouble with us here in America is that we are not sufficiently loyal to our own composers," writes Mme. Schumann-Herink in The Bohemian for September. "We do not think half enough of Nevin and we have only the mildest appreciation for George Chadwick, one of the greatest of living composers. How many Americans know who Chadwick is and what he has written? If he were a German, the whole world would know of his works and his songs would be sung everywhere. But we pay scant attention to him because he is an American. We think 'The Rosary' is a good song but it is only an American song. And if some ignorant low comedian in a vaudeville the-

ater sings a vulgar parody on it, we laugh and applaud. If we realized how great an art work it is, we would hiss down any and every attempt to cheapen it."

Liszt, it is said, had wonderful command over the art of transposition. Keys were nothing and everything to him. Once a young lady came to him with a set of his etudes, with the request that he hear her play. The studies were difficult and she went through them with great effort. The master then sat at the keyboard and played them all, one right after the other, but one-half tone higher. The astonishment of the young lady was boundless. All of his pupils can remember his marvelous powers of transposition. He seemed at home in any key at any time, and music written in one key he apparently could play in any other key at will.

OLGA NETHERSOLE COMING TO AMERICA

Will Visit Los Angeles

Olga Nethersole, the eminent English actress is now at Marienbad, Austria, where she will sojourn for a few weeks taking the "cure" under the personal direction of Dr. Ott, physician to his Majesty King Edward, prior to coming to America to inaugurate her long trans-atlantic tour under the direction of Wallace Munro.

Miss Nethersole will during her tour present a series of plays touching upon the most pertinent and vital social questions of the day, thereby forming a cycle of psychological and sociological problem dramas dealing with the individual, the community and the corporation.

Guest—Mercy! What's that awful profanity down stairs? Hostess—My husband has come in late and fallen over the new Persian prayer rug.—Cleveland Leader.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

CHRIST JESUS

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ

Sunday services 11 a. m. Symphony Hall, 232 S. Hill street. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly; subject: Christ Jesus. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting in Blanchard Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Reading rooms, 510-511 H. W. Hellman Bldg., open daily except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Theatre

"Pierre of the Plains"

"Pierre of the Plains," like many dramas of bookish origin, is disappointing as a play. At the Belasco this week it resolves itself into a character study of a half-breed gambler by Richard Bennett. Except in the third act the play's action, though brisk on the surface, really rambles, dragging perceptibly in places. Occasionally one awakes to the realization that there is melodrama going on, that people are drinking, laudanum and being stabbed and loving and hating. But all this fails to grip. For one is under a complete spell of Mr. Bennett's almost flawless impersonation of Pierre,—Pierre with

characterization being rather frayed at the edges. Richard Vivian is capital as Tom Redding, simulating the oncoming torpor of a drugged man especially well. Clever Charles Ruggles, as a plebeian handy (?) man, wins hearty laughs. Charles Giblyn is satisfying as Val Galbraith, barring a deplorable tendency to inspect the audience. The general atmosphere of the North is well handled.

Mason

One of the greatest plays of the time and the most popular, will be the attraction at the Mason Opera House all next week, when the Wagenhals & Kemper Company offer



SCENE FROM "GOING SOME" AT THE AUDITORIUM

the velvet voice, the flashing smile, the blithe heart of a child, the strength of a lion, the loyalty of a dog, and the morals of a pagan. At last we are permitted to see this remarkable actor's irreproachable technique at work in the execution of a real character. He makes Pierre every inch a man, yet casts about him a poetic glamor not unlike that of Donatello in "The Marble Faun." He makes us feel his invincible audacity, yet stirs our deepest pity for his tragic half-breed isolation. Finished in every detail, this picturesque performance must be seen to be appreciated. And who shall deny that our last glimpse of him turning over the cards to ascertain his destiny, while disappointing to the girl who wants him to wed the heroine, is in keeping with Pierre's elusiveness?

Miss Helen Holmes makes a brave beginning to portray the unpolished daughter of the roadhouse keeper, but her accent soon peters out into the most ladylike tones. In other respects she is as consistent, her entire

Eugene Walter's "Paid in Full" with a cast that brings out in highest degree the superbly dramatic qualities.

"Paid in Full" is a masterpiece. It drives across the footlights and grips with a power that is not once relaxed. It contains every factor that lifts a play to highest place in public favor. Consider its wonderful record and it becomes plain that everybody likes it. Two years in New York it ran, going without halt through a summer. At the same time in Chicago it scored an all summer run. Then throughout last season five companies appeared in it, and again this year an equal number are touring the country. With all this is the fact that more persons have seen "Paid in Full" than any other play in a like length of time, which sustains Acton Davies, the eminent dramatic critic of the New York Sun, who wrote: "Paid in Full" is the biggest dramatic hit of the age." To see this great play acted by a great cast is a treat not to be missed by anybody. The cast to be seen here

includes Louis Morrell, Sara Perry, Ned Finley, Chas. Riegel, Rose Snyder, Catherine Tallman and Allen Atwell.

Auditorium

"Going Some," the New York Belasco Theatre success, which is th

their own men and the cook of the Centipede ranch. Speed makes his bluff so strong that the cowboys ask him to run against the fleet cook. He accepts. This he does because he has information that Culver Covington, the real Yale champion, is on his way to the ranch. Therefore, so Speed



SARA PERRY AND LOUIS MORRELL IN "PAID IN FULL," MASON OPERA HOUSE

joint work of Paul Armstrong and Rex Beach, will be seen here for the first time out of New York, opening at the Auditorium next Tuesday, August 31, for a two weeks' engagement.

The story is that of a college "head yeller," J. Wallingford Speed, who visits the Flying Heart ranch, New Mexico, with his coach. There he meets Helen Blake, a Smith college girl, who is dearly fond of athletes. Being a side line cheerer, Speed quickly decides to pose as Yale's champion runner.

Of course he knows nothing of the "past sorrow" of the cowboys on the Flying Heart ranch, the "sorrow" having been occasioned by the loss of a talking machine which they bet and lost on a foot race between one of

calculates, he can plead injury or something of the sort at the last moment and get Covington to run in his stead.

When the latter arrives the hopes of the various characters go up and

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MUSIC SHOP
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Sheet Music
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

With the barometric condition being one of the clever phases of the comedy. For it must be known that Covington hobbles in on crutches. Speed realizes, of course, that his last chance is gone. So does his trainer. Their dismay is further increased when the cowboys announce that, if the race is lost, both Speed and his trainer must pay with their lives. This is low barometer for two. But the villain in the play, a most humorous type known as the Fresno nightingale on account of his tendency to break into song, knows the real status of affairs and it is a case of high barometer for him,—especially high as he, also, is after the girl.

But Speed runs and wins. Naturally the authors contrive some trick which in no wise lessens the interest and only increases the fun. The fourth and final act finishes with the race, a most realistic stage picture. There are over twenty-five actual characters in the play, as well as a bunch of fifty cowboys who contribute much excitement during the racing scene at the corral of the Flying Heart ranch. The piece has enjoyed an uninterrupted run of eight months at the Belasco Theatre, New York.

Burbank

No play written by an American playwright has been more generally praised for its virility, the interest of its story and the almost poetic quality of its dialogue, than William Vaughn Moody's powerful drama of "The Great Divide," which is announced as the week's attraction at the Burbank theatre beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and including the customary Saturday matinee performance as well. "The Great Divide" was originally produced in New York City a little less than three years ago by Henry Miller and his very excellent company. Subsequently Mr. Miller played it in Los Angeles, bringing here the original cast with the exception of Margaret Anglin. At that time the play was acclaimed as an unusually fine example of what is best on the native stage.

It is an intensely American play; its characters are finely drawn, its situations well contrived and its dialogue phrased in English of almost poetical quality.

It is strong and interesting and will provide A. Byron Beasley, with what is altogether the best acting role he has had since becoming leading man of the Burbank company.

Mr. Beasley will, of course, be seen as Stephen Ghent; Miss Blanche Hall will play Ruth Jordan. Others of prominence in the cast will include Harry Mestayer, William Yerance, Willis Marks, Frederick Gilbert, Henry Stockbridge, H. S. Duffield, Lovell Alice Taylor and Louise Royce.

Voluble Lady—Do you want to see me again, doctor? The Doctor—I don't want to, but it's business.—Boston Transcript.



Since motoring ceased to be the toy of the rich, its cost is the consideration that looms largest in every discussion. What will it cost me to keep a car, is the question one invariably hears whenever a few motorists, or would-be motorists are gathered together, says John M. Bruce, in The American Motorist. The remarkably low, no less than the startling high costs, that attract or repel the beginner, are equally misleading.

So far as I know there is only one correct answer to this vexatious problem. Motoring costs what you make it cost. A man who buys a good car and treats it with the respect and care due any fine piece of machinery—who fits his speed to the road conditions—who takes as much pleasure in learning to make a goodly showing of miles per gallon of gas, as he does in "burning up the road," will find that no investment ever brought him equal returns in comfort and pleasure as has his car and its up-keep.

On the other hand, the man who conceives it to be the manufacturer's duty to fit him out with a contrivance that no abuse of his can impair, is doomed to disappointment. I sometimes think the modern motor car is almost too good. The manufacturer's ingenuity has rendered it so independent of abuse, so nearly fool proof that the reckless driver often seems to escape the results of his folly. This apparent escape frequently reacts on the conscientious maker.

How often one hears the complaint, "I thought I had a first-class car, but the other day when I was on smooth road and travelling less than twenty miles an hour my front axle snapped. There must have been a flaw in the steel." Such an owner always forgets that time after time he has racked that axle to the point of endurance by high speed driving over water-breaks and into and out of ditches, or in dodging at the last second some unforeseen road obstacle.

There is, of course, the other and more serious item of expense to the reckless driver. As in the celebrated case of the pitcher and its journey to the well, the man who feels that it is always safe to take a chance, invariably just fails to miss that truck wheel or telegraph post; and as reck-

less driving and improvidence go together, no insurance company is in the position of having to pay the piper, and the cost, unlike some of life's settlements, falls exactly where it belongs. To the man of sense and reasonable caution, motoring is an economical and fascinating pastime and utility. To the "road burner," it is a game not only fraught with serious danger to himself and to others, but certain to roll up costs calculated to put crimps in any but the fattest pocketbook.

The Buick agency will occupy the garage in which the Woolwine Motor Car Co. is now located, when the latter firm moves to its new building on Olive between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

A trip over the mountain roads to an elevation of 7,394 feet has recently been made by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crump of Stockton, Cal., in a Franklin motor car. Starting from their home, they made a circuit of Lake Tahoe, going over into Nevada. The high point was reached at the summit of the Placerville grade. Although both rocky and steep roads were encountered the only trouble on the trip was a single tire puncture. The car has been run over 14,000 miles.

The Auto Vehicle Co. has shipped seven cars to Sacramento to be exhibited at the Annual California State Fair.

W. E. Bush has received his first shipment of 1910 Pierce Arrow cars.

The Stoddard-Dayton agency has received the first shipment of 1910 models. Three machines comprise the shipment, all of them being model "H" runabouts, which sell for \$1650 with complete equipment, delivered in Los Angeles.

The Indianapolis Speedway claimed six victims in the recent speed carnival, and some of the scheduled events had to be cut out on this account. It is said that the track was in very poor condition and had never been properly finished.

The Stoddard-Dayton Agency has removed from South Main to 1330 South Olive. The Jackson men, Jas. H. Thompson, has gone from 1118 to 1012 South Main. The P. A. Renton Motor Car Company handling the great Smith, Overland and Matheson is installed in the handsome new premises at 1232 South Main.

It is expected that the big road race during the Portola celebration will bring out some fast cars. The race will be held under the Automobile Club of California, and will be the premier struggle of high-priced cars in Northern California.

The Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. will turn out 22,000 automobiles next year. The company has recently acquired a new plant at Providence, R. I., and is now operating three separate factories with factory sites of over sixty-five acres, and an equipment representing more than \$1,500,000.

A tire contract totaling close to half a million dollars has recently been awarded by the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company in providing the tire equipment for its 1910 motor cars, which are now being put out at its factory in Syracuse.

Oldfield, with his Benz, smashed all records for the track in the 25-mile race for the Remy Grand Brassard Cup, at the Indianapolis Speedway last Saturday, which carries with it a \$75 bonus, until it is won by another driver. Oldfield, Zengle in the Chadwick, De Palma in the Fiat stock and Aiken in the National, started.

"Is she wearing black for her last husband?" "No, for her next. She looks stunning in it."—New York Tribune.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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FAKING THE PARTY NAME

The city central committee of the local Republican party (Southern Pacific faction) met the other day and decided to hold a convention to nominate a city ticket for the election in December. The date fixed is September 22, which will allow a week or two for the preparation of petitions for the try-out ballot, the time for such petitions closing early in October. It is intended to make this convention a monster affair, something like ten delegates coming from each precinct.

Now the law does not countenance any such gathering as this will be, nor does it give anybody the right to apply the party name to the ticket thus nominated, either off or on the official ballot. Nevertheless, this committee, with a Southern Pacific attorney acting as chairman, decided to go right ahead with the plan, to call their various proceedings Republican, as though they actually were, and give that name to their nominees. As no legal primaries can be held, they will arrange for the ancient form of caucus. A meeting will be held in each primary on a date five days prior to the convention, and all who present themselves and declare that they are Republicans will be allowed to vote for delegates.

This will be an interesting hark-back to the good old days, and if the Republican nomination is considered to be worth while for anybody, it is quite possible that there will be things doing on that fateful day. There is one man, for example, out after the nomination for Mayor who has money to spend and a disposition to spend it. He was cheated out of the nomination three years ago after it was promised to him, and thereafter openly supported the Democratic nominee and rejoiced in the latter's victory. Thus his standing as a Republican is questioned by a large element in the Southern Pacific party. It is believed, too, that his nomination will be combatted by the utility corporations, who did not find him entirely tractable as a Councilman. He seems to mean business, and if he chooses to put up a bona fide fight in the caucuses, he certainly can give "Walter" and the other "peerless leaders" a run for their money.

Of course if Smith submits to being ignominiously pulled down, as he was three years ago, these caucuses are likely to be pretty tame affairs, but if he stays with the game, some of these young Republicans are going to learn all over again the lesson assimilated by their fathers and grandfathers thirty to fifty years ago, viz: that the informal primary is about the best scheme that ever was devised for tearing the party fabric to shoestrings. A good fair fight never hurts an organization; it strengthens it rather. But there cannot be a fair fight with informal primaries. That way there is treachery, trickery, false counting, bribed election officers, contesting delegations without number and a riot in the convention. We wish our Southern Pacific Repub-

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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lican friends joy. They are certainly in for it.

The convention that assembles under such auspices and through such methods will not be a Republican convention. It will have neither moral nor legal right to the name. Its nominees will not constitute a Republican ticket. Fortunately the law forbids putting them on the ballot—either the try-out or the final—under that title. They will find their place in the alphabetical order, and it is up to the machine voter to search them out and stamp them individually, just as though he were voting conscientiously and with discrimination. Is he equal to the task? We judge not from the furious denunciation of this portion of the law that comes from the machine leaders and their morning organ.

Also there are other troubles in prospect, entertaining to consider. For example, of the 120 candidates who have thus far announced themselves for the try-out, there must be a goodly number who will enter for the Republican handicap. Will they enter "subject to the decision of the convention," and withdraw from the try-out if they fail of nomination? If not, then the convention is an utter farce. And if they do withdraw, then the four or five thousand "loyal" Republicans who do not attend the convention are put entirely out of business as far as any decent primary is concerned. When the try-out occurs, the members of other parties will be given a chance to select their nominees by direct primary vote. If they prefer A. to B. they can say so and their vote is officially counted and affects the result. But the rank and file of the Republican (Southern Pacific) party is handed a sealed package, prepared for them by a convention—a convention chosen at informal caucuses. Hard luck for loyalty.

There ought not to be any trouble about getting a big vote out for those caucuses. It is impossible to draw party lines in a local affair, and grateful Democrats who remember Smith's effective assistance to Harper three years ago will not be lacking at the polls. It will be a great day for the party—for all parties in fact.

Well, fortunately we are not compelled to worry about any of these matters. George Alexander, the make-good, satisfies us for Mayor, and for the rest of the ticket we believe that the try-out ballot will bring forth plenty of good material.

* * *

STOPPING UP THE HOLES

The New York public utilities law forbids the issuance of any form of securities by utility corporations except such as are passed upon by the utility commissioners and are accepted as legal and as representative of actual value. A special provision in the act forbids the issuing of securities on the value of a franchise, unless the franchise was actually purchased from the city, county or state, and then only in the amount of the purchase money. The law has been in force now three years, and although this provision has not been contested in the courts as yet, it is so plainly in line with good public policy, and so consistent with the trend of decisions on similar issues that it is not likely to be upset.

This stops up a hole at which the rats have been long pouring in to eat up the peoples' grain. It saves some of the fodder and shows us how a great deal more can be saved if we are willing to make the effort.

This law came at the close of a ten year period of riot and debauch on the New York Stock Exchange over the securities of the various traction companies of the metropolis. It is estimated that during that period Ryan, Whitney and Widener made over one hundred millions in the manipulation of these securities. With the aid of Elihu Root on the legal side and Richard Crocker on the political, working from the early 80's when Jake Sharp paid New York aldermen half a million dollars in bribe money for a franchise down Broadway—and died in jail for it—these men gradually got control of the surface and elevated lines of the great city, buying some, laying legal pitfalls for others, raiding them in the stock exchange, stealing them outright, or ruining them by political oppression. Then, when the syndicate was fairly in the saddle, they began running up the issues, doubling them over and over again, tangling the companies up with leases and traffic agreements and carrying the control through a snarl of holding companies, pools of stock and trust contracts. What had the real value of the plant, the tangible assets, to do with all this? Nothing at all. It was a negligible item. So also with the earning capacity. That was lost sight of early in the riot. The entire gamble was based on the theoretical value of the various franchises for which the city had received practically nothing. Hundreds of millions of values were piled up on the loot from the public. But that was not enough. They must even make the poor deluded public buy back from them these very gifts at an enormous overvaluation. Was that all? Nay, verily. At the last moment a flim flam, sawdust pack-

age game was worked, whereby the public actually got nothing at all for its money. The "Metropolitan," with over \$800,000,000 of capitalization, actually melted away before their very face and eyes with nothing left but a lot of gift paper for souvenirs—a more hideous piece of robbery than the De Lesseps Panama, or the John Law Mississippi Bubble.

How did they do it? Easy enough. They had planned it from the beginning. The ostentatious head and front of everything was the Metropolitan. It was capitalized on leases of other roads and holdings of securities that were supposed to give it control of the whole situation. But there was a flaw in the indictment, so to speak. This company was, in reality, the dumping ground. The public did not know that, because for a long period, the syndicate held Metropolitan up on the Exchange, and it sold in unlimited quantities at high figures. At last when it was time to spring the dead-fall, the syndicate climbed out from under, and it tumbled. Whitney did not have the grace to keep even one share as a souvenir—he whom the public looked upon as the solid man at the head of this great enterprise.

However, these are mere details. The robbery of ten thousand investors, in some cases of their life time savings, the reducing of widows and orphans and old people to beggary, the obliteration of trust funds, the demoralizing of public confidence—all these are mere by-products of the great fundamental evil which is lack of proper control over the financial operations of corporations, and in particular public utility corporations. In the case of the latter, the evil is compounded by the fact that they are able to make good with false capitalization by increasing rates on the people.

Every city can show examples of this corporation thumble-rigging. Los Angeles people made no protest when the City Council gave Hook a franchise for the "Traction" street car line through the city, and less than ten years later saw it sold to Huntington for \$1,700,000—franchise value. That item passes into the capitalization and we must help to pay interest on it as long as it runs. This is giving twice. It is as though a man should borrow twenty-five dollars of us, and then come around a few day later and insist that we pay him the twenty-five, instead of the other way about—yes, and collect the money, too.

In several states of the Union, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and others, there will be no more of that with respect to public utility corporations of a local order. Inter-state railways, however, will still slip through the meshes of the net. Only a national corporation act can reach them to bring their issues of securities to a basis of good public policy. The proposition of Senator La Follette that the Government should make a valuation of the physical assets of the railways is intended as a first step in that direction. The Taft plan of taxing corporations may help a little. It at least gives us an index to work from.

The vast sudden fortunes of the country are largely built on the imaginary values of securities afterwards made good either by unloading the securities themselves on innocent purchasers or by forcing the public to pay the interest through increased abnormal charges. We do not need to go to socialists to learn this; it is the universal verdict of business men who are in touch with such matters. Moderate fortunes are

made slowly in legitimate trade; huge ones are heaped up in a day by stock gambling for which the people finally pay. And the power of remedy is entirely in the hands of the people. Bye and bye when they learn to quit reading and believing the falsehoods of special interest newspapers the people will take hold of these evils and tear them out, root and branch.

* * *

SOMEWHAT CONFIDENTIAL

Puck and Life are wont to make good fun of the practice that prevails now among some magazines of chattering with the reader about the affairs of the publication itself. Examples of this are the Ladies' Home Journal, Everybodys, Colliers and The American Magazine. It is a scheme that lends itself readily to parody and ridicule, and unless used with decided moderation may easily be "run into the ground."

It is a perfectly natural assumption that the person who reads a periodical every week or every month for a time feels some degree of interest in it, as he would in any friend with whom he met and talked occasionally.

Pacific Outlook takes it for granted that its readers are its friends and that they take a friendly interest in its welfare and its individuality. This might be, perhaps, especially true of a paper that stands for certain definite principles and ideas, and is not a mere purveyor of entertainment to its readers.

Since the new management took over the paper—now some twelve weeks—we have received countless evidences of the approval by our readers of the lines of policy adopted by the paper. It is not to be expected that every utterance will please every reader. The approval we hope to win is for the general policy, the tone and the purpose of the paper. It has come in all sorts of forms—subscriptions in good numbers, some advertising business, many letters, telephone messages and pleasant words of commendation. Both publisher and editor are well satisfied with the treatment accorded their efforts by the public.

Readers may be interested to know what particular articles have brought us letters of comment. The one entitled the "Old Age of Alexander" was the first to elicit remarks from the audience and shortly after that one entitled "As the Game is Played," which dealt with the subject of the granting of franchises for utilities. The article on "Flint and the Lemons" brought forth criticisms both ways—for and against the paper's position. On the whole, we should say the against critics were rather in the majority. The article on the high school course being warped out of shape by the college brought commendation from several parents. The articles on the "Third Degree" and the "Red Light District" called out commendation from unexpected sources. We rather looked to hear unfavorable comment on the latter, but it did not come. "The Man in the Gutter" story, and the one on General Sherman moved a number of people to express their satisfaction. The articles "What Do You Read" and "The Other Stool Pigeon" drew favorable comment.

But the article which beyond and above all others seems to have given the greatest satisfaction, which resulted in a shower of letters, a number of new subscriptions and the sale of many extra copies, was the one entitled "Los Angeles' Worst Enemy," and

related to the Los Angeles Times. It would be a lesson, even to those who have long watched the course of that paper with indignation and disgust, who have felt a profound chagrin over its phenomenal money success in this community—it would be a lesson, we say, even to them to have seen and heard what was written and said concerning this article, which contained in itself no merit except that of absolute frankness. It revealed to us anew, the deep and bitter hatred that underlies the sentiment of the decent people of this city toward that evil-thinking, evil-doing journal. They hate it, as men hate a bloated spider or a venomous snake or a vicious, crafty but successful man. And when all understand it, as many now do, its power for evil will be at an end.

Thus far we seem to have been fortunate in finding a substantial agreement between our readers' point of view and our own, but we recognize the element of chance in that. We are glad at any time to hear from readers on the subjects under discussion, even though it may be in condemnation of the views we have offered. There is a theory popular among daily newspaper men that people do not read editorial, that they like to make up their minds without interference from the outside, that the editorial line is out of date and might as well be abandoned. On the contrary we hold that the people were never so open-minded and liberal in their point of view as they are today, never so anxious to hear both sides and to be just to those of a contrary opinion. There are great changes just ahead of us that can be worked out with justice to all only by all participating in the discussion that must precede action. To listen to argument is not a waste of time but a saving.

* * *

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE

The people of this country are about to witness one of those chapters in the life of an American president technically known, since the days of Andy Johnson, as "Swinging Round the Circle." Our new chief magistrate is to be initiated, to ride the goat, so to speak, to get right out among the people, even among those remote barbarians who live beyond the Rockies. He is to visit a score or more of towns, north, west, south and east, make speeches, surrender to a reception committee, receive the freedom of the city—whatever that may be—gaze into the upturned faces of about a million people, hear at least 100,000 of them say, "Gee! Ain't he fat!" and return to Washington, safe and sound, let us hope, to whisper to his wife, "Well, thank heaven, that's over!" and buckle down to work to make up for lost time.

If he stands up to the program that is being laid out for him, keeps up his good humor to the end, and manages to retain any kind of honest affection for the many-headed concern he is working for—if he can do that, we are for him. It will be a severe test.

Mr. Taft would do the sporting element of this nation a substantial favor, if he would consent to be weighed in at the beginning of the tour and weighed out at the end. The whole country would be making pools on his loss of flesh figured down to pennyweights, scruples and drachms. Like enough, too, the reckless individual who bet on no loss at all but a gain of 30 pounds would win the whole pot.

However that may be, mindful of the fate that has befallen president visitors here and elsewhere, we plead for Mr. Taft that he be not entertained too hard. Let us remember that he is comparatively young at the business, and a bit soft, as they say of football players in the early fall. There are people who maintain that you cannot hurt a fat man no matter what you do to him—a theory that can easily be carried too far. Then there are others who will be prompted no doubt, by a curiosity to know whether that smile can be made to come off; and still others who seem to think that if a man takes office in this free republic, he deserves to get all that is coming to him. All such should be restrained and not allowed to get a fair crack at our beloved president.

If there is any kind of work that is harder, more nerve-racking, more soul-searching than this business of being entertained, we would like to see the diagrams and specifications for it. For the entertainment to be done by a committee, in behalf of a whole city, only serves to compound the aggravation up to the last notch of endurance.

None of those who saw that exquisitely pathetic sight will ever forget the look of infinite misery on the face of President Harrison, as he rode down Main street in the official parade, in the spring of 1891. School children had been drawn up in a solid line on each side of the street, and they closed in as the parade drew near. Some fiend, disguised as an entertainment committee man, had suggested that the children bring flowers and throw them at the President as he rode along in the open carriage. Some of the teachers said "Bring bouquets," and the little dears brought them—all sizes. The average red-headed, freckle-faced snaggletoothed urchin had provided himself with one about as big as a cabbage and as solid as a brick-bat. And all down the line on that memorable day you would hear noble, patriotic sentiments like these: "Chimnie, did yer see me knock off his tile?" "Hully Chee! but I soaked him one side of de head." But not every bouquet landed, because the teachers discovered and headed off some of them, and through the last half mile of the parade a fierce-looking cop rode on in advance, shouting: "Hey, you kids, don't you peg them bookays at the President!" But the victim of the entertainment did not appear entirely at his ease. Later in the day when a member of the entertainment committee sat down on the presidential plug hat and made it over into an accordion in one second, General Harrison remarked in a fatigued voice that it really did not matter. And when the next day at Riverside, the horses attached to the presidential carriage ran away, just as he was about to step into it, and smashed the carriage to tooth-picks, he wore the same sad, persecuted look that had moved us almost to tears as we beheld him being "entertained" in Los Angeles.

It was in Pasadena on that ill-fated Harrisonian expedition that the banquet waiters struck and refused to work unless they got their money in advance. The smiles and promises of the entertainment committee did not look good enough to them. The President was kept waiting nearly two hours for his dinner. This would make anybody furious except a professional martyr to whom weeks of entertainment had made even starvation commonplace.

We don't know what stunts are being prepared for the President here and elsewhere, but we venture the prediction right now

that the town that makes the greatest hit with him is the one that brings him to some good golf links, outfits him with a not-too-respectful opponent and a caddie that does not suspect him of being President, and then retires to a respectful distance and leaves him to himself and to the game. That is the way to entertain him. The other things are entertaining us.

* * *

READING THE NATION

Touching the article that recently appeared in these columns headed "What Do You Read?" a woman friend of Pacific Outlook writes to ask why the "Nation" was omitted from comment. She says that while its clientele is admittedly small, it is made up of people of discriminating taste who are likely to experience considerable influence in the circles in which they move. She speaks of its cleverness, its high moral tone, its fine literary quality and the extraordinary breadth and depth of its knowledge of affairs political, economic and sociological; and she contends that in spite of certain limitations, it has played an important part in developing and controlling public sentiment in the last forty years of our national life.

Our article dealt, for the most part, with publications of a popular character and of wide, general circulation. The "Nation" has no place in such a list. A paper which has been before the public for more than forty years, and which now, in a nation of ninety millions of people, can find only 7,000 subscribers, must rank as a special, not as a popular publication. To find a parallel of limitation we must go among the trade journals, like the Willowware Weekly, or among the publications of the small and exclusive religious cults, like the Mahatma Monthly. We are not comparing the "Nation" to these, except as it is an example of ultra-specialization. The fact that its circle of readers has steadily narrowed, instead of widening, while the country has doubled in population, and the output of our college-increased more than tenfold, means something, and that something is, in our judgment, not to the "Nation's" credit.

Recently when the "Nation" published an attack on Francis J. Heney and defended the San Francisco graft crowd, surprise was here and there shown by ancient adherents of that paper, who have clung to it for the memory of what it once was. But its attitude on that was not out of line with its position on most of the great issues where the cleft shows between the money power and the people. The political views of the Nation were advanced in the 70's and 80's; but they have not moved as the world has moved since then. It does not understand the people. It does not try to understand them. Its appeal is to a peculiar form of aristocracy—to minds that are at once highly cultivated and for the most part impractical—as limited in number as they are inefficient for helping in the world's forward struggle. This does not apply to all the "Nation" readers, but to the characteristic type.

Our correspondent regards the "Nation" as particularly valuable to young men. That is precisely the quarter in which we would expect it to do the most harm. About the worst thing you can do for a young man is to teach him to be cynical and pessimistic, to over-cultivate his critical faculties, and increase his self-complacency and make him a chronic and an aimless faultfinder.

Better take an axe and knock him on the head. For mature minds, for people who have learned some of this world's hard lessons through years of experience, the "Nation" with its calm, high-bred air and its acute literary sensibilities, offers something of value, but when it is turned into the open mind of impractical and eager youth, it may generate a variety of serious distempers.

* * *

PRESS COMMENTS

It is stated in a Denver dispatch that President Taft is said to have hinted at a desire to have the fight on Secretary Ballinger dropped. The best way for President Taft to have the fight on Secretary Ballinger dropped is to drop Ballinger. Every patriotic American citizen is going to quarrel with and fight any man in public position who serves the interests instead of the people and it is an irrepressible conflict which will continue to the end of the chapter. Fights are not going to be dropped upon suggestion from Washington that they embarrass the administration. The administration will be embarrassed by the acts of men for whom it is responsible when their acts are against the interests of the people, and the people will fight to the finish the men who betray them, even though they are members of the President's official family.—Oakland Enquirer.

Optimism is not required to find evidence of increasing prosperity. The signs of the times indicate that general business depression is a thing of history, and that the nation is well launched toward unqualified industrial and commercial activity. These signs come from all sides, and their cumulative effect is such as to make the student in economics take renewed interest in the business situation.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A San Francisco doctor thinks he has found out how the human stomach may be gradually eliminated. We publish this information as a warning to the people who have been making the price of living higher.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Republic would be glad to print the views of defenders of the billboards, briefly expressed. Has anyone anything to say in favor of them? Their fervent admirers have manifested admirable power of repression thus far.—St. Louis Republic.

After exhausting human ingenuity in the formulation of a tariff to suit all interests but the consumers, the intelligence of the nation will now be devoted to schemes for beating the tariff.—Detroit News.

At first sight, Shakespeare would seem to have been omitted from Dr. Eliot's list, but all that is best of him is there, of course, under Bacon's Essays and New Atlantists.—New York Evening Post.

The wise policy in the transaction of public business instead of "putting on the lid" is to "turn on the light."—Oakland Enquirer.

Harriman's health is much improved, and unattached American railroads begin to feel nervous.—Washington Post.

Our national income is ample. It is our national outgo that is foolish and wasteful.—Rochester Herald.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Inspecting Trolleys. Kearney, New Jersey, has its trolley cars inspected by the Board of Health.

* * *

New State Highways. Massachusetts is spending \$7,000,000 in the improvement of 800 miles of highway.

* * *

Commission Plan. Tacoma will presently vote on a new charter containing the commission plan of government and the recall.

* * *

No Wooden Theatres. Portland, Oregon, has adopted an ordinance forbidding shows of all kinds in wooden buildings after April 1, 1910.

* * *

Trees in Riverside. Since 1904 Riverside has planted 70 miles of ornamental trees along its streets. It has a very effective law for that purpose.

* * *

The Whole Story. "The public apparently is reaching the opinion that the government of cities is not the business of politicians, but of experts."—New York Tribune.

* * *

Municipal Bake Shop. According to the Municipal Journal, Budapest, Hungary, is about to establish a bakery to turn out 50,000 pounds of bread a day. The object is to establish a standard, reasonable price.

* * *

Chicago Pretty Low. A violent rain-storm in Chicago last month flooded most of the basements in the down town region. Chicago is only five feet above the level of the lake and has not grade enough to carry off the rain flood if it comes in rapidly.

* * *

Housing Commission. The second annual report of the Commission has just been issued covering a period from June 30, 1908 to June 30, 1909. The report covers twenty-nine pages of statistics and general information of the work being done, and is plentifully illustrated.

* * *

"Failure" of Direct Primaries. Is it not something in the nature of a peculiar coincidence that the people and the newspapers all over the country who were opposed to any trial of the direct primary are not only the first but they are the only ones to discover that it is a "failure?"

* * *

Milk Shut Off. The authorities of Lorain, Ohio, undertook to enforce a test for tuberculosis among the cows in the dairies supplying that city with milk, and the immediate result was a boycott from the milk dealers, and Lorain is compelled for a time to get along without much of the precious fluid. Enough has been secured, however, to keep the babies going.

* * *

Hot and Cold Water. In the city of Washington the public drinking fountains of the "bubble" type, i. e., without cups, are being installed by the authorities and they are supplied with ice in many instances by public subscription. In contrast to this is the city of Youngstown, Ohio, where the great steel works are, whose people com-

plain that they cannot get a cool bath as the water comes out of the pipes heated to 87 degrees Fahrenheit. The steel works use most of the water in the river to run through their coolers and it is returned at boiling heat. The authorities of the city seem to be powerless to remedy this state of affairs. Another case of "big business."

* * *

More Annexation. An area of ten square miles lying west of the city, said to contain 10,000 population and twelve millions of assessed valuation of property, is applying for admission to the city. There are reasons enough why these people should wish to come in, and there are many reasons why the city would be glad to receive them, but some enlightenment will be necessary on the subject of immediate water supply, before the people will be prepared to vote for this annexation.

* * *

Street Opening Policy. Many citizens of Boston are urging the adoption by that city of the London policy of purchasing land in the region through which a new street is to be cut or an old one widened. It is claimed that by this process beneficial improvements can be accomplished at practically no cost, whereas if done by private enterprise with the fighting and legal entanglements that usually come to pass, the property owners lose more than they make by the improvement.

* * *

Minneapolis Best. After a trip through a number of cities inspecting their garbage destruction arrangements, the expert sent out by Pittsburg declares that Minneapolis makes the cleanest and most economical showing. Its incinerator—of the Decarie type, same as ours—is situated five miles from the city, but is said to be odorless. Dr. Rudolph Hering, the sanitary expert, has advised Louisville to destroy its garbage by fire, as that is the most sanitary and neatest way of handling the nuisance.

* * *

Philadelphia Awake. There is every prospect for a lively election in the City of Friends this fall. D. C. Gibboney is running for District Attorney on the reform ticket with the Democratic nomination added. He came very near to winning the Republican nomination as well, polling 56,000 votes to his opponent's 60,000. As ballot stuffing is carried on to an outrageous degree in Philadelphia, Gibboney is generally believed to have won the nomination and to have been counted out. Gibboney is one of those beings whom the professional politician and the partisan newspaper hate with all the bitterness that rises from fear—he is a professional reformer. For many years he was secretary of the local reform organization that in 1905 succeeded, for the first time almost in the history of the city, in wrenching the government out of the hands of the machine. He has run for office twice before, was defeated each time, but made, nevertheless, a wonderful showing. In the primary he had a total majority of 25,000 over the machine candidate who is running against him, so the outlook for his election is very good.

Unequal Distribution. George Kibbe Turner, dealing with the subject of beer in a recent McClure, gives figures of annual production which show that every man, woman and child in the nation is entitled to two-thirds of a barrel of beer a year, or, if we take the city population only, the average rises to a barrel and a third apiece. If we consider that more than half the population of cities is made up either of children or of those who never touch beer, the average rises again to about three barrels a year. This puts on the actual consumers of the product a pretty heavy load—of responsibility.

* * *

The Small Taxpayer. Comment was recently made in these columns on the sad plight of a taxpayer with half a million dollars worth of property to whom we refused sympathy, saying we kept such as we had for the small taxpayer with a \$3,000 home and a family to support on \$125 a month. A correspondent asks us "How about the average working man who has a family to support, and draws no more than half that \$125 a month? What is he going to do? Pay some one rent all his life for a place to live or take chances with the tax collector?" He asserts that he is offered only \$10 a week here at his trade at which elsewhere he drew from \$15 to \$21; and he asks what we have to say about him. We have nothing to say in defense of present conditions as they bear on such a man. One who supports a family on \$60 a month certainly should not be called upon to pay taxes of any kind, and when the burdens are properly

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adjusted relief can be secured for him. But that is a pretty long story, the first chapter of which is the election of honest and capable men to office instead of cheap partisans.

* * *

Reinforced Concrete in Road Making. Patents have been taken out on a device that employs the principle of reinforced concrete to street paving. A mesh of knit wire is laid in four inches of concrete, and on top of this is placed an inch of crushed rock which is rolled into the concrete while it is soft; then comes a course of heavy oil applied hot and then an inch of screenings. It is claimed that this shallow slab of concrete will stand up under traffic because of the reinforcement. The saving comes in the reduced amount of cement required and the absence of asphalt. Sample blocks of this pavement have been constructed in Redwood City.

* * *

Cleansing the Rivers. A general movement is under way in eastern states to rescue water courses from the ruin that is brought upon them by industrial plants. There are countless instances where beautiful streams have been rendered noisome and filthy from the waste of factories, and people living below have been cut off from all use of the water. These things have long been borne uncomplainingly because to object would be to "interfere with business." But the new doctrine that human life and comfort are entitled to consideration even as against money-making is permeating these village communities, and in spite of threats from the factories that they will close down, the work of purification of streams goes on apace.

* * *

The City's Growth. In the business affairs of his postal department your Uncle Samuel is a pretty close figurer. He is careful not to allow any more clerks and carriers in any city than are actually needed to conduct the business. The usual complaint in growing cities is that the supply of help is never quite up to the necessities of the case. We may therefore accept the figures recently given out by Postmaster Flint as being a very reliable tally on the increase of population in Los Angeles. In July of 1900 the local office employed 90 clerks as against 307 now, an increase of 217 or 240 per cent. In July of 1900, 60 carriers were employed in the city, as against 235 now, an increase of 175 or 290 per cent. In July, 1900, there were 18 stations as against 60 now, an increase of 42 or 230 per cent. In July, 1900, the sale of postage was \$245,000, in the corresponding month of 1909 it was \$1,171,000, an increase of \$826,000 or 337 per cent. Applying any of these percentages to the 100,000 population of 1900 carries us well beyond 300,000.

* * *

Value of Los Angeles Property. The proceedings before the State Board of Equalization brought out some astonishing variations in the estimate of values of Los Angeles real estate, showing how little reliance is to be placed on the opinions of experts or alleged experts on values in a rapidly growing community where conditions change from year to year. The figures given on the southeast corner of Main and Fifth vary from \$150,000 to \$300,000, a most surprising margin. The International Bank realty, Temple and North Spring, showed estimates running from \$65,000 to \$143,000.

Temple Block ran from \$239,000 to \$348,000. No wonder Mr. Hopkins expressed himself in utter despair of ever getting an absolutely just assessment roll. There can be no such thing under rapidly changing conditions. Two points of anchorage exist, however, which the State Board seems to regard too lightly: the price at which the owner stands ready to sell the property and the rent producing capacity. In no case should an assessment exceed the first.

* * *

Anything for a Case. The desperate strait to which the partisan press is reduced in its efforts to make a case against the present city executive shows in its reports of meetings of the various commissions and executive boards in which fierce rows are described as taking place. To judge from the headlines one expects knives and revolvers to appear in the text, but when the article is read through to its dreary end, we find nothing more than a mild difference of opinion necessitating a vote to decide what action the body should take. Incidents of that kind are not unprecedented in the history of the deliberative bodies. Time out of mind the Board of Health, which is made up chiefly of physicians, has been a rich field for reporters who like to write up "rows," real and imaginary. The doctor is a man who in his daily rounds is accustomed to say do this and they do it—quick. Thus, when he goes up against others of his own kind, he is likely to get some surprising jolts. He has not learned, as the lawyer has, to take it out in delicate sarcasms at "my learned brother," nor does he, like the gentle pastor, make haste to turn the other cheek. No, he just speaks his mind, that is all; and the reporters go off sniggering.

Unprofitable

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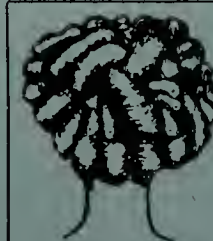
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"THE CITY'S FINANCES"

Councilman Wallace talks to the City Club about the Budget.

Hon. A. J. Wallace, chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, spoke before the City Club at its weekly luncheon last Saturday and gave an interesting address on the financial condition of Los Angeles, tracing this phase of the city's business from the installation of the present Budget Committee, over two years ago, down to the issuing of the third budget report.

Mr. Frank G. Finlayson, introducing the speaker, said that no corporation would do business without a yearly meeting of its stockholders to receive reports, and it was but right that the voters in this community should enjoy the same advantage in the administration of the city's affairs.

Mr. Wallace quoted largely from the budget report, which read in part as follows:

"Two years ago we faced our first budget-making with a deficit in the outfall sewer contract. The bonds were exhausted and it required \$350,000 to complete this absolutely imperative work. To make good this amount \$170,000 was turned over from the department balances for the preceding year, which left a net shortage of \$180,000 plus an empty treasury.

"It needed at that time just \$680,000 to carry on the city's business in a regular way from July 1st till the October tax payments would relieve the situation. That is, \$180,000 would finish the sewer and \$500,000 put with such monthly licenses and other moneys as would come into the treasury, were needed to pay salaries and expense and contract bills for these three months. By an unpopular arrangement with our banks in regard to salaries and wages and a postponement of other payments, this Council bridged over these hard months and resolved to plan for better conditions in 1908.

"When July 1st came one year ago, we had no bond deficit to make good and found ourselves with funds sufficient to meet the salary and wage demands up to the date of the October tax payments, but fell short of the other expenses of the city. Today we have cash enough on hand and in sight to pay all bills of every character as they mature right up to the time of the incoming of the new taxes.

"Additional to this we present a budget that will take care of the city's business for one year and will leave our successors in office in as good financial condition as we now are, that is, with funds sufficient to take care of the three dry months that are found at the beginning of each fiscal year.

"Additional to the more ordinary expense and contract bills for these this Council's administration has made provision out of the ordinary tax rate for the construction and equipment of fire houses at a cost of \$275,000 and

let the contract for four large bridges, namely, Seventh street, Main street, Las Posas, and Buena Vista street. The amounts paid on these bridges in the last two years and provided for and assured by today's budget, totals \$406,000.

"Fire buildings and equipment and bridge building have heretofore in this city been financed quite largely by bond issues, but our \$23,000,000 aqueduct enterprise has made it necessary in these days to construct these permanent improvements out of the tax levy.

"The charter wisely limits us to a \$1 rate. This year a new law places our school district entirely within the jurisdiction of the county, and so the city government is relieved from making any provision for our public schools. This means 85 cents in the \$100 will provide the funds needed for the management of city affairs as fully as one hundred cents in the one hundred dollars would last year. This is the apology for the 85 cent rate that our budget committee recommends.

"Our rate fixing practically ends when we determine on this 85 cents.

"It will be added to very greatly by the amounts that have to be paid on bond principal and interest, but the voters of our city and not its councilmen determine that matter by their issuance of bonds.

"The tax levy that we now recommend for this year is the lowest possible under existing conditions and is \$1.47. It is desirable that this Council and the public generally should understand that this rate is ten cents higher than the actual necessities of this year will call for, because it includes a ten cent rate that should have been added to last year's levy. This grows out of the fact that through legal decisions and court rulings of the last year it has been found that proper provision for retiring the Owens river bond issue, requires that a sinking fund be accumulated, consisting of annual levies amounting to one-fortieth of the \$23,000,000 being the total principal of said bonds, instead of annual levies of one-thirty-fourth of the said principal.

"The significance of this is that, on this interpretation of the law, provision should have been made in last year's tax levy for one-fortieth part of the entire principal of the Owens River bond issue. This was not done because the recent interpretations of the law were at that time unknown to your budget committee and your Council. The effect of this unavoidable error in last year's levy is simply this, that our property holders paid their tax last year on a rate 10 cents less than it ought to have been and hence this year will have to pay a rate just that much higher than they otherwise would have paid. No one

loses in the matter, but this year's rate will necessarily appear out of proportion to the rate of the year immediately preceding and the year immediately succeeding.

"A commendable reasonableness characterized our city commissions and heads of departments in their consultations with the budget committee this year, as soon as they understood the real difficulties of the situation that confronted this committee. The very rapid growth of the city makes demands in this City Council for additions for the police and fire forces and for street and engineering and other work that cannot be granted because of insufficient funds. It means today as it will mean in the next five years, that the people of this city must exercise some degree of patience while the unexampled undertaking of the Owens River Aqueduct is being carried forward to completion."

Salaries

Touching the question of salaries the speaker had some advice to give the incoming Council, recommending that a salary be fixed for each municipal office and thus obviate the necessity of a budget committee wrestling with the salary question every year; "expert service such as is rendered by the city attorney and heads of other departments is decidedly underpaid," said he, "and some of the minor officials are overpaid, and these questions should be the first things dealt with by the new Finance Committee, though the question of fixing salaries of department heads necessitates a change in the charter."

The budget report shows salary increases in five years to be as follows:

"In 1905-6 the city paid to its employees in salaries \$1,251,000; 1906-7, \$1,595,000; 1907-8, \$1,759,000; 1908-9,

the year just closing, \$1,820,000; 1909-10, \$1,997,000. In these figures the water department and the public schools are not included as they manage their own affairs. The increase in the five years is \$750,000 in round figures, or an average of \$150,000 a year. The charter determines the compensation of the heads of departments. The salaries fixed by the council are only those of the deputies and other employees. Of these there are seventeen who received last year from \$200 to \$250 per month; twelve who received from \$175 to \$200 per month and forty-seven who received from \$150 to \$175 per month.

"As you go lower down in the wage scale the numbers increase and the figures would show a large number from \$125 to \$150 per month."

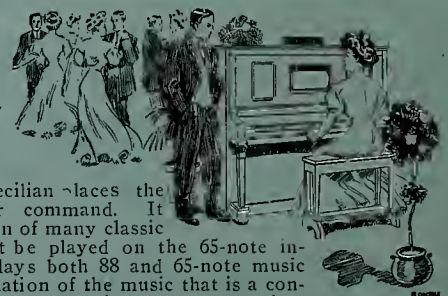
Janitor service at the City Hall costs too much and comparisons with other city buildings of the same size or larger were cited to prove the assertions. For instance, the Polytechnic High School, which is a larger building, is cared for at two-thirds the cost of our City Hall. The Bullard block has an expenditure of \$235 a month, and another block with twice the floor space of the City Hall pays out \$475 per month, while the city janitor service costs nearly \$700 a month. Mr. Wallace recommended having this work done by contract.

Again a big saving could be effected by having the officers of treasurer and tax collector combined, as is the case in a number of the large cities in the country, thus doing away with unnecessary help.

The speaker said that a better era was dawning for municipal politics in Los Angeles, the better class of citizens was paying more attention to the men whom they elect to govern our city, which has not been the case

(Continued on Page 9)

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Greater Los Angeles-- The City Beautiful

Harold F. Pellegrin.

Great opportunities come charged with great responsibilities. Success lies in their fulfillment. Los Angeles, wonderfully favored by Nature, has suddenly found herself one of the coming cities of the West. Realizing her boundless future, she has sought to join with her natural advantages the brain of her best citizens. As a result she has but recently opened the door which long barred her entrance from the West. A deep water harbor at San Pedro is now a reality. With it comes the chance of becoming the New York of the West; with it comes the trade of the Orient and the eastern trade which will eventually flow through the Panama Canal.

The same spirit of enterprise characterized her willingness to bond herself \$23,000,000 that an adequate water supply might be obtained for future generations. The same spirit led her to assist in building for her county a system of good roads which will compare favorably with the great European thoroughfares which now attract thousands from all parts of the world. Indeed, already the unique system of advertising of the Chamber of Commerce has made Los Angeles the Mecca of tourist travel.

Enthusiasm is contagious. Outside municipalities, satisfied and encouraged by the kind treatment received by Wilmington and San Pedro, are now clamoring for admittance. Consolidation is in the air. The near future promises to see the Greater Los Angeles extend from the mountains to the sea. The nation is looking on with wonder and is asking, "Where will be the limit of Los Angeles' ambition?"

The past has presented many difficulties and barriers. The future will present many more. The new problems will be harder to solve than the old ones,—harder because they lie in the heart of the city itself. The brightness of the city's future has blinded her eyes to the flaws which exist within herself.

The call for tourists has been answered by settlers. Throngs crowd her streets. Heavy traffic congests her main arteries of travel. Newly-opened tracts extend the city's boundaries but ignore the breathing spaces, the need for which is so imperative. Los Angeles has outgrown her old clothes.

Two years ago the first faint recognition of this condition led the City Council to employ Charles Mulford Robinson, the well-known architect, to draw plans for Los Angeles,—The City Beautiful. His suggestions were brief but pointed. They emphasized the need for immediate action. Property values were rising by leaps and bounds. Expensive buildings were springing up on every hand. The dollar was fast blinding men to the analogy between civic and residential beauty.

The consciences of several public-spirited citizens were aroused, however, to a realization of their duty. Latent energy became active. But little could be accomplished. Public sentiment was yet dormant. Ignorance of actual conditions prevailed.

Hesitation is manifest over the expenditure of a few dollars to increase the park area within the city. True, in park area Los Angeles compares favorably with other cities of her size but figures are sometimes false. A large percentage of this area is inaccessible to the majority of the people. The present number of playgrounds is woefully inadequate for the needs of the many boys and girls,—the coming citizens of Los Angeles.

Suburban and interurban traffic is daily increasing and is endangering the lives of business men and pleasure-seekers who throng our streets. Police find it difficult to keep the wheels of traffic running smoothly. A new union depot is sorely needed to accommodate the increasing needs. The railroads are trying to solve this problem by the use of tunnels. This is only a tentative remedy.

Just now public sentiment must needs be aroused and crystallized to place the new city hall, soon to be built, in its proper position. No pecuniary motive should allow the new site to be other than the one which conforms to the civic center already indicated by the position of the Federal building, rapidly nearing completion.

This same opinion must needs strengthen the protest against the marring of the beautiful surrounding hills by the unsightly gaps and fills, made to appease the greed of real estate promoters. The day of gridiron city planning is past. A new standard claims our attention,—the graceful curve and easy grade which disclose at each turn a wealth of scenery. The narrow street with narrow parking filled with motley and ungainly shrubbery has given place to the residential street with broad parkings covered by turf and shaded by trees of the same species. The long arterial streets become dignified by vista effects. The boulevards become the lungs of the city. Fountains and memorial statuary greet the eye at every position of prominence.

These ideas are not new. They have been tried most successfully in other cities. They are becoming more popular among the citizens of Los Angeles. But the sceptic is always ready with his damp blanket. He declares these rosy dreams of the future. Not so. They are most practical. F. W. Blanchard, Dana W. Bartlett, Dr. Lamb and a score of other men of similar type, backed by the Municipal League and other organizations laboring to promote the health of Greater Los Angeles, are boosting this

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scheme. The careful, conservative thinkers are back of it.

The present need is for education through the medium of the press. When that is given the same spirit which made possible Owens River and the San Pedro harbor will see Greater Los Angeles,—The City Beautiful, an accomplished fact.

SHOULD WE HAVE GOVERNMENT AID TO COMPLETE SAN PEDRO HARBOR?

Mr. Wm. H. Avery Thinks So

Aug. 28, 1909.

We hear much talk about bonding this city for ten millions of dollars to procure money for the completion of San Pedro harbor. I am opposed to increasing our bonded indebtedness for other purposes than for schools and utilizing the power that will come to us from our Owens River water, and I think this promising that Los Angeles will furnish ten millions of dollars for the harbor savors of frenzied financiering. No one has authority to make such promises in our behalf.

To be sure, we have a great city, and we are a progressive and great people, carrying a great debt, fully commensurate with our greatness in other respects, but I do not think we should enlarge our debt that we may assume the functions and duties of the United States government. It is distinctly within the province of the government to complete the harbor which is for the world's commerce, and not merely a local convenience. It spent six millions at Galveston, and more at other harbors.

In order to secure government aid we cannot rely upon legislators that are nominated and sent to Washington by the "interests," but we must be represented by men of known loyalty to the people and capable of attracting the attention of Congress to its duties and our necessities. It is easy to name proper men for this service.

WM. H. AVERY.

JUDGE FULLER CRITICISES BILLBOARDS

Court, in Formal Opinion, Praises Efforts to Be Rid of Nuisance.

Although Judge Fuller has decided, in a test case applied to Wilkes-Barre's new billboard law, that the restrictions of the ordinance cannot affect signs erected upon private property, the judge explained that he was bound by precedent authorities. And, incidentally, Judge Fuller set forth his views of the billboard nuisance in its moral effect.

By the provisions of the ordinance, the erection was forbidden of any billboard or advertising sign upon property within 500 feet of any public building, church, school, charitable institution or park or playground. Test of the ordinance by the billboard interests was based upon the contention that the council, by ordinance, had no right to interfere with billboards on private property if they were not a menace to health, safety or morals.

Judge Fuller upheld the averments of the plaintiff, pointing out that the ordinance was prohibitive, not restrictive. However, the court dwelt at length upon the billboard nuisance and, in part, Judge Fuller said:

"The aim of this ordinance is the praiseworthy one to advance civic beauty by preventing the unsightly, hideous advertisements which offend the eye, disfigure every thoroughfare and mar the effects of all external comeliness in architecture and in public grounds. We sympathize with this aim, and should be glad to think that in the slow esthetic development of the people under the influence of park commissions, town improvement societies, civic clubs and the like, the time will come when such advertising will be either shamed out of existence or be placed under ban of police regulation on the score of annoyance to the eye as well as of injury to health, safety or morals."

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Avenue 28, from Montecito St. to Golden Gate Ave.; pet. from W. E. Rogers et al., protesting against improvement. Protest filed too late and not considered.

Avenue 28, extending eastward from intersection of Montecito St.; pet. from W. E. Rogers, et al., asking that street line be investigated as petitioners believe same is wrong. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Avenue 28, from Montecito St. to point 465 feet north; work ordered to be done.

First St., from Alameda to Santa Fe; ord. to pave adopted.

First St., from Hill to Olive; City Eng. and City Atty. inst. to plan some way in which to improve said portion of street.

Second Ave., from S. line of 36th St. to S. boundary line of Jefferson St. Park Tr.; pet. from Jefferson St. Park Tr. Synd. to improve by priv. contract. Granted.

Third Ave., from S. line of 36th St. to S. boundary line of the Jefferson St. Park Tr.; pet. from Jefferson St. Park Tr. Synd. to improve by priv. contract. Granted.

Fourth St., bet. Grand and Hope; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Fifth St., from E. line of Spring to 6 ft. W. of W. line of Main; work done by Bryant & Austin in improvement of said section is found by Bd. Pub. Wks. to be unsatisfactory and contractors ordered to remove all work done, and replace with material that shall conform to specifications.

Seventh St., bet. Lorena and Spence; pet. from C. M. Myers for improvement. Granted.

Thirty-sixth St., from W. C. boundary line to E. city boundary line of Jefferson St. Park Tract; pet. from Jefferson St. Park Tract Synd. to improve by private contract. Granted.

Thirty-ninth St., from 3d Ave. to E. boundary line of Jefferson St. Park Tr.; pet. from Jefferson St. Park Tr. Synd. to improve by priv. contract. Granted.

Forty-third St., bet. Hooper and Central; pet. from E. G. Tierney et al., for improvement. Granted.

Fifty-third St., bet. Hooper and Central in Central Ave. Home Tract; pet. from C. A. Eichhorn et al., for construction of sewer. Granted.

Fifty-Third St., bet. Long Beach Ave. and terminus of 53d St., east of Holmes Ave.; ord. est. curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Fifty-fourth St., bet. Long Beach Ave. and terminus of 54th St.; ord. est. curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Alley, 1st S. of 2d St. from Union to Colina; ord. of intention to change and est. grade.

Alley, bet. Grand Ave. and Hope St., north of 37th St.; comm. from Leon Labonde asking for the vacation of alley. Denied.

Alleys, within block bounded by L. A., 4th, Wall and Winston Sts.; pet. from Jotham Bixby Co. for paving. Granted.

Bellevue Ave., bet. Casco St. and a point 100 ft east of Oro St.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave., bet. Micheltorena St. and Hoover; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave., from 2d St. to Sunset Blvd.; ord. to improve. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave., bet. West Beaudry Ave. and Figueroa St.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave., bet. Alpine and Sunset Blvd.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Bixel St., bet. Crown Hill Ave. and 7th St.; resolution that City Eng. be inst. to prepare ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Buena Vista St. Bridge; City Council requested Bd. Pub. Wks. to place grizzly bears of concrete at approaches of bridge, instead of lions, as contemplated.

Burtz St., from 1st to Temple; protests of A. A. Lawson et al., against being included in assessment dist., and also against improvement of street. Denied.

Blanchard St., bet. Evergreen Ave. and Blades St.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Blanchard St., bet. Fresno and a point 272.73 ft. west; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Berkeley Ave., from Mohawk to Glendale; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Berkeley Square; ord. of intention for construction of sewer. Adopted.

Casco St., from Bellevue Ave. to N. line of Kent St.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Commercial St., N. side from Garcia to Vignes; City Eng. instructed to report as to advisability of establishing curb lines.

College St., from New Depot St. to Buena Vista St.; City Eng. inst. by Bd. Pub. Wks. to make new survey of said section.

Dayton Ave., from Ave. 20 to Pasadena Ave.; ord. abandoning proceedings. Adopted.

Defrees St., from Sunset Blvd. to Del Mar Ave.; protest from Francis C. Sanborn et al., against improvement. Cont'd. until Sept. 7th.

Eagle St., bet. Ezra and Concord Sts.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Eagle St., N. side bet. Concord and 50 ft. N. from S. line of Eagle St.; ord. to est. curb line. Adopted.

Emmet St., bet. Fresno and E. line of Concord; pet. from Harry G. Hor-

ner et al., for improvement. Granted.

Elysian St., at intersection of Park Terrace; comm. from Robt. Westwater req. board to direct City Eng. to make report without further delay on bid recd. for improvement. Adopted.

Fresno St., from Hollenbeck to Venice; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Flower St., from S. P. Ry. to 37th Pl.; protest of Abrilda Lynde et al., against improvement. Denied.

Figueroa St., near 48th; comm. from Alvin Fusch calling attention to deplorable conditions existing along said street during rainy season. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Garnet St., bet. Dacotah and Ezra; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Griffin Ave., near Hazard reservoir; comm. from Jno. R. Paul asking that street be graded to official grade. Ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Hubbard St., bet. Sunset Blvd and Reservoir St.; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Hoover St., west side from 25th to Adams; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Kane St., from Casco to first alley east; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Loretto St., bet. Arroyo Seco Ave. and Leon St.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Long Beach Ave., west side, bet. 48th Place and 52nd St. extending west from Long Beach Ave. at 10 ft. east of and parallel to west property line; ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Lorena Place, from Lorena to Spence Sts.; pet. from C. M. Myers for improvement and establishment of grade. Granted.

McKinley Ave., from 48th to 51st.; ord. to improve. Adopted.

Micheltorena St., bet. Temple and Hoover; ord. to est. curb lines. Adopted.

Monte Vista St.; protest from D. J. Young et al., against construction of storm sewer; protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Merrick St., from north line of Stephenson Ave. to a line 279.78 ft. south of south line of Stephenson Ave.; assessment dist. for improvement and const. of storm drain; fixed by Bd. Pub. Wks.

New High St., from Temple north to Republic; motion that City Eng. be instructed to report on advisability of re-estab. grade. Adopted.

Parkman Ave., bet. Temple and a parallel line 662.50; ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Pomeroy Ave., from Soto St. to Zonal Ave.; ordered to improve. Adopted.

Reno St., bet. 1st and Bellevue; ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Rockwood St., from Belmont to

Union; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Robinson St., bet. Temple and London; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Ruby St., from Ave 62 to Ave 63; assmt. dist. for improvement fixed by Bd. Pub. Wks. and ref. to city eng. for descriptions.

Seaton St., from 5th to Palmetto; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Siskiyou St., bet. Spence and Lorena; pet. from C. M. Myers, for improvement. Granted.

San Fernando St., from Baker to Aurora; protest from Port Costa Milling Co., et al., against paving. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Union Ave., from 11th to Washington; protest of A. E. Kepner, et al., and M. A. Hyland, et al., against improvement. Denied.

Union Ave., from 11th to Washington; pet. from Martha G. Jones, et al., asking for paving of said section. Denied.

Vendome St., bet. Temple and London; ord. est. curbs. Adopted.

Wilmington St., from 1st to 2nd; ord. of intention to change and est. grades. Adopted.

Washington St., N. side from W. line of Griffith Ave. to Essex St. Ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Waterloo St., each side bet. Sunset

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Board and Reservoir St., and east curb
lakes. Adopted.

Western Ave., at point 175 feet
N. of Adams corner from Mrs. E.
M. Neustadt req. per to const. a cul-
vert or approach. Ref. to City Eng.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; pet. from Hazard Park
Imp. Ass'n asking that conditions be
improved with reference to laborers
cutting work, etc. Filed.

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. requested
authority to purchase machinery to
convert gasoline power shovel now in
service into a steam shovel, at cost
of \$3,500. Adopted.

Bridge Across Arroyo Seco, at Ave.
25, resolution to repair south abut-
ment of bridge. Adopted.

Branch City Jails; ord. est. branch
city jails, one in San Pedro and one
in Los Angeles. Adopted.

Branch City Halls; ord. establishing
branch city halls in San Pedro and
Wilmington. Adopted.

Broken Contracts, in matter of
street sprinkling, a contract for which
was awarded to J. H. Melville, and in
construction of locker and storerooms
at Hazard playground, awarded to
Peter Keenan; as both parties have
refused to fulfill these contracts an
ordinance was passed instructing the
City Atty to commence action for re-
covery of such amounts as city may
be lawfully entitled to in awarding
contracts to higher bidders.

Bakery Wagons; ord. amending the
license ord. in re bakery wagons.
Adopted.

Boulevard, (proposed) connecting
Outer and Inner Harbors of San Pe-
dro and the present business districts
of the City of Los Angeles; City Eng.
authorized to acquire data for con-
struction of same.

Comfort Stations; protest from A.
H. Bush Co., et al, against awarding
of contract for construction of six
public comfort stations, for reason
that specifications call for plumping
to be the make of one manufacturer
and that therefore merchants of Los
Angeles are barred from furnishing
said supplies. Ref. to Park Commis-
sion.

Comfort Stations; bids reed. for
construction of six public comfort
stations; one in Syeamore Park, one
in Eastlake Park; two in Hollenbeck
Park and two in Echo Park. Bids
opened and ref. to Park Commission
for report.

Electric Light Wanted; pet. from
Edw. Roberts, et al, for electric light
in dist. bounded by Jefferson, Arling-
ton, S. P. Ry. and 4th Ave. Ref. to
City Electrician.

Electric wiring; ord. regulating the
installation, alteration, repair, use and
operation of electric wiring and fix-
tures. Adopted.

Elysian Park; pet. from North,
Northeast and Northwestern Im-
provement Association asking for
comfort stations and more lights. Ref.
to Park Commission.

Free Labor Bureau; motion: that
rules be suspended on ordinance abol-
ishing the free labor bureau, recalled
from special committee and same be
placed on passage. Lost.

Fire Dept.; increase of salaries re-
commended by budget comm. Adopted.

Griffith Park; demand from L. Bro-
die for \$177.10 against Park Dept. for
work in finishing cement reservoirs.
City Auditor refused to approve above
demand as there was no competition
on work. Demand approved by City
Council notwithstanding objections of
City Auditor.

Hancock Survey, portions of lots 4
and 5; leased to J. H. Kloor at month-
ly rental of \$1.

Hacks; ord. amending license ord.
in re hacks. Adopted.

Hay Contract; resolution that city
enter into contract with Nichols,
Hammel, Loomis Co., to deliver 550
tons of barley hay at \$15.50 per ton,
and 550 tons of oat hay at \$16.69 per
ton. Adopted.

Humane Animal Commission; Chas.
A. Elder, Walter Schmidt and Fran-
cis G. Haley appointed members.

Johnston Tract, lot 3, block D;
action brought against city to quiet
title. City Atty. instructed to file
disclaimer in said action.

Liquor Ordinance; draft of ord.
amending present license ordinance
and regulating sale of spiritous liqu-
ors, providing that liquors served or
given away in wholesale liquor es-
tablishments in quantities of not less
than ten ounces; and ord. regulating
hours during which intoxicating liqu-
ors may be sold or given away. De-
ferred until Sept. 28.

Liquor ordinances; report from Po-
lice Commissioners presented, motion
that action be deferred until Septem-
ber 28th. Adopted.

New Tract, lying bet. Lorena and
Spence Sts., Siskiyou and 7th Sts.;
map of new subdivision, Tract No.
572. Adopted.

New Tract, lying S. of Jefferson St.
and E. of Arlington St.; map of new
subdivision Tract No. 557. Adopted.

Residence District; ord. passed ex-
cepting from residence dist. certain
territory in vicinity of Birch and 9th
Sts.

Residence district; ord. passed ex-
cepting from residence dist. certain
territory in vicinity of Washington
and Cimarron Sts.

Shipley Glen Tract, lots 14 and 15;
ord. authorizing property owners to
construct sewer. Adopted.

Spur track, pet. from Marco H.
Hellman, et al, asking right to con-
struct spur track on Commercial, Du-
common and La Fayette Sts. and
Labory Lane. Granted.

Spur track, running up Red Rock
canyon; req. of Bd. Pub. Works for
authority to repair at cost of \$7,000.
Granted.

San Pedro; ord. fixing and est. fire
limits in portion of city formerly in-
cluded within boundaries of San Pe-
dro. Adopted.

San Pedro; City Eng. instructed to
survey and make maps of Inner and
Outer Harbors showing tide lands
that are or will be available for piers,
dock, wharves and warehouses, and
he is further authorized to obtain cop-
ies of all wharf franchises and to
show location upon maps.

San Pedro and Wilmington; com-

mittee of Los Angeles councilmen ap-
pointed to prepare ord. providing for
the appointment of deputies in vari-
ous departments as required.

Second-hand dealers; ord. amending
license ord. in re second hand furni-
ture dealers so that such dealers will
not have to report furniture purchased
by them. Adopted.

Tubercular poor; pet. from L. A.
Society for Study and Prevention of
Tuberculosis asking that at least one
city nurse be appointed to look after
tubercular poor. Ref. to Bd. of
Health.

Undertaking zone, on Central Ave.
bet. 4th and 5th Sts. Protest against
establishment of undertaking zone.
Deferred until Sept. 14.

Victor Heights tract, lots 114, 115
and 116; ord. authorizing property
owners to construct sewer. Adopted.

Wilmington; City Eng. instructed
to report progress of improvement of
inner or Wilmington Harbor.

Building Permits

During the month of August, 1909,
the Chief Inspector of Buildings is-
sued 779 permits, amounting to \$1,-
555,199, which are classed as follows:

	No. of	Valua-
	Permits.	tion.
Class A, steel frame...	1	\$ 2,700
Class A, rein. concrete...	3	462,000
Class C	16	197,178
Class D, 1 story.....	302	355,342
Class D, 1½ story.....	33	75,965
Class D, 2 story.....	47	265,703
Class D, 3 story.....	1	16,000
Churches	3	30,900
Public Buildings (City) ..	6	57,071
Sheds	75	9,682
Brick Alterations	34	14,209
Frame Alterations	253	68,095
Demolitions	5	354

Grand Total779 \$1,555,199
Comparison with others years:

1908—During the month of August,
permits, 676; valuation, \$954,271.

Following is a report by wards,
from August 1st to August 31st, in-
clusive:

	No. of	Valua-
	Permits.	tion.
Ward One	67	\$ 46,689
Ward Two	66	67,475
Ward Three	58	441,954
Ward Four	70	181,186
Ward Five	232	403,010
Ward Six	164	94,441
Ward Seven	36	258,541
Ward Eight	13	5,964
Ward Nine	73	55,939

Total779 \$1,555,199
Compiled by M. C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

THE CITY'S FINANCES (Continued from Page 6)

heretofore as much as it should have
been.

Speaking of the new City Hall Mr.
Wallace thought that the best plan
would be to take the proceeds to be
derived from the sale of the present
City Hall, buy a cheap lot in the
Southwestern part of the city, and
erect on it a good, substantial, but not
expensive building, and when the
people thought they could afford a
better building more centrally located,
this property could be sold at a good
profit.

After the speaker had concluded his
address Mr. Meyer Lissner introduced
the following resolution, which was
carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks
and appreciation be tendered to A. J.
Wallace for the able, fearless and pa-
triotic manner in which he has dis-
charged the duties of the office of
councilman of Los Angeles."

Mr. D. K. Edwards, who had just
returned from the Irrigating Congress,
spoke a few words on the importance
of this year's meeting and the large
number of delegates who attended,
every state in the Union being repre-
sented. He said that the friction be-
tween Ballinger and Pinchot had been
very much magnified by the newspa-
pers, and that the Secretary of the In-
terior did not enter as much into the
controversy as the reports would indi-
cate.

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BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from August 26th to September 1st inclu-
sive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
August 26.....	\$ 1,869,441.53	\$ 1,242,587.51	\$ 1,310,416.03
August 27.....	2,353,890.97	1,161,566.07	1,237,896.96
August 28.....	1,646,451.19	1,024,893.75	1,298,930.76
August 30.....	1,384,375.11	1,258,365.09	1,845,515.41
August 31.....	1,576,894.07	1,265,524.36	2,409,063.20
September 1.....	2,264,732.60	2,063,103.75	1,988,462.06
Total	\$11,095,829.47	\$ 8,016,040.53	\$10,090,284.42

Famous Short Stories

NOTE—Pacific Outlook begins with this issue a series of short stories of recognized literary standing. The Black Cat of Poe (1809-1849) is a high type of the stories of horror that were in vogue fifty years ago. We offer this series on the theory that the average man or woman frequently prefers to read a story of genuine merit, rather than take his chances on doubtful new material." The next in the series will be the "Luck of Roaring Camp," by Bret Harte.

* * *

THE BLACK CAT

By Edgar Allan Poe

From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition. My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions. I was especially fond of animals, and was indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and caressing them. This peculiarity of character grew with my growth, and, in my manhood, I derived from it one of my principal sources of pleasure. To those who have cherished an affection for a faithful and sagacious dog, I need hardly be at the trouble of explaining the nature or the intensity of the gratification thus derivable. There is something in the unselfish and self-sacrificing love of a heart of him who has had frequent occasion to test the paltry friendship and gossamer fidelity of mere Man.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not uncongenial with my own. Observing my partiality for domestic pets, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This latter was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, and sagacious to an astonishing degree. In speaking of his intelligence, my wife, who at heart was not a little tainted with superstition, made frequent allusion to the ancient popular notion, which regarded all black cats as witches in disguise. Not that she was ever serious upon this point—and I mention the matter at all for, no better reason than that it happens, just now, to be remembered.

Pluto—this was the cat's name—was my favorite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which my general temperament and character—through the instrumentality of the Fiend Intemperance—had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others. I suffered myself to use intemperate language to my wife. At length, I even offered her personal violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my disposition. I not only neglected,

but ill-used them. For Pluto, however, I still retained sufficient regard to restrain me from maltreating him, as I made no scruple of maltreating the rabbits, the monkey, or even the dog, when, by accident, or through affection, they came in my way. But my disease grew upon me—for what disease is like Alcohol!—and at length even Pluto, who was now becoming old, and consequently somewhat peevish—even Pluto began to experience the effects of my ill temper.

One night, returning home, much intoxicated, from one of my haunts about town, I fancied that the cat avoided my presence. I seized him; when, in his fright at my violence, he inflicted a slight wound upon my hand with his teeth. The fury of a demon instantly possessed me. I knew myself no longer. My original soul seemed, at once, to take its flight from my body; and a more than fiendish malevolence, gin-nurtured, thrilled every fibre of my frame. I took from my waistcoat-pocket a pen-knife, opened it, grasped the poor beast by the throat, and deliberately cut one of its eyes from the socket! I blush, I burn, I shudder, when I pen the damnable atrocity.

When reason returned with the morning—when I had slept off the fumes of the night's debauch—I experienced a sentiment half of horror, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty; but it was, at best, a feeble and equivocal feeling, and the soul remained untouched. I again plunged into excess, and soon drowned in wine all memory of the deed.

In the meantime the cat slowly recovered. The socket of the lost eye presented, it is true, a frightful appearance, but he no longer appeared to suffer any pain. He went about the house as usual, but, as might be expected, fled in extreme terror at my approach. I had so much of my old heart left, as to be at first grieved by this evident dislike on the part of a creature which had once so loved me. But this feeling soon gave place to irritation. And then came, as if to my final and irrevocable overthrow, the spirit of Perverseness. Of this spirit philosophy takes no account. Yet I am not more sure that my soul lives, than I am that perverseness is one of the primitive impulses of the human heart—one of the indivisible primary faculties, or sentiments, which give direction to the character of Man. Who has not, a hundred times, found himself committing a vile or a stupid action, for no other reason than because he knows he should not? Have we not a perpetual inclination, in the teeth of our best judgment, to violate that which is Law, merely because we understand it to be such? This spirit of perverseness, I say, came to my final overthrow. It was this unfathomable longing of the soul to vex itself—to offer violence to its own nature—to do wrong for the wrong's sake only—that urged me to continue and finally to consummate the injury I had inflicted upon the unoffending brute. One morning, in cold blood, I slipped a noose about its neck and hung it to the limb of a tree;—hung it with the tears streaming from my eyes, and with the bitterest remorse at my heart;—hung it because I knew that it had loved me, and because I felt it had given me no reason of offence;—hung it because I knew that in so doing I was committing a sin—a deadly sin that would so jeopardize my immortal soul as to place it—if such a thing were possible—even be-

yond the reach of the infinite mercy of the Most Merciful and Most Terrible God.

On the night of the day on which this most cruel deed was done, I was aroused from sleep by the cry of fire. The curtains of my bed were in flames. The whole house was blazing. It was with great difficulty that my wife, a servant, and myself, made our escape from the conflagration. The destruction was complete. My entire worldly wealth was swallowed up, and I resigned myself thenceforward to despair.

I am above the weakness of seeking to establish a sequence of cause and effect, between the disaster and the atrocity. But I am detailing a chain of facts—and wish not to leave even a possible link imperfect. On the day succeeding the fire, I visited the ruins. The walls, with one exception, had fallen in. This exception was found in a compartment wall, not very thick, which stood in about the middle of the house, and against which had rested the head of my bed. The plastering had here, in a great measure, resisted the action of the fire—a fact which I attributed to its having been recently spread. About this wall a dense crowd were collected, and many persons seemed to be examining a particular portion of it with very minute and eager attention. The words "strange!" "singular!" and other similar expressions, excited my curiosity. I approached and saw, as if graven in bas-relief upon the white surface, the figure of a gigantic cat. The impression was given with an accuracy truly marvellous. There was a rope about the animal's neck.

When I first beheld this apparition—for I could scarcely regard it as less—my wonder and my terror were extreme. But at length reflection came to my aid. The cat, I remembered, had been hung in a garden adjacent to the house. Upon the alarm of fire, this garden had been immediately filled by the crowd—by some one of whom the animal must have been cut from the tree and thrown, through an open window, into my chamber. This had probably been done with a view of arousing me from sleep. The falling of other walls had compressed the victim of my cruelty into the substance of the freshly-spread plaster; the lime of which, with the flames, and the ammonia from the carcass, had then accomplished the portraiture as I saw it.

Although I thus readily accounted to my reason, if not altogether to my conscience, for the startling fact just detailed, it did not the less fail to make a deep impression upon my fancy. For months I could not rid myself of the phantasm of the cat; and, during this period, there came back into my spirit a half-sentiment that seemed, but was not, remorse. I went so far as to regret the loss of the animal, and to look about me, among the vile haunts which I now habitually frequented, for another pet of the same species, and of somewhat similar appearance, with which to supply its place.

One night, as I sat, half stupefied, in a den of more than infamy, my attention was suddenly drawn to some black object, reposing upon the head of one of the immense hogsheds of gin, or of rum, which constituted the chief furniture of the apartment. I had been looking steadily at the top of this hogsherd for some minutes, and what now caused me surprise was the fact that I had not sooner perceived the object thereupon. I approached it and touched it with my hand. It was a black cat—a very large one—fully as large as Pluto and closely resembling him in every respect but one. Pluto had not a white hair upon any portion of his

body; but this cat had a large, although indefinite splotch of white, covering nearly the whole region of the breast.

Upon my touching him, he immediately arose, purred loudly, rubbed against my hand, and appeared delighted with my notice. This, then, was the very creature of which I was in search. I at once offered to purchase it of the landlord; but this person made no claim to it—knew nothing of it—had never seen it before.

I continued my caresses, and when I prepared to go home, the animal evinced a disposition to accompany me. I permitted it to do so; occasionally stopping and patting it as I proceeded. When it reached the house it domesticated itself at once, and became immediately a great favorite with my wife.

For my part, I soon found a dislike to it arising within me. This was just the reverse of what I had anticipated; but—I know not how or why it was—its evident fondness for myself rather disgusted and annoyed me. By slow degrees these feelings of disgust and annoyance rose into the bitterness of hatred. I avoided the creature; a certain sense of shame, and the remembrance of my former deed of cruelty, preventing me from physically abusing it. I did not, for some weeks, strike, or otherwise violently ill use it; but gradually—very gradually—I came to look upon it with unutterable loathing, and to flee silently from its odious presence, as from the breath of a pestilence.

What added, no doubt, to my hatred of the beast, was the discovery, on the morning after I brought it home, that, like Pluto, it also had been deprived of one of its eyes. This circumstance, however, only endeared it to my wife, who, as I have already said, possessed, in a high degree, that humanity of feeling which had once been my distinguishing trait, and the source of many of my simplest and purest pleasures.

With my aversion to this cat, however, its partiality for myself seemed to increase. It followed my footsteps with a pertinacity which it would be difficult to make the reader comprehend. Wherever I sat, it would crouch beneath my chair, or spring upon my knees, covering me with its loathsome caresses. If I arose to walk it would get between my feet and thus nearly throw me down, or, fastening its long and sharp claws in my dress, clamber, in this manner, to my breast. At such times, although I longed to destroy it with a blow, I was yet withheld from so doing, partly by a memory of my former crime, but chiefly—let me confess it at once—by absolute dread of the beast.

This dread was not exactly a dread of physical evil—and yet I should be at a loss how otherwise to define it. I am almost ashamed to own—yes, even in this felon's cell, I am almost ashamed to own—that the terror and horror with which the animal inspired me, had been heightened by one of the merest chimeras it would be possible to conceive. My wife had called my attention, more than once, to the character of the mark of white hair, of which I have spoken, and which constituted the sole visible difference between the strange beast and the one I had destroyed. The reader will remember that this mark, although large, had been originally very indefinite; but, by slow degrees—degrees nearly imperceptible, and which for a long time my reason struggled to reject as fanciful—it had, at length assumed a rigorous distinctness of outline. It was now the representation of an object I shudder to name—and for this, above all, I loathed, and dreaded, and would have rid myself of the monster had I dared—it was now, I say, the image of a hideous—

of a ghastly thing—of the Galloway—oh, momental and terrible engine of Horror and of Crime—of Agony and of Death!

And now was I indeed wretched beyond the wretchedness of mere Humanity. And a brute beast—whose fellow I had contemptuously destroyed—a brute beast to work out for me—for me, a man fashioned in the image of the High God—so much of insufferable woe! Alas! neither by day nor by night knew I the blessing of rest any more! During the former the creature left me no moment alone, and in the latter I started hourly from dreams of unutterable fear to find the hot breath of the thing upon my face, and its vast weight—an incarnate nightmare that I had no power to shake off incumbent eternally upon my heart!

Beneath the pressure of torments such as these the feeble remnant of the good within me succumbed. Evil thoughts became my sole intimates—the darkest and most evil of thoughts. The moodiness of my usual temper increased to hatred of all things and of all mankind; while from the sudden, frequent and ungovernable outbursts of fury to which I now blindly abandoned myself, my uncomplaining wife, alas, was the most usual and the most patient of sufferers.

One day she accompanied me, upon some household errand, into the cellar of the old building which our poverty compelled us to inhabit. The cat followed me down the steep stairs, and, nearly throwing me headlong, exasperated me to madness. Uplifting an axe, and forgetting in my wrath the childish dread which had hitherto stayed my hand, I aimed a blow at the animal, which, of course, would have proved instantly fatal had it descended as I wished. But this blow was arrested by the hand of my wife. Goaded by the interference into a rage more than demoniacal, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain. She fell dead upon the spot without a groan.

This hideous murder accomplished, I set myself forthwith, and with entire deliberation, to the task of concealing the body. I knew that I could not remove it from the house, either by day or by night, without the risk of being observed by the neighbors. Many projects entered my mind. At one period I thought of cutting the corpse into minute fragments, and destroying them by fire. At another, I resolved to dig a grave for it in the floor of the cellar. Again, I deliberated about casting it in the well in the yard—about packing it in a box, as if merchandise, with the usual arrangements, and so getting a porter to take it from the house. Finally I hit upon what I considered a far better expedient than either of these. I determined to wall it up in the cellar, as the monks of the Middle Ages are recorded to have walled up their victims.

For a purpose such as this the cellar was well adapted. Its walls were loosely constructed, and had lately been plastered throughout with a rough plaster, which the dampness of the atmosphere had prevented from hardening. Moreover, in one of the walls was a projection, caused by a false chimney, or fireplace, that had been filled up and made to resemble the rest of the cellar. I made no doubt that I could readily displace the bricks at this point, insert the corpse, and wall the whole up as before, so that no eye could detect anything suspicious.

And in this calculation I was not deceived. By means of a crowbar I easily dislodged the bricks, and, having carefully deposited the body against the inner wall, I propped it in that position, while with little trouble I relaid the whole structure as it originally stood. Having procur-

ed mortar, sand, and hair, with every possible precaution, I prepared a plaster which could not be distinguished from the old, and with this I very carefully went over the new brick-work. When I had finished, I felt satisfied that all was right. The wall did not present the slightest appearance of having been disturbed. The rubbish on the floor was picked up with the minutest care. I looked around triumphantly, and said to myself: "Here at least, then, my labor has not been in vain."

My next step was to look for the beast which had been the cause of so much wretchedness; for I had, at length, firmly resolved to put it to death. Had I been able to meet with it at the moment, there could have been no doubt of its fate; but it appeared that the crafty animal had been alarmed at the violence of my previous anger, and forebore to present itself in my present mood. It is impossible to describe or to imagine the deep, the blissful sense of relief which the absence of the detested creature occasioned in my bosom. It did not make its appearance during the night; and thus for one night, at least, since its introduction into the house, I soundly and tranquilly slept; aye, slept even with the burden of murder upon my soul.

The second and the third day passed, and still my tormentor came not. Once again I breathed as a freeman. The monster, in terror, had fled the premises forever! I should behold it no more! My happiness was supreme! The guilt of my dark deed disturbed me but little. Some few inquiries had been made, but these were readily answered. Even a search had been instituted—but of course nothing was to be discovered. I looked upon my future felicity as secured.

Upon the fourth day of the assassination, a party of the police came, very unexpectedly, into the house, and proceeded again to make rigorous investigation of the premises. Secure, however, in the inscrutability of my place of concealment, I felt no embarrassment whatever. The officers bade me accompany them in their search. They left no nook or corner unexplored. At length, for the third or fourth time, they descended into the cellar. I quivered not a muscle. My heart beat calmly as that of one who slumbers in innocence. I walked the cellar from end to end. I folded my arms upon my bosom, and roamed easily to and fro. The police were thoroughly satisfied and prepared to depart. The glee at my heart was too strong to be restrained. I burned to say if but one word, by way of triumph, and to render doubly sure their assurance of my guiltlessness.

"Gentlemen," I said at last, as the party ascended the steps, "I delight to have allayed your suspicions. I wish you all health and a little more courtesy. By the bye, gentlemen, this—is this a very well-constructed house?" (in the rabid desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all).—"I may say an excellently well-constructed house. These walls—are you going, gentlemen?—these walls are solidly put together"; and here, through the mere frenzy of bravado, I rapped heavily with a cane which I held in my hand, upon that very portion of the brick-work behind which stood the corpse of the wife of my bosom.

But may God shield and deliver me from the fangs of the Arch-Fiend! No sooner had the reverberation of my blows sunk into silence, than I was answered by a voice from within the tomb!—by a cry, at first muffled and broken, like the sobbing of a child, and then quickly swelling into one long, loud and continuous scream, utterly anomalous and inhuman—a

howl—a wailing shriek, half of horror and half of triumph, such as might have arisen only out of hell, conjointly from the throats of the damned in their agony and of the demons that exult in the damnation.

Of my own thoughts it is folly to speak. Swooning, I staggered to the opposite wall. For one instant the party on the stairs remained motionless, through extremity of terror and awe. In the next a dozen stout arms were toiling at the wall. It fell bodily. The corpse, although greatly decayed and clotted with gore, stood erect before the eyes of the spectators. Upon its head, with red extended mouth and solitary eye of fire, sat the hideous beast whose craft had seduced me into murder, and whose informing voice had consigned me to the hangman. I had walled the monster up within the tomb.

THE NEW TARIFF IN A NUTSHELL

Summing up the changes made in the tariff as shown in the various Senate documents, the new act has increased the Dingley rates in 300 instances, while reducing them in 584 cases. The increases affect commodities imported in 1907 to the value of at least \$105,844,201, while the reductions affect not more than \$132,141,074 worth of imports. Four hundred and forty-seven million dollars' worth of imports (on the basis of 1907) remain subject to the same duties as under the Dingley tariff. That is to say, 65 per cent of the total imports remain subject to the old rates, more than 15 per cent of the total will be subject to higher duties, the average increase amounting to 31 per cent over the Dingley rates; and less than 20 per cent of the imports are to be subject to lower duties, the reduction being estimated about 23 per cent below the Dingley rates. All of these figures greatly under-estimate the increases of duty for the following reasons: First, they do not take into account the numerous changes (nearly all increases of duty) due to changes in classification, similar to the instances cited in the case of sawn wood, structural iron, and cotton cloth; second, a large part of the imports subject to ad valorem duties will now be assessed on the basis of domestic prices instead of the prices in foreign markets (with due allowance for freight and duty), as has hitherto been the case; and, finally, the possibility, even if remote, of the application of maximum rates to imports from some of the foreign countries, which will amount on the average to an increase of more than 50 per cent over the new rates. The real increase of duty will not be accurately known for a year, until we have full returns of the imports and duties actually levied under the new law under the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers and the new Customs Court.—From "The Payne-Aldrich Tariff," in the American Review of Reviews for September.

Mrs. Given—What will you do with this time? Weary Willie—Pay for a musical education, lady.—Harper's Bazar.

PINCHOT TO SPEAK AT CITY CLUB

Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Department, will speak before the City Club at its regular Saturday luncheon at Hotel Westminster today, on "Conservation of Our National Resources." The Club is to be commended on securing Mr. Pinchot, especially at this time, when the controversy between his department and that of the Secretary of the Interior is such an important question.

MAYOR LOGAN SUPPORTS PLAY GROUNDS

Worcester's Chief Magistrate Advocates More of Them To Save the Children

One of the various progressive ideas advocated by Mayor James Logan, of Worcester, Massachusetts, in accord with the American Civic Association's crusade, is the establishment of more parks and more play grounds for the children.

"I believe we should have more play grounds for the children," wrote Mayor Logan in his message to the Worcester Council. "The chief treasure and the great hope of this, as well as of every other city, is its children; they are the greatest trust committed to every generation. The necessity for play grounds should be evident to any one who has observed children playing upon the burning sidewalks and in the dusty streets, and who think at all of those who are compelled to live in the crowded tenements of a city."

"We need to preach and practice the gospel of light and pure air. As the city expands we need these breathing spots more than we ever did before. The death rate among the children during the summer months simply is appalling, and the question of open spaces is not one of sentiment, but of life and death. We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity of establishing play grounds. The child grows and develops through activity, and a child needs a play ground as a flower needs light and air."

"I fully appreciate the fact that with every additional park or play ground the cost of maintenance must increase, and some will say that this will increase taxation, and I reply, yes, slightly, but there are some things larger even than dollars."

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I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This week we will consider Mr. Robinson's plans to improve our parks, boulevards and parkways, as embodied in his report to the Municipal Art Commission:

* * * * *

A city's boulevards serve two purposes. They constitute, or ought to constitute, on the one hand, a system of pleasure drives. In the performance of this function they should so connect the different parks that the parks will themselves be links in the chain; they should, if practicable, offer scenic attractions in themselves; they should be varied—carefully avoiding the monotony of urban uniformity that would result from a continuously broad way; and in some portion, if possible, they should possess a stateliness and even magnificence of their own. On the other hand, one of their purposes is utilitarian, to the extent that they are to furnish convenient and easy access between the various residential sections, and between these and the business section. Of course, any good boulevard system combines the two purposes.

In Los Angeles there is now no boulevard system whatever, and in attempting to create one there is the almost constant obstacle of a double car track on every street of considerable breadth and easy grade.

Figueroa Street.

To this rule Figueroa is, happily, to some extent an exception. A cross-town street, eighty feet wide, traversing the city from end to end, with car tracks on barely half of it, arterial to well developed and "close in" residential sections, and for a long distance lined with expensive houses in ample grounds, it at once suggests itself as an important link of the chain. To the south it comes within a few feet of the proposed Agricultural Park; to the north it connects with Sunset boulevard, at only a few blocks from an entrance to Elysian Park. Sunset boulevard, bridging this distance, is to be widened to a hundred feet.

But Figueroa, to be the worthy boulevard its geographical position suggests, needs some things done to it. It ought not to be difficult to have the car tracks removed from the little 300-foot block between Boston street and Sunset boulevard; and it might be possible to get them off a good deal of the rest of the street, if the tracks of Flower street could be made use of. It would be worth making a strong and united effort to this end, if by so doing one broad, fine cross-town street could be reserved for driving without the annoyance and danger of tracks and cars. Then there is a bad hill, where Figueroa rises to the grade of First street at that thoroughfare's intersection, and as abruptly falls again; and in this region and beyond an unimproved hillside abuts on it, and the street itself is lost in a road that wanders from side to side of the platted right of way. I append a photograph which shows the condition and the opportunity. There should be a little more cutting into the hill, and then a short tunnel under First street, to maintain for the boulevard an even grade. This tunnel is so short that

the benefit would be far beyond the cost. Then the steep hillside, which is of so little use for other purposes, should be acquired and made lovely with planting, and for the little space here, where nothing has been done, much can be done, to make the boulevard attractive—a stretch of it in park-like road.

The southern portion of Figueroa—say, south from Washington—is fairly good, as a street link of a future boulevard system; but its pavement is not in such condition that a speedy renewal may not be anticipated. When the repaving is done, it would be well for the property owners to give up ten feet on each side, that the boulevard might be made a hundred feet wide. As the houses stand back from the street in considerable grounds, the subtraction of garden space would not be serious—the less so, since the whole resulting addition to street width would go into street parking, and so virtually be added again to the lots, while making the street far handsomer. In return for this relinquishment by the property holders, the city should agree to take care, through the park department, of the whole planting strip between walk and curb. There would then be a broad and fine north and south boulevard through the heart of the city. The present driveway and walks are wide enough, and the increased ten feet on each side, added to the present parking, developed on a single comprehensive scheme, and kept in uniformly good condition, would certainly make a beautiful street. It seems to me there can be no question that the property owners would profit by the change. Their frontage would not be reduced, and the slight lessening in the depth of the lots would be more than balanced by the change of their location from that on an ordinary type of residential street to one on a boulevard which in some respects would have no equal in the city. As it would carry a ceaseless stream of carriage travel, it would necessarily become a show drive, and I would have seats at intervals along the wide side parking, in furtherance of the purpose to facilitate the city's outdoor life. What is the use of coming to a Southern California city to live if the street is to be only a crowded, narrow, runway from house to house?

With Figueroa street thus transformed, as with the right sort of spirit can be done for practically nothing, think what Los Angeles would have for its own pleasure and comfort, and to impress strangers, in the way of a distributing artery of traffic. From the Union Station up the avenue of broadened Fifth street, through the Mall, with the buildings on the hill that crown it gleaming against the sky, by the parkway that is to wind through the garden at its base, and so to Figueroa boulevard, which in its several miles would take most of the world near home.

Agricultural Park

To the south, Figueroa, at the intersection of Santa Monica avenue, comes to an open space which is only a few feet from the proposed Agricultural Park. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of extending the park, for its whole length if practicable, to Figueroa street; but certainly at its northeast corner by a

space large enough to make this the main entrance to the park. It does not seem to me to be worth while to make any development plan for the park which does not assume that this will be done, and as to extending the park for its whole length to Figueroa, it is a safe rule in urban park making to make public streets, not private property, the boundary. In this particular case, where the proposed park is the only one in a very large, very populous and fast-growing district, and where there is every evidence that from the first it will be overcrowded, the increase of acreage which would result from extension to Figueroa is especially important. For the plan of development which has been so carefully worked out, much good can be said; but it needs modification to the extent of making the main entrance from Figueroa.

South Park.

In this connection it may be noted that what was said of the advisability of extending Agricultural Park to Figueroa street, applies with almost within the city limits, at least, it can wall of rock so precipitous and high for a site at street level would be very costly, it ought to be easy property heighten its picturesqueness. after some houses have been erected on the intervening strip, should furnish sufficient argument for the timely extension at Figueroa.

Sunset Boulevard.

Now proceeding north by Figueroa street, we come, through a narrow park strip to be acquired, just north of First street, to Sunset boulevard. My conception of this street is that within the city limits, at least, it can never be a real boulevard in the common sense of that term—which would require its restriction to light pleasure driving. I think it will carry a very heavy travel, and will be an exceedingly important thoroughfare, and for the street as a whole, the boulevard conception is not, I believe, practicable. Nevertheless, Sunset's desirable location, and its breadth of a hundred feet, invite a use of short stretches of it as boulevard connections. In the city limits the principal stretch to be so used is from Figueroa street to an Echo Park entrance.

This is an excellent part of the street. It passes the Sisters' Hospital, commandingly situated in large grounds; it touches the Elysian Park entrance drive; and it passes the fine wall of rock which rises on its south side just east of Portia street. This wall of rock so precipitous and high that building on the top is hardly to be thought of, and as blasting out for a site at street level would be very costly, it ought to be easy property to acquire. In its natural state it is a picturesque and stunning attraction to this section of the street; but some signs are now being posted over it and it seems not unlikely to become an eye-sore that will degrade the neighborhood. The city, desiring

to make use of this section of Sunset boulevard as a link of the encircling chain of drives, would do well, therefore, to obtain the rock wall and keep it beautiful. Vines against it would heighten its picturesqueness.

Elysian Park

I have said that Elysian Park entrance drive is passed. With some improvement, a widening of the narrower parts and a bettering of the turns, this could be made a pleasant park entrance—though the city should insure the preservation of its beauty by owning it all, and a fringe of land on either side of it. Once in the park, the seven-mile drive could be used as a loop in various directions—as back to town, through the Fremont Gate, or to Griffith Park, by way of the ravine and Los Feliz road, or back to Sunset boulevard by Portia street.

The construction of good approaches to Elysian Park will very greatly increase the park's popularity and usefulness; but such change is even more needed along purely democratic lines. The park should be, as in fact it is, the one great People's Park of Los Angeles, and should be utilized and enjoyed to the full. It ought to be the popular place for picnics. Once the people learn to go there, to feel its intimate association with their own lives, here will be no difficulty about securing large appropriations for its development and care. It will be easier then to employ a hundred men in its improvement and maintenance than it is now to get twelve. But people never will use Elysian Park in this way until it is made accessible for them, and to this end I strongly favor the admission of a car line. It is possible to so "plant out" the car tracks that they will not seem to intrude, and the resulting convenience to the public will justify the privilege. Finally, it should not only be made easy for the people to get to the park, but at first they must be taught to want to go there. The cars would probably enter by the Chavez Ravine. Beyond the nursery, and near where the road crosses the ravine, there is an opportunity for the construction of a natural amphitheater, which could be used for band and other concerts. This ought to be an immensely popular feature in Los An-

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both with residents and with tourists, and it is one of the things which the city, as a great pleasure metropolis, should provide. As to the importance of the city's acquiring the privately owned hill which now sits in the park holdings in such a way that it has even been necessary to put a portion of the park drive upon it, there is hardly required a word of mine. That is obvious.

The shortest loop through the park, if one entered by the Elysian Park drive, would be to pass out by way of the entrance near Portia street, and so back to Sunset boulevard. The grading of Portia street looks as if it had been expressly designed to discourage such use of the street, for rather than veer the least particle from a straight line, it goes to the top of the hill by the steepest and worst course, and then compels the traveler to go two sides of a triangle, when a short hypothenuse would have lowered the grade and have been direct. In creating the boulevard system of Los Angeles it will be well to construct the few hundred feet of that hypothenuse. A slightly longer loop through the park would take one out by Morton avenue, and thence to Sunset. To make this route attractive, a deeper cut must be made at the park line, as it can be easily and inexpensively.

Echo Park.

Returned to Sunset boulevard, a block or two from Portia street, brings one opposite Echo Park. The natural entrance to that at present is by Echo Park drive. The suggestion has been inevitably made that Echo Park ought to be extended to Sunset boulevard. In addition to the general arguments for such extension, it may be noted that the slightly irregular topography of the intervening land would lend itself well to park development. Yet I am not prepared to urge the extension. If Sunset boulevard develops as a semi-business street, neither park nor street would gain much by the juxtaposition; and in any case there are other additions of territory to Echo Park which seem to me much more important. But a broad boulevard entrance from Sunset would be desirable if the land for this purpose will be given.

The other territory which I have in mind as a desirable addition to Echo Park is the hillside on the east. And that on the west is hardly less important. These frame the picture which the park makes. It is impossible to get away from them, and as long as they remain in private hands the beauty and charm of the park is in jeopardy. The tops of those hills are the park's natural boundaries; their slopes can make it or mar it; they may be made beautiful with planting, or they may—if not acquired—be covered with glaring billboards or otherwise so used as to ruin the park picture. Simply to safeguard the present investment those hills should be acquired.

Temple Street.

Proceeding along the edge of the lake and past the playground, which I should like to see outlined with a hedge, the boulevard drive of the inner west circuit reaches Temple street. Though this thoroughfare carries car tracks and is likely always to be the weakest link in the chain, it has not yet been improved, and when its improvement is planned there should be remembrance of its necessity—for its directness and easy grade—as a driving connection between Echo Park and Occidental boulevard. For Occidental, or one of the rival roadways just east of it, ought certainly to be continued through to Temple street.

(To be continued next week.)



An erroneous statement was made in these columns last week with regard to the Enterpean Quartette. It was stated that the organization will celebrate the opening of its twelfth season in October, when, as a matter of fact, it should have read twentieth season. As this splendid quartette was organized in 1890, and with the exception of one change, that of Mr. H. S. Williams, who left and was replaced by Mr. Zimmerman in 1897, the personnel is the same as when the quartette was formed.

Wednesday night last was "Musical night" at the Gamut Club, and this organization, which is making itself felt as a factor in the city's artistic life, entertained as guests some of the most prominent people, musically, in Los Angeles; ten of the leading organizations were invited to the affair, namely, The Orpheus, Ellis, Dominant and Monday Musical Clubs, Symphony Orchestra, Woman's Orchestra, Fidelia Mannerchor, Aion Mannerchor, the Musical Salon and the Lyric Club.

The principal speakers were Mrs. Richard Hovey, who gave a talk on the English language, and urged a greater study and better use of our native tongue in the schools, on the concert platform and on the stage.

Mr. L. E. Behymer spoke on what is being accomplished musically outside of Los Angeles; Mr. J. H. Frances, superintendent of the Polytechnic High school, told of what was being done and what more could be done in the schools; and Mr. Harley Hamilton, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, expressed his views on what we could do in the musical field in Los Angeles.

Resolutions were passed that two special committees be appointed, one to confer with the Music and Art Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to holding a musical festival next spring, to be given by our city organizations with the co-operation of other Southern California musical bodies; and the other committee to make arrangements for a ladies' night at the Gamut Club in October.

Mr. Owens, the traveling representative of the Mason & Hamlin piano, was one of the guests of honor.

Eugene Nowland, who left the city for New York on Tuesday last, was the guest of honor at a very delightful and novel evening given by Miss Fanny Dillon at her residence, Saturday.

Mr. George Christopher, basso, has returned to Los Angeles after an absence of five years; and has opened a studio in Blanchard hall. Mr. Christopher will sing at a musical to be given by Mrs. Willoughby Rodman on September 11th.

Lucille Nowland Semmacher has resumed her classes in piano and musical history at 514 South Figueroa street.

The following excerpt from an article in the American Review of Reviews for August makes instructive reading, emphasizing as it does the present-day striving for the novel, and a breaking-away from traditions that are considered old-fashioned by some of the modern composers. Says the article:

If Camille Maclair speaks truly, in the interesting paper which he contributes to a recent issue of *La Revue* (Paris), there is a world crisis in full swing at the present moment, not only in literature, but also in the Drama, in Painting, and in Music. And, he declares, it is by no means because of any lack of brains or ability that the commonplace prevails today in the realm of art-work, but wholly and solely, he implies, because every art-worker is doing his utmost to produce a "novelty." The idea of novelty has come to be confused with genius, in our modern haphazard way of using words, and since every worker wishes to be considered a genius, why, he does his best to be novel, with the positive and undeniable result that as he only succeeds in producing the "new old" he becomes an object of suspicion and,—failure. Says M. Maclair:

"A most singular, seductive, and dangerous ambition has seized upon the souls of our contemporaries, namely, the craving to produce the novel. The struggler after fame nowadays will be the creator of something novel, or nothing at all. He will be considered the disciple of no wight who preceded him, not matter how famous. He is prone to take offense at the mention that his work recalls that of artists dead and gone,—and just for the simple reason that he cares only for himself and his name, and nothing for the advancement of Art. Yet to the artist of other days, such a notion as searching for novelty would have been impossible. The idea or conception the old artist held, regarding his work, was a much more humble one. If he could 'do well,' he was satisfied. Naturally enough, some of them must have possessed the gift of originality; but their circumspection and modesty forbade their airing it. Art was the only interest they possessed, and to produce art-work their highest ambition. They were satisfied with the applause of a small circle. The praise of great crowds they never sought.

"In the first place it is dangerous to attempt to be really novel, and in the second it is only false novelty, or what is 'old new,' that by imposing on the public really pays. There are artists who possess the quality of genius, and their lot is usually one of martyrdom. Not so, however, that of the average young man of today. He intends to fascinate and profit by it. He therefore strikes out a line in 'new old.' He does so simply because it is the easiest method of being thought 'brilliant,' and because, though he wishes to be 'novel' at first, he has vague notions that a day will come when he will be in a position to 'do good,'—that is, when he has the time. And he is driven to act so, just because he is living in an

age of bluff and competition, when no man has the slightest intention of being deprived of a penny of the financial value of his artistry. And you will note, nowadays, that the artist does not work for himself or his art. He writes a story or paints a picture for such and such a magazine, or such and such an exposition, just as one writes a play or a role for a particular actress.

"A strange condition of affairs artistic has sprung out of this determination to make all things subserve personal interest. Your toiler in artistry will perform the impossible to disguise the fact that his 'new old' is really ancient. He will submit to personal ridicule, as proving a means to advertise the results of his labor whatever it may be. He will have himself 'discussed,' since silence is the thing he most fears. If it be said of a musician that he plays out of tune, do you imagine he cares? Not he! He is delighted to find himself talked about. 'I am discussed,' he cries, 'therefore I am. I exist.'

"The spirit of 'arrivism' or novelty-mongering is killing modern art. It is always in a hurry. Real art is never in that condition."

Felix Weingartner has engaged the American tenor, Mr. Millar, a native of Pittsburg, who was singing at Dusseldorf, for the Vienna Opera

Cabby: "That's a mighty powerful car you've got there guv'nor." Gratified Motorist: "Aw—well, not so very powerful accordin' to horse-power, y'know, only ten horse-power or so." Cabby: "I wasn't a-judgin' by the 'orse-power—I was a-judgin' by the smell!"—Graphic.

"Where's your mistress's maid?" "Upstairs, sir, arranging Madame's hair." "And Madame? Is she with her?"—Lippincott's.

"Mamma, is ignorance really bliss?" "Of course, it is. You have noticed that a wedding all the women except the bride cry, and the bride looks happy."—Houston Post.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject: "MAN"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ

Sunday services 11 a. m. Symphony Hall, 232 S. Hill street. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly; subject: "Man." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting in Blanchard Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Reading rooms, 510-511 H. W. Hellman Bldg., open daily except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Theatre

"Paid in Full."

This tremendous modern classic is being presented at the Mason this week by a fair company. The audiences are of pitiable proportions, but breathless with absorption, as every audience which witnessed "Paid in Full" must have been. Little can be added to what has already been written of Eugene Walter's masterpiece. The story of Joe and Emma Brooks is familiar to every one who follows the drama. In brief tribute, it may not be Ibsen-like in profundity, but it has gone straight home to those whom Ibsen hoped to reach in "A Doll's House" and failed. In this production the last few moments of the third act stand out, not only because the dramatist reaches heights of ex-

"The Way of the World."

Miss Thais Magrane had a most correct and conventional introduction to Belasco patrons. The play which gives us our first glimpse of her, formerly Grace George's "Clothes," clothes Miss Magrane in the veneer of a society girl who is aroused into semblance of womanhood only at the play's close. It surrounds her with ultra-fashionables and cynical chitchat and depends, as does the world it portrays, more upon glittering atmosphere and surface motion than upon any depth to charm the observer. Its boresome moments are quite in keeping with the bored and boresome beings it delineates.

There are presented two men who love Olivia (Miss Magrane), the one



SCENE FROM "GOING SOME" AT THE AUDITORIUM

quisite pathos and gripping force seldom accomplished, but because the incompetent members of the cast are eliminated and those worth watching given full swing.

One is disappointed at first with Miss Sara Perry's apparent indifference, but one follows the steady crescendo of her work with growing interest and comes away aglow with enthusiasm over the power and pathos she instills into the bigger scenes. Her dignity never slackens and it is inseparable from the high serenity of Emma's character. The dominating personality in the cast is Ned Finley, who is a delightful Jimsey. Mr. Finley suggests Abraham Lincoln in appearance and slow, homely mannerisms, and in the breadth and humor and suppressed tenderness which he gives this faithful watch-dog character. Charles Riegel presents a fine character study as Captain Williams, a unique role whose incomprehensibility is one of the fascinations of the play. Louis Morrell employs the most volcanic methods in depicting the despicable Joe. Less violence would be quite as compelling and more artistic. The other characters might almost as well have been omitted, leaving a compact four-character cast like "The Climax," but they furnish amusing padding.

an unscrupulous lawyer who has for his own purposes deceived her concerning her income from her dead father's securities, the other a young financier wholly out of sympathy with the world which worships externals. Sheldon Lewis. The latter is given realism by the natural methods of Richard Bennett, whose acting has been a rare treat this summer. The love of clothes is the root of all evil in the nature of Olivia, and that she may win Burbank and his bank account and be sure of future fripperies, she makes financial dealings, through the rascally lawyer, which precipitate her into all sorts of trouble. Later she refuses to marry Burbank when the sincerity of his love is revealed, but in the course of events finds she loves him, which dispels all difficulties.

Miss Magrane, whose contagious smile wins her instant sympathy, makes graceful use of all the opportunities presented in this play and was warmly received. Great interest will attend her handling of a worthier role. No distinctive work is done by the rest of the company, who can, in sooth, do little more than to supply the background of a dress parade. This much is admirably accomplished.

"The Dollar Mark" has opened at

Wallack's Theater, New York, and "has added much to the reputation of the writer." The New York Telegraph says that it can be classed as a human play, very much up to date, and bound to create extensive argument. Robert Warwick made a personal success as the hero and Cuyler Hastings' character study of Baylis was favorably commented on. Pauline Frederick plays the manicure girl extremely well. The stage settings are elaborate.

Auditorium.

The merry farce of college and cowboy life is still "Going Some" at the Auditorium, and indications are that the second and final week of this Armstrong-Beach fabrication will exceed in point of attendance the success achieved during the past week. It seems to be all the go to go to "Going Some," and the Messrs. Shubert and the citizens of Los Angeles may exchange mutual felicitations on the artistic as well as the business triumph of this initial presentation by the Shuberts in the theater beautiful. This piece will remain but one more week, with a matinee on Saturday, and all who enjoy hearty laughter should not miss "Going Some." John Mason, in Augustus Thomas' greatest dramatic work, "The Witching Hour," will follow "Going Some" at the Auditorium, which shows that the Shuberts firm intends to send the best of their large attractions to this point.

Majestic

Kolb and Dill, who will open their season at the Majestic Theater next Sunday night in "Dream City," a new play originally produced by Weber's Theater, New York, have surrounded themselves with the best company they have ever brought to Los Angeles. There is a new prima donna named Doris Wilson. There is a new leading man who made a hit with Fritz Scheff in "Mademoiselle Modiste," who is called Boyd Marshall, and who will essay the leading juvenile role with Kolb and Dill tomorrow (Sunday) night. There are also several old members of the company, prominent among them being Miss Olga Steck, Maybelie Baker, Carlton Chase, Sydney de Grey and Bud Duncan. Other new members are Adelaide Harland, who created the role of the chorus lady in last year's production of "The Land of Nod"; Robert Stanton, John Phillips and Charles Whitney. The chorus will number thirty-six girls and twelve men, being the largest Kolb and Dill have ever brought to Los Angeles.

"Dream City," the opening bill, is from the pen of Victor Herbert and Edgar Smith.

There will be the regular matinees Wednesday and Saturday and holiday matinees Monday (Labor Day) and Thursday (Admission Day). Evening prices will be 25 cents to \$1 and matinees 25 to 75 cents.

Belasco.

Lewis S. Stone will return to the Belasco stage Monday night, after three months' vacation, chiefly spent in Montana and Arizona. Mr. Stone's return will be made in the first local stock production of Edwin Milton Royle's famously successful play of the west, "The Squaw Man."

In addition to the return of Mr. Stone, the production of "The Squaw Man" will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Belasco Theatre, while at the same time the presentation will serve to introduce a number of new members of the company, principally Mr. Frank E. Camp, Mr. William B. Freeman, Mr. Harry Andrews, Mr. James G. Usher, Mr. William Harris and Mrs. Lewis Stone, or Margaret Langham, as she was professionally known a few years ago, who will make her reappearance on the Belasco stage

in the very important role of Nat-U-Ritch. The production promises to be one of the most elaborate that the Belasco stage has ever displayed. Scenic Artist Brunton and his assistants have provided a series of stage settings of exceptional artistic beauty and scenic splendor.

The first performance of "The Squaw Man" will be given Monday afternoon at a special Labor Day matinee, and there will be the usual Thursday, Saturday and Sunday matinees during the week.

"The Squaw Man" has earned for itself a tribute for clean, wholesome, thorough-going Americanism that comes close to placing upon it the stamp of the greatest play of western America that has yet been given to the public.

Mr. Stone will be seen in the role of Jim Carston. Miss Thais Magrane, whose work on the Belasco stage last week made her an immediate favorite with local theatergoers, will be seen in the role of "Diana." Every member of the Belasco company will be seen in the performance of "The Squaw Man," and in addition there will give the first performance any-players seen in the production.

Following the production of "The Squaw Man" the Belasco company will give the first performance anywhere by a stock company of Robert Edison's successful play, "Classmates," in which Mr. Stone will be seen in the Edison role.

Burbank

That great American play, "Strongheart" will be the attraction at the Burbank theatre for the week beginning next Sunday afternoon, with A. Byron Beasley in the title role.

"Strongheart" is conceded to be one of the very best plays written in years and is from the pen of Wm. C. de Mille, who wrote the play originally for Robert Edson. It has lived longer than any other play of its type and Manager Morosco is to be congratulated on securing it for Los Angeles inasmuch as it is one of the most sought for plays among local stock managers. Its production tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at the hands of the competent Burbank stock company may be looked forward to as one of the theatrical treats of the season. There will be special holiday matinees Monday, Labor Day and Thursday, admission day.

Mason.

"Cameo Kirby," the new comedy drama from the pens of Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, in which Dustin Farnum is scheduled to appear at the Mason Opera House week of Sept. 13, 1909, is the first new vehicle supplied this excellent young romantic actor by his managers, Liebler & Co. In it Mr. Farnum has the picturesque role of a Mississippi river gambler of the early thirties. His fondness for cameos, subsequent to the deflecting of a blow from a stiletto by one of these little stones, has won for him his nickname. He is of a peculiar type, a man ruled by a strange mixture of human instincts, by superstition, and by a deep regard for the "honor" of his profession. The authors have succeeded in preserving the element of suspense without a let-up throughout the play, and throughout the piece runs a strong love interest, while genuine comedy is frequently called into play.

Mr. Farnum has the support of an excellent company.

Lehar has completed a new comic opera, "Graf Luxenburg," and his opera "Zigeuner-Liebe," will be given in New York for the first time at the end of the year, a week before its first European production in Vienna.



The Hotel St. Francis \$2500 trophy, the handsomest and most expensive prize ever offered for an automobile race in the west, and one of the most valuable ever competed for anywhere, is on exhibition at the Hotel St. Francis. This is the prize that will be competed for in the Golden West Grand Prize Automobile Race at Tanforan track, San Francisco, tomorrow, when a half dozen or more of the fastest automobiles on the Pacific Coast will struggle for supremacy in a 300-mile race.

The trophy, which is three and one-half feet high, stands on a base of Pennsylvania mottled marble, around the bottom of which are four plates, on one of which is engraved in black letters in relief the inscription, "Golden West Grand Prize Race," and on the other three plates are engraved the conditions of the race. In the middle of the base are the figures of four racing automobiles, heavily etched on a band of silver, representing a circular track.

Six powerful cars are now lined up for the race, starting at 11 o'clock in the morning. Two entries were made last Saturday afternoon, a Locomobile, by George Fuller, a well-known sportsman of San Francisco, and a six-cylinder Thomas, by John P. Costello, a prominent clubman. The entry list now includes the Stearns, Lozier, Stevens-Duryea, Packard, Locomobile and Thomas, with prospects of a couple of other cars being entered by local private owners before the entry list closes tonight at 6 o'clock.

The 24-hour automobile race held at Brighton Beach Race track, New York, which finished on Friday of last week, resulted as follows:

Car.	Driver.	Mech.	Miles.
First—Renault, Basle, Raffalo-			
vich			1005
Second—Rainier, Disbrow, Lund.			938
Third—Acme No. 2, Van Tyne,			
Patcheke			883
Fourth—Palmer-Singer, Lescault,			
Howard			870
Fifth—Allen-Kingston, Hughes,			
Lowell			866
Sixth—Acme No. 1, Dearborn,			
James			760

No world's speed records were broken, the record of George Robinson in a Simplex last year, when he made 1077 miles, still stands.

It is stated that the famous Buick team, consisting of Lewis Strong, F. Chevrolet, Bob Burman and George de Witt, will be in Los Angeles this winter with fourteen cars of the different Buick models, which they will race here.

George E. Cummings has secured the local agency for the White

Steamer, and has rented the White Garage from Colonel F. C. Fenner.

Recent contests, both in the East and the West, have tended to emphasize the increasing stability of the American built automobile, says the New York Herald. The Glidden tour, which ended in Kansas City, proved a triumph for the industry in general, a high percentage of the competing cars coming through with flying colors in a journey that was severe to a degree. Similarly the twenty-four hour race at Brighton Beach brought the American built cars prominently to the front.

Many arguments have arisen as to the comparative severity of the Glidden tour and a twenty-four hour race. There are those who consider the Western run to have been vastly harder on the competing cars than had they been required to circle the Beach motordrome almost continuously for twenty-four hours. Others assert that the unending strain of high speed racing, taking four turns to each mile, imposes a greater strain in one thousand miles of running than would be encountered in several weeks of touring on a moderately fast schedule.

The Glidden of this year, at any rate, was the hardest touring test in the history of the American industry. Not only were the cars required to hold to a stiff speed schedule, but the route for the greater part was over roads that could at best be described as indifferent. The conditions were much harder than will ever be encountered by the average tourist, who when poor going is encountered makes speed a secondary consideration.

An analysis of the Glidden results will show just how dependable a piece of machinery the average American car is. The field included all sorts and conditions of automobiles, from the highest priced down to the cheapest. A few, through mishaps, were obliged to quit, but the majority went through, and the penalties imposed were for defects of such a minor nature that the average owner would be quite capable of overcoming them at a slight expenditure of labor and at no expense in money.

The Aeolian Co., piano dealers of New York, have recently changed delivery system from horses and wagons to electric trucks and the management estimates that the deliveries which can now be made by one of these trucks would have required not less than fifteen horses with a corresponding number of drivers, wagons and piano handlers.

Energetic action to abolish speeding has just been taken by the Springfield Automobile Club, each member being requested to report the number of any automobile seen exceeding the speed limit. For a second offense the owner will be reported to the Highway Commission.

Figures taken from the records in the office of the Secretary of State in Wisconsin show that there have been 7,383 cars registered in that State between the date of first registration and June 1, 1909. Illinois has already passed the 10,000 mark. In both of these States the Rambler, it is asserted, leads all other makes in point of numbers.

A. Hugh Ward of Fresno, has had and driven forty-seven makes of automobiles and boasts of being the oldest automobile driver in California. His favorite car is an air-cooled Franklin.

Opponents of air-cooling have claimed that it would not be efficient in high temperatures like that of the San Joaquin Valley, but Mr. Ward has a Franklin of 1905 model and of this he says:

"I have driven her over 100,000 miles, and she is good for another. I can drive it harder and faster over rough roads than any car that I ever had, and I have had and driven forty-seven different makes.

"I am the oldest driver in the state. I have the first or one of the first automobiles that ever came to the state yet; I have had it eleven years. The climate here averages about 100 degrees, sometimes as hot as 116 degrees."

During the first six months of the current year 19,322 automobiles have been registered in Massachusetts, and the amount turned in to the state treasurer was \$127,913.

"You want a speedy car, of course?" "You bet." "How about a hill climber?" "Oh, I don't keer to go after pedestrians to that extent. Just gimme a machine that will get 'em on the flat."—Pittsburg Post.

THE JESTER'S BELLS

A Non-Scents Verse

A rose would smell as sweet, 'tis true,
If called a cabbage in its bower;
But tell me, does it hold when you
A cabbage cauliflower.

—Success Magazine.

In a Chemist's Shop

"Of course," said the lady to the druggist, "it may be perfectly harmless, just as you say; but then, you know, there has been so much exposure of patent medicines and such goods that I —"

"My dear madam," interrupted the druggist, "I beg to assure you in the strongest terms that you need not apprehend any —"

"I know; but I read in one magazine where lots of people had acquired the drink and drug habits through using such remedies, and —"

"Impossible in this case. Why, you can see for yourself that —"

"Will you give me your word of honor that it contains no alcohol?"

"I would swear it on a stack of Bibles," answered the druggist.

"Then I'll take it."

And then the druggist wrapped up the porous plaster for her.—Exchange.

"Papa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics." "Well, daughter," replied the old man, "if your heart's sot on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."—Kansas City Journal.

Country Drummer (with cigars): "Pardon me; have you a match?" Village Loafer (tentatively): "Yaas; but I hain't no se-gar." Country Drummer: "Good! In that case you won't need the match!"—Chicago News.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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THE ENGLISH BUDGET

Once a year, ever since there has been a responsible ministry in Great Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has delivered to Parliament his plan for revenues and expenditures for the ensuing year. It is always subject to more or less debate and criticism, particularly if innovations are proposed but it is rarely the case that the English people as a whole are roused to much interest in the matter, and never does that interest go far beyond the limits of the British Isles.

But the year 1909 marks a new epoch in the history of England, and the entire civilized world, recognizing the great vital issue involved in the budget, is watching the course of that measure, as it makes its slow and laborious passage through Parliament, with an interest that is as significant as it is intense.

It is now reasonably certain that the budget will be accepted, substantially as outlined by the Chancellor, Lloyd-George. Concessions and compromises have been made in the course of the long debate but none of them affect the fundamental principles embodied in the act which are: (1) Special taxation of undeveloped unused land; (2) Taxation of 20 per cent on annual increment of land values.

The three principal concessions made to insure the easy passage of the act are: 1. The cost of primary valuation to be paid by the state not charged against the land. This eats up the revenue of the first year. 2. Exemption of property held by fraternal societies, trades unions, insurance societies, etc., and also of small holdings by individuals. 3. Minerals in lands not to be taxed for supposititious values but only on royalties for work done.

The opponents of the measure in the Commons have surrendered, and will present no further opposition. The tests obtained through the elections and through public gatherings told so heavily against them that the Tory leaders became satisfied that the people favored the budget by an overwhelming majority. They have no wish, therefore, to see a dissolution of Parliament which might leave them with fewer seats than they now hold. And now the great question is what will the Lords do?

Never was a privileged class in a more awkward fix. The fates seem to be conspiring to make them cut their own throats. Roughly speaking it is the aristocracy of England that own its land, and this measure introduces a system which must inevitably, in the course of time, take the land away from them and put it into use by the people. And the landless aristocrat might better be a commoner. That is one horn of the dilemma.

The other is for the Lords to vote down the budget. All precedent is against interference by the upper house with revenue measures, but England has no Supreme Court to tell Parliament what is "constitutional" and what is not. If the Lords resist

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C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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it will bring about a form of dead-lock that may prove most disastrous to them. Parliament would dissolve, and the liberal majority would, on the new election, grow to proportions that would admit of their going to any length. In 1832 Wellington held the Lords against Parliamentary reform through one vote after another, while the ministerial majority grew stronger and stronger, until at last the reform forces threatened to make peers by the hundred and keep making them until the Tory majority in the Lords should be out voted. When the first batch of one hundred names was shown to Wellington, the hero of Waterloo surrendered.

The leaders among the Lords are men of intelligence, but the rank and file are hot-headed and ignorant. The latter are indulging in all kinds of threats as to what they propose to do, but the former are silent.

The English budget will probably within a month or so pass into history as an accomplished fact. The civilized world will then be able to observe the effect of the taxation of land value, applied in limited form and with cautious slowness. It may contain the seed of a great economic reorganization.

* * *

GROCERY LIQUOR LICENSE

Council will presently vote on the question of withdrawing all licenses for the sale of liquor from grocery stores. There are half a dozen such licenses now in existence, two of them held by prominent firms who do a large business both in groceries and in liquor, the latter being exclusively wholesale, i. e., no drinking on the premises. The issue arose in this way: Another large grocery store applied for the wholesale liquor privilege, and this brought the question before the police commission. Judge Trask declared his belief that the holding of liquor licenses by grocery houses was contrary to public policy and urged that the request be denied. Consistency then demanded that existing grocery-liquor licenses

be cancelled, and the Commission, coming to Judge Trask's view, petitioned Council to take this action. The matter is in abeyance, waiting the return of members of Council out on vacation.

Pacific Outlook does not find itself in agreement with Judge Trask on this question, although yielding to none in admiration for that gentleman's clear head and sound judgment on most public issues. We have heretofore found much to praise and nothing to condemn in the liquor policy adopted by Mayor Alexander and his commission; but this seems to us an erratic wandering from the path into a region full of dangerous pitfalls.

We are not going to argue this issue with the prohibitionist. He stands for a specific, definite treatment of the whole liquor traffic that calls for the refusal of all licenses for its sale. Nor can we argue it with the anti-saloonist. His program is to hit the liquor traffic everywhere, at all times, in every possible way. He will oppose giving a license to grocers, just as he would oppose giving a license to saloon keepers if he had a chance to accomplish anything by his opposition. His position is consistent, and his work has brought many admirable results. His legitimate field of fighting lies along two lines: First to insist that the law be obeyed, and second to get the law changed to suit his views. Largely as a result of his influence we have the initiative, and it is there he should go to work fundamental changes in the law.

We had an initiative four years ago on the liquor question, and the people voted by a majority of nearly two to one against prohibition and in favor of license. Therefore, this question of a grocery wholesale liquor license is to be determined not through any purpose to abolish the sale of liquor, but on the plain issue of bringing the traffic under proper control. While that vote stands as the record of the people's view (and it should stand because an appeal to the initiative is always open to the opponents of that decision), we are not justified in making fundamental changes in our present plan except on that distinct issue: public control.

Now what is there in the wholesale selling of liquor by a grocery store that interferes with the proper control of the liquor traffic by the authorities? Nothing that we are able to discover. If the proposition were for retail selling by grocery stores, as in San Francisco before the fire, (and even yet to some extent) then we could see a score of objections. And if this wholesale privilege were open to groceries all over the city, or if locations could be readily secured, so that the number of such licenses would be unreasonable, we might then see cause for question. But consider. The wholesale privilege, with or without groceries, is now, very wisely, restricted to the downtown region, where it is under constant surveillance; and it requires two-thirds of the frontage reckoned on both sides of the street

to get a location. The result of that last provision is that only one grocery store license has been asked for in the last four years. The granting of the one license under consideration was, therefore, not a menace to public morals nor the establishing of a bad precedent.

Judge Trask's contention is that the grocery store is able to send liquor into households without the neighbors' knowledge, and that some people are willing to order liquors through a grocery store that would not be willing to order it through a wholesale liquor store. There is a good deal of hypocrisy in this world, but we think the Judge is drawing it a trifle strong. There are 20 wholesale liquor concerns in this city to every grocery and they all seem to be doing pretty well. There is no law against their sending out their wares in wagons labeled "Groceries" or "Fuel" or anything else, but they seem none of them shrewd enough to take advantage of such an opening.

However, let us concede that because these grocery people sell liquor there is more in gross sold in the city. It is quite possible. Is it therefore the business of the Police Commission to abolish their licenses? If that is the understanding they have of their function, then the commissioners have plenty of work ahead. For example, carrying the argument to its next logical step, there are thousands of people in this community that will order a case of beer from a regular wholesaler by telephone that would not think of going to a saloon to drink that much of it or any at all perhaps. Does any one doubt that the existence of over 100 wholesale liquor concerns in the city increases the gross sale of liquor? Are they to be abolished next? That is why we say the commission has left the beaten highways, and is in the region of dangerous pitfalls.

Let the commission stick to its text—and what was, we believe, its original purpose—the carrying out of the present municipal code with respect to the liquor traffic until the people see fit to change that code, making no alterations except those that are manifestly required to insure proper public control.

As to the "evil influence of liquor in the home," although that question does not bear on the real issue, our own view of the matter is that the place where liquor probably does the least harm, and the place where it belongs if it belongs anywhere in the world's economy, is right in the home. This view strikes the Prohibitionist with horror; he is determined in spite of law, scripture and common sense, to make a moral issue out of the drinking of a glass of wine, which is to our thinking a prudential issue. We are just as much opposed to drunkenness and the misuse of alcohol as he is, and if we had a chance tomorrow to choose between present conditions of drunkenness and genuine, successful prohibition, we should unhesitatingly choose the latter. But we believe that the ultimate working out of this problem will give us something better than either of those alternatives.

* * *

ENDORISING CANDIDATES

Representatives from 100 Good Government Clubs met recently at Symphony Hall to consider whether or not to endorse candidates prior to the try-out primary ballot. Considerable difference of opinion devel-

oped and action was postponed until a later date—at a time when all the nominations should be in.

Nominations for the try-out ballot close October 8th. The try-out ballot will occur about a month later. There is plenty of time between those dates to decide this matter.

The preponderance of sentiment at the gathering of Good Government representatives seemed to be against endorsement. The machine has already decided to nominate a ticket in advance of the try-out, and has called a convention for that purpose to be held September 22nd. It has the impudence to call this convention "Republican," although it has no legal right to the name. The Express and the Herald, which are the newspaper representatives of the municipal reform movement, both take the position that to hold a partisan convention at this time is to violate the spirit of the charter amendment which calls for a non-partisan primary in the try-out ballot. If these journals are right in their contention, then it is equally reprehensible for the good government forces to hold a convention and name a ticket—and that is what "endorsing candidates" must mean.

Of course everybody knows that the vote of the Good Government people will be cast almost unanimously for George Alexander for Mayor. It needs no formal nomination to bring that to pass. He was put in the field by these forces in the recall campaign six months ago, and he has accomplished all that was expected of him as Mayor. It is equally clear that this same vote will go to Leslie Hewitt if he accepts the nomination for City Attorney, for Leland, City Clerk, and for Mallard, City Assessor, and for Hance, City Treasurer. The election of these four is somewhat in the nature of a foregone conclusion, we take it, whether they receive formal nominations from any source or not. But with respect to the rest of the ticket the field is open.

The purpose of the non-partisan direct primary is to allow the people to choose the candidates from among whom they are to make their final selection, just as formerly the parties chose them. The vice of the old system was that the party machines stacked the cards in such a way that when we went to the polls, it was for a sorry choice between evils. If the various party organizations are to cut in before the try-out and frame up complete tickets, then to whatever extent they are successful in getting the people to vote as directed, to that extent is the non-partisan primary plan defeated. As the Good Government policy favors the utmost non-partisanship in local matters, consistency could seem to require that they should not attempt to nominate a ticket before the try-out. We do not believe that the Republican organization (Southern Pacific) will try it more than once. This year's experience will probably be sufficient to convince them that they do not care in the future to monkey with that variety of buzz-saw.

But whatever may be the ethics of the situation, the plan to nominate a ticket beforehand strikes us as mighty poor politics. Take the case of the Council, for example. There are more places to vote for, and the total number of nominees may run to 50 or 60. Suppose there are 20 of these that are fairly well qualified. Each of these has his own circle of friends and supporters. Any political organization that picks out nine of these and turns down the remaining

eleven, refusing to consider them even for a place as candidates on the final ballot, will alienate a lot of good people by such a policy, and help to weaken the remainder of the ticket. Also it will be in bad shape to enter the final contest.

There is, however, a service that should be performed for the public by some agency: definite information should come from some authoritative source with respect to all the candidates who are to go on the try-out ballot. A brief statement of the essential facts should be presented, in a fair, non-partisan spirit, in the form of a pamphlet or circular, and sent broadcast among the voters. We are not prepared to say just who should do this, but it should be done, in order to give the new primary system a fair chance.

* * *

END OF A STUPID FAD

Thanks, Dr. Cook, and likewise Peary. You have done it. Put a final quietus, we hope and believe, on a preposterous and wasteful fad.

There is a Sidney Smith story that illustrates in a mild way our sentiments on this subject. Smith met a notorious bore on the street, who saw him first, and getting his forefinger in the eminent divine's button-hole, said: "What an extraordinary character is our mutual friend, Mr. Brown! Do you know, I met him a few minutes ago, and I stopped him to tell him of a very interesting treatise I have been reading on the north pole. Would you believe it, he jerked away from me and said: 'O d—n the North Pole!' Think of it! Think of it! 'D—n the North Pole!'"

"I am not surprised," answered Smith. "He is, as you say, a most extraordinary fellow. Why, only the other day I heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator."

Now we tell that story—which we admit is a horrible chestnut—at full length, solely because it has given us a chance to express our real feelings about the north pole, vicariously, and in a way to escape the charge of profanity.

"What's Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba?" asks Hamlet. For "Hecuba" read the north pole, and for "him" read the human race. What has the north pole ever done for man, what can it ever do for man, that he should do so much for it? Scientific data? Pish tush! We have read carefully all that the leading heretofore-unknown authorities of the this-and-that geographical society, dug up by newspaper reporters all over the globe, have to say about the practical value of this great discovery, and it does not assay even Gratiano's two grains of wheat to two bushels of chaff.

The fact is it was just a plain case of rubber neck. Because nobody had seen it yet everybody wanted to see it. As long as it was unknown, it had all sorts of possibilities for people with abnormally-developed imaginations—which means nine people out of ten of the class that habitually reads newspapers. Curiosity has been productive of more waste of money, more cracking of heads and breaking of necks than any other of the many evils that came out of Pandora's box—and it was curiosity that opened the box in the first place.

Nearly a thousand lives have been sacrificed to the search for the north pole—not counting the Esquimaux. It is a poor sort of a polar expedition that does not cost \$50,000 and there have been a score of them

in the last fifteen years. Plenty of things really worth while could have been done with all those lives and all that money. It was a fad, and like all such, it cost us dear. But thanks to Dr. Cook and likewise Peary, we are cured of it. Hunting the south pole will be regarded as only a feeble imitation of the real thing.

"In Cook and Peary's footsteps, or another visit to the pole," by Nansen, will have only a limited sale. Lowering the record time for reaching the pole from two years to one year and then to three months and finally to ten days in an airship will arouse only a faint glimmer of interest. This fake is played out. The world is already looking bored and foolish, and is ready to welcome some new fad to take its place.

* * *

THE ROOTS OF PRIVILEGE

Today, as never before in the world's history, the contest is on between the Few entrenched behind Privilege and the Many urged on by their needs. To the socialist the object to be gained is a reconstruction of society, with every man the economic equal of every other man. To the practical reformer the object sought is democracy and the abolition of privilege. He holds that with these accomplished men will attain to a fair degree of economic equality by a natural process of development, without any of the shock, difficulty and danger that may accompany social reorganization.

Democracy: the abolition of privilege—great words of fire that blaze our way at the beginning of the twentieth century.

We had thought of democracy as universal suffrage, but we find that that is merely one step in the progress toward democracy. The people have surrendered the law-making and executing powers to sets of men who do as they like during fixed terms of office. Democracy cannot exist unless the law-making power remains in the hands of the people, nor does the voter control his representative unless he can recall him.

And we had thought of privilege as the name of Lord or Duke applied to some individual, together with laws that openly give one class power over another. But now we know that privilege consists in the things themselves and not the names of things. We do not call Rockefeller a duke, but he has more influence with Congress than a million voters. The law of tribute may be called a tariff schedule, or it may be merely the price list of a beef trust, but it works like a vise on the pocket of the consumer.

Privilege is the recognition of property rights over human rights, and the test is not whether our laws and institutions profess to do that, or let us say admit that they do it, but whether they actually do it.

The New York Independent, an ably edited weekly, formerly of the religious type but now devoted to matters of general interest, is doing the people of this nation a service by publishing a series of articles that go to the very roots of the issue between democracy and privilege. The first of these was by President Hadley of Yale on "The constitutional position of property in America," in which he declared his belief that the Dartmouth College decision and the Fourteenth Amendment had placed the modern industrial corporation in an "almost impregnable constitutional position" in the United States. The next article was

by Dr. Delos F. Wilcox on "The Issue Beyond the Parties." In a recent number of the Independent comes the third article of the series, by Jesse F. Orton, entitled "Confusion of Property with Privilege in the Dartmouth College Case." The Independent says in its introduction to Mr. Orton's article: "Later we shall print from time to time further articles dealing with the Fourteenth Amendment, and the attitude of the bar and bench toward personal and property rights, thus presenting in the series a somewhat complete picture of the present status of democracy in the United States."

At the beginning of the article Mr. Orton quotes the opinion of Justice Cole of the Iowa Supreme Court that the "practical effect" of the Dartmouth College decision "is to exalt the rights of the few above those of the many" and that "under the authority of that decision more monopolies have been created and perpetuated and more wrongs and outrages upon the people effected than by any other single instrumentality of the Government."

Mr. Orton's own view of the far-reaching effect of the decision is presented as follows: "Being the basis of the doctrine that a few law-makers, clothed with authority for a day, may barter away forever the sovereign rights and powers of the people, it has proved a prolific source of corruption in legislation. Among the fruits of this doctrine are such privileges as perpetual exemption from the common burden of taxation, and never-ending possession of public highways by street railways and other corporations run for private profit."

This famous decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the year 1819. The issue involved was the provision of the United States Constitution prohibiting the states from passing legislation that should "impair the obligation of contracts." The state of New Hampshire had sought, by act of Legislature to make certain radical changes in the charter of Dartmouth College, changes which were resisted by the board of trustees on the ground that the original charter was a contract between the college corporation and the state that could be changed only with the consent of both parties. The State Supreme Court decided against the trustees, but they carried the case to the highest tribunal and engaged Daniel Webster, a graduate of Dartmouth, to present their side.

The row in the college had been going on for several years, and the political parties, Federalist and Anti-Federalist, had made it a dividing issue between them. Mr. Orton's article is chiefly devoted to a showing of evidence that the decision of the Supreme Court, which was five to two in favor of the trustees and against the state, was based on politics rather than justice. He seems to prove his case. At the outset Webster himself felt that he had all the justices, except possibly two, against him, and his correspondence and that of his contemporaries shows the extraordinary influences that were brought to bear to make the Federalists and the bench feel that a decision in favor of the college was absolutely necessary to save the falling fortunes of that political organization.

All this may seem like ancient history and yet it has a very direct and intimate bearing on the great issues that are looming up in the future just ahead of us. As Mr. Orton points out, the Dartmouth decision has been accorded a degree of reverence comparable to that given the Declara-

tion of Independence and the Constitution of the nation. And it has been made the bulwark behind which privilege has always retreated under attack. Let us take a local example. Three years ago one of our Southern Pacific city councils undertook to make Mr. Huntington a free gift of a three-mile strip of the riverbed worth a million dollars. By a mere accident the plot failed. Suppose it had gone through, and suppose thereafter it had been proven that each councilman got \$10,000 for his vote. The franchise must nevertheless have held because to repeal it would have impaired the obligations of a contract. In 1884 Jake Sharp bought the Broadway, New York, surface franchise by distributing half a million dollars among the aldermen. But with all the facts before it, the court refused to annul the contract and the people's rights were sold out before their very eyes.

If the bench and bar of this country come to understand that this long-revered decision was rather in the nature of a political trick they may give it fresh consideration, and this huge obstacle in the path of democracy may some day be removed entirely.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

The Lincoln penny is too large to go into slot machines, but it will fit the savings bank all right.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Doctor Eliot was right in omitting the Bible from the list of best books on his "five-foot shelf." That one ought never to be on the shelf.—Cleveland Leader.

Well, the early developments indicate that the tariff will be satisfactory to everybody except Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Socialists, the Independents, and those who do not vote.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Harvard professor has been engaged to teach "public speaking" at the university of Kansas. That may be all right, but the place where instruction of that kind is most needed is in Congress.—Boston Globe.

It was thoughtful of the superintendent of the mint to put Lincoln's portrait on the pennies. This gives the proletariat an occasional chance to have a look at it.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Few prophets live to see their prophesies so near fulfillment as did the late Dr. T. P. Wilson, whose story, written in 1875, predicted the coming of the horseless city.—Boston Transcript.

A Chicago firm has attacked the constitutionality of the Illinois law forbidding the employment of women for more than ten hours a day and this is in "civilized" America in the twentieth century. And we send missionaries to "Darkest Africa."—Oakland Enquirer.

Secretary MacVeagh's plans for new paper money, smaller than the present bills and made distinctive by new designs, uniform portraits and certain colors to denominate certain values, are sensible, and will meet with general approval. If Secretary MacVeagh can only devise some scheme for making money more plentiful among the people his suggestion will be received with general enthusiasm.—Boston Globe.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Trustees at Large. Sacramento will presently vote on a charter amendment for trustees to be elected at large instead of by wards.

* * *

Opposed to Commission System. The Legislature of Alabama by a vote for indefinite postponement recorded its opposition to the plan to allow the larger cities of that state to adopt the commission form of government.

* * *

New Municipal Publication. Boston is the latest city to adopt the plan of publishing an official periodical. It is called the "City Record," and contains, in addition to all city advertising, a record of all proceedings in the various deliberative and executive bodies.

* * *

Census of Travel. The state highway commission of Massachusetts is taking a census of the travel over the roads in various parts of the state, with a view to determining the effect of different varieties and quantities of traffic on roads of various kinds.

* * *

Street Car Smoking. A petition carrying several thousand names was presented to Council last Tuesday and will be considered and acted upon next Tuesday, asking that smoking be prohibited on street cars. A probable compromise will be the restriction of the smoke privilege to the rear seats.

* * *

A Long Municipal Life. A recent issue of "Philadelphia," the official publication of that city says: "Philadelphia is justly proud of her long and successful record represented by her two hundred and twenty-five years of official life." Yes, it is something to have survived what Philadelphia has gone through with.

* * *

Motor Vehicles in Demand. The fire, police and health departments of the national capital are all asking that their horse driven vehicles—patrol wagons, engines and ambulances—all be disposed of and replaced by motors. They present evidence to show that the cost of the change will be equalized by the gain in efficiency.

* * *

Mayor Taking City Contracts. Mayor Simons, recently elected in Portland, is satisfied that the contractors of that city who do public work are in a combine, and he has undertaken to demonstrate this by bidding himself on several contracts. One of these was awarded to him on a bid ten per cent below his competitors, and he will do the work. That plan would not be feasible in most cities as there is usually a provision, either in the charter or the state law, forbidding public officials to take city contracts.

* * *

School Room for All. The people of Los Angeles are much relieved to learn that in spite of the ignoble efforts of the Times to deprive the children of this city of school opportunity by fighting the bond issues in the courts, the Board of Education has made shift to accommodate all who apply at the opening, and will as soon as possible have work under way on the permanent build-

ings. Occasional threats of further interference float out from the lair of the city's enemies, but thus far no steps have been taken to continue the litigation.

* * *

Growing Vegetables. Three or four years hence when the Owens River gives us an abundant supply of water at low cost, every citizen—particularly those of limited means—will grow vegetables in his back yard. This practice seems to be extending rapidly in the larger cities of the east, in many places encouraged and assisted by the board of health. It has four distinct advantages. 1. It keeps the back yard clean and in order. 2. It lowers the price of living. 3. It improves the quality of the vegetables the family gets to eat. 4. It thus encourages the use of vegetables in the place of so much meat.

* * *

Equalizers by Districts. The same arguments that a few months ago were serving to convince the people of this city that it would be better to elect their councilmen at large than by wards may now be applied by the people of the state to the election of members of the Board of Equalization. Why should a board whose function relates to the state as a whole be elected by districts? This plan is an encouragement to a sectional point of view when the desideratum is the broadest sense of justice. Because other sections of the state are jealous and angry over the rapid progress of Los Angeles county, it is penalized by over-assessment.

* * *

Condemning Land for Boulevards. Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, former president of the Municipal Voters League and a recognized legal authority of high standing, declares that while our laws allowing cities to condemn land will not permit the use of the system of boulevard construction which is popular in England and on the continent—whereby land on each side of the proposed highway is taken over by the city and then sold at such a profit as to pay for the expense of the street opening—nevertheless a city could condemn land along a proposed boulevard for the purpose of imposing building restrictions upon it, so as to insure beauty—and he adds, there might be incidental profit in the resale. This idea opens up possibilities that were supposed to be out of our reach.

* * *

Nashville Resists Prohibition. Since the passage of a stringent prohibition law by the Legislature of Tennessee, there has been a decided increase in the amount of open drunkenness in the city of Nashville. This is hailed by liquor people as an evidence of the failure of the law, whereas it is merely another demonstration of the recognized fact that a state law—on any subject—cannot be successfully enforced in a big city where public sentiment is overwhelmingly against it. This law may be doing a great deal of good in other sections of Tennessee—which is that much gained. And, if some time in the future, the anti-saloon sentiment should grow strong enough in Nashville to carry a city election and get control of the

police force, violations of the law would cease instantly. Laws can always be enforced when the police are in earnest.

* * *

A Financial Commission. The finances of the great city of Chicago are always in a deplorable condition owing to the severe limit set on its bonding capacity by the state Legislature, in whose hands that issue rests, and owing also to the fact there is no one central tax fixing power and no kind of system possible in assessment and tax apportionment. Mayor Busse recently appointed a commission, made up of officials and citizens, with Prof. C. E. Merriam of the University of Chicago at its head, to investigate the city's financial condition and report a program for the immediate future and a scheme for ultimate relief. The state Legislature recently voted to allow Chicago \$16,000,000 more of bonded indebtedness. This calls up the reflection: what kind of a fix would Los Angeles be in, if we had to go before a hostile, jealous legislature every time we wished to undertake a municipal project for which bonds were necessary.

* * *

Grade Crossings Taboo. The uniformity with which the courts have of late ruled against the railroads on the matter of grade crossings has made those corporations very wary about entering into fights with cities on this subject. The city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, which has less than a quarter of the population of Los Angeles, has been abolishing its grade crossings rapidly in the past few years and expects to have them all out of the way by 1915. With the exception of a few places where bridge

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viaducts span the railways, Los Angeles has nothing but grade crossings. To get from the center of the city to either the Santa Fe or the Salt Lake depot, one must cross the Southern Pacific track—on grade—occasionally to be held up by long trains and perhaps miss the train he is after. This is a condition which will continue indefinitely as long as we allow the Southern Pacific machine to select the majority of our councilmen.

San Francisco Situation. Contrary to his first expressed intention, Mr. Heney now decides that he will go on the city ticket as the Democratic nominee instead of by petition. His campaign opens up well, and there is a favorable outlook for his election. At all events the people of San Francisco will now have a straight-out opportunity to say whether they desire to have graft prosecuted or allow it to go free. Nobody seems to pretend that Fickert, Heney's opponent, will continue that work if elected. The reform element that backed Byron Mauzy for Mayor seem largely to have gone over to Crocker, although the California Weekly is urging McArthur as an independent nomination. The worst feature of the situation in San Francisco is that the reform elements do not work in unison as they do in Los Angeles. Indeed that city has so long been torn into factions that dissention has become a fixed habit.

Sewer and Storm Drain Districts. About two years ago Mr. Blanchard and the Republican majority in Council managed to raid the reserve fund and to get away with \$43,000 to build a system of sewers and storm drains for Boyle Heights at the expense of the city treasury, which, according to practice, then prevailing, should have been paid for by district assessment. Now, in order to be consistent, Council has, against the protest of the Board of Public Works, thrown over the project to build a system of drains for the northern hill district by a local assessment. Again to be consistent, Council has already, or must presently, abandon all the various projects to construct storm drain systems in other parts of the city, and the entire work will stand still to wait indefinitely for a bond issue. It is the first step that counts. The Municipal League and the anti-machine newspapers warned Council at the time it stood for Blanchard's raid that a day of sorry reckoning would come.

The Chicago Beautiful Plan. September's issue of the New York Outlook contains an interesting article by George C. Sykes on the Burnham and Bennett plans for the beautifying of Chicago. Mr. Sykes was for six years secretary of the Municipal Voters League in Chicago, and is now secretary of the Harbor Commission. The article is illustrated by some of the drawings made by the French artist Jules Guerin to accompany the plan. In a recent message to the city council Mayor Busse proposed that a commission of citizens be chosen to make a careful review of the plan, specifically with regard to its practicability, and that if their report should prove favorable council should make the project official. This is probably the most comprehensive and elaborate piece of city planning which has thus far been done in America. It was projected by the Commercial Club, which raised \$75,000 by subscription to cover the

expense of the work. It not only covers Chicago but also embraces a system of boulevards with a radius of 60 miles.

Keep Public Officers Out of Politics.

Because of the constantly growing appreciation of the evils resulting from the political activities of federal place holders, the question is being asked with compelling force why, if it is improper for such officers to take part in certain elections, it is not equally improper for municipal officers to participate in municipal politics.

James Bryce, in an address in this country several years ago, made a suggestion which received very little attention at the time but which will receive more and more as the years pass and as the public appreciates the tremendous responsibilities involved in governmental activities. In substance, the noted English statesman recommended the establishment of a class of public officers to be promoted from the lowest to the highest grade upon strictly civil service lines depriving all such officers of the right to vote, canvass, speak or write upon political—that is, partisan political—subjects.

His exact recommendation was that "no public officer, or member of an administration, or of the public service, should be permitted the right of suffrage; but every person should be excluded, absolutely and entirely, from participation in the ballot. * * * Forbid the public servant to canvass or to speak or write upon any political subject. Teach him to regard himself as a servant of the nation, and not of a particular political party."

At first blush it may seem a hardship to require all those entering upon public service in an administrative capacity to forego an expression of their political views and the contributions of time or money to the extension of those views. Nevertheless, in the light of the abuses which have followed the prevalence in America, from the beginning, of a contrary policy some such remedy as Mr. Bryce suggests would seem to be necessary to correct now the abuses attendant upon the unlimited privilege of public servants to serve as political managers or workers.

School Days



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If public service in this country were obligatory, then the limitation on the rights of public servants to participate in political affairs would be unconstitutional; but so long as entry upon public service is voluntary, it is no more than unconstitutional to require that those so entering shall abstain from political activity than it is to require them to possess certain mental, physical or residential qualifications.

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

Pinchot Warns Us Against Predatory Interests

Stirring Speech Before The City Club

Amid a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, "a man of the people, and a plain American citizen" arose to speak at the City Club last Saturday. Men sprang to their feet cheering, table napkins were waved as flags and the spontaneous feeling of good will and admiration that was shown Mr. Pinchot could leave no doubt as to the place he held in the estimation of the club.

Taking for his subject, "The Conservation of Our National Resources," the Forester of the United States made a speech of which practically every word was charged with significance and the true ring of genuine sincerity.

Commencing his speech Mr. Pinchot first acknowledged the compliment paid him by Mr. Frank G. Finlayson, who said that an Aqueduct Engineer had told him (Mr. Finlayson) that "the people of Los Angeles owe Pinchot far more than most realize for the very important aid he has given in the carrying out of this enterprise." Said Mr. Pinchot, "If I have succeeded in doing anything for your city, I am well repaid by the fact that nowhere in the United States has the Forest Service received such hearty co-operation as in Southern California; the people have helped in a practical way by the contribution of money and that is a pretty good test.

"The line is being drawn pretty definitely," said he, "between the men who stand for good government and those who believe in any kind of government and the favoring of the 'interests,' and there is no question as to how your Club stands.

"The policies that I am endeavoring to carry out are those inaugurated by Ex-President Roosevelt, of whom no better description to my mind has ever been given than that of President Taft who wrote soon after his taking office, 'He understands the plain people as well as Lincoln did.'

"We are now in a very crucial fight, that of the special privileges on one hand, and the people as a whole on the other, and the weapon that will settle the question is the 'Square Deal' which both sides must have. We cannot afford to lose either side, each must be treated equally fairly, and the method of the 'Square Deal' is becoming more and more understood as publicity. Avoid muck-raking and stick to actual facts, but these facts should be known and have the greatest publicity.

"There is a great fight coming up at the next session of Congress, between the men who want the interests to get privileges for perpetuity and those who believe that the people should be considered, and the time has come for men to stand up and be counted, the men who are working for the power companies should come out into the open and declare them-

elves; it has been the habit of monopolies to send men to the different Irrigation Congresses who are unwilling to admit their allegiance to these interests that come up as representatives, of a cause of which they are really not in sympathy, and for this reason their attempt to swing conventions to the power companies are all the more insidious and dangerous. We don't object to their coming and stating their cases, but we do object to their coming in a guise friendly to the people while really they are not, and we protest against this concealment of purpose. In this connection I have in mind my good friend Frank Short of Fresno. He and I have had many a fight over it, but I hope that the next Irrigating Congress will see him come out in his true colors as a friend of the power interests.

"There are two sides to the conservation movement. First, Shall we preserve the natural resources of this country so that our descendants shall enjoy them to the fullest possible advantage? Or second, Shall the few and not the many hold these heritages to use them to further personal ends.

"Concentration of capital cannot be avoided. It is the tendency of the times and I do not condemn it, but the natural resources should be controlled by the people. We want nothing unreasonable, but believe that the interests should hold their right from the people, should report to the people periodically, and should pay to the people a reasonable sum for their privileges. The interests must have justice, but every man, woman and child in this country deserves the benefit which our resources give.

"The Roosevelt policies are not only his but they are Taft's as well, and one thing that our President has made clearer than anything else is that his solemn pledges to carry out the policies of our late President shall be observed. But what is more important is the fact that the Roosevelt policies have been adopted in the minds and hearts of the whole American people.

"The old idea of politics is disappearing and we are commencing to see that real politics are the live issues which affect not only the people who are living today, but those of generations yet to come, whose welfare must be considered. The plain American citizen, what affects his home and the maintenance of it are after all true politics.

"I do not want to be thought an alarmist. I consider myself a confirmed optimist and believe most thoroughly in the future of this country, but at the present time the tendency is that the control of the great things in this land shall be in the hands of the few, and this condition is becoming more aggravated. It is not a pleasant outlook and one that I do

not think will ever come, but there is always the prospect of the affairs of the nation being controlled by a group of men, who will ultimately be dominated by one man in fixing prices, how the country shall be developed and the solution of all of these vital questions, but one thing is certain, either we shall reach that stage or we shall not, and I believe that President Taft's policies which have the approval of the American people contain the remedies for these possible evils. I know that you believe in them, and I think that the gentlemen of this club know that I believe in them, and so long as I have the strength to rise from my chair, I shall be counted as an ardent advocate of them."

Mr. Finlayson moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, reminding his hearers at the same time that "Public wealth is for public weal," and we should work from now on to make the commonwealth a power for public good.

THE COMMISSION PLAN Of Municipal Government

The commission form of municipal government, which had its beginning in Texas, is rapidly being adopted by the cities of the Middle West, and in every case where it has been tried it has resulted satisfactorily. It not only does away with the objectionable form of ward politics and government by wards, but eliminates, so far as may be, politics from the transaction of municipal business. A notable instance of the success of the plan is Leavenworth, Kan. Previous to the adoption of the commission plan Leavenworth could only maintain its government by the licensing of saloons, directly contrary to the laws of the State. From these saloons, run openly in scandalous defiance of the

law, the city illegally collected a revenue of \$120,000 annually. Two years ago Leavenworth, despite the direful prophecies of the politicians, turned out the placemen and adopted a commission form of city government, and since that time, with the saloons closed and the whisky revenue cut off, has not only met its running expenses, but has retired one bond issue of \$150,000 and has called in another issue this fall. Moreover, the city is growing in population and wealth under the new regime, its good government not only attracting population but industries as well.

The experience in Leavenworth is that of other Kansas towns, and Kansas City, the largest municipality yet to adopt the plan, is to establish commission government next spring, having already voted it. In Iowa also the new idea is spreading, and Des Moines shows the first year a saving of a quarter of a million dollars, with better service in public affairs than ever before. Colorado towns are beginning to try the plan. Missouri cities are getting as close to the idea as State laws will permit. Oklahoma has provided for commission government in cities, and several towns are preparing to take advantage of the law.

The movement is certain to grow until even the larger cities of the country will begin to consider the matter, the plan has been so successful everywhere, and has saved so much money for the municipalities, while uniformly securing better government. The cities are not only relieved of the more scurrilous forms of politics during election periods, but the people have an opportunity to vote directly for their choice for each office, which they have never had under the ward system, where a single word foists a candidate upon the city for a particular office, and the voters of that party have to accept him or organize an opposition movement, and go through all the bitterness and turmoil of a violent personal campaign. — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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Good Government Organization

By L. A. HANDLEY

Thomas Jefferson declared in The Declaration of Independence that men would suffer the evils of a customary form of government until they were no longer bearable before they would seek to change it. That has always been true. In these latter days we have endured the perversion and abuse of official power and fundamental American rights until the condition is no longer tolerable. Like the poor, the enemies of honest and efficient administration of public affairs are always with us. Californians are being aroused to the fact that the corporate octopus must be halted and limited to its legitimate sphere of operation or it will sap the life blood of civic rights from our municipality and commonwealth.

One of the many signs of this increasing awakening has been manifest in the demand throughout the State for a direct primary law, so that the people may, in reality as well as in form, choose their own officials. While the whole State has shown its determination to have ultimately an unmangled direct primary law, Los Angeles has already registered her opinion at the polls, showing that five men demanded an honest choice of public officials by the people where one lone being preferred the machine-bossed convention.

Origin of the G. G. O.

But the primary, excellent as it is, is not sufficient. Citizens have become so disgusted with machine-controlled politics that many have ceased to come to the polls. Then it was well known from the beginning that the enemy would attempt to discredit the direct primary and by some means or other bring the law into disrepute in order to rid themselves of it. To meet and defeat this effort it occurred to some of our public-spirited citizens that it would be well to have an organization to guard the primary law and at the same time promote the welfare of the city in other ways. The following organizations were invited to send ten delegates to a meeting to consider the need and possibilities of such a movement: City Club, Chamber of Commerce, College Men's Association, Central Labor Council, Democratic League, Federation of Improvement Associations, Good Government Fund, Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Municipal League, Non-Partisan City Central Committee, Voters' League. At this meeting twenty-five were selected an executive committee, which in turn elected the present officers in charge.

Purpose

The purpose of this organization is to prevent such administration of the city's affairs as has been before the public during the past year and to aid in securing an honest and efficient

corps of city officials. To make this possible this organization proposes, viz.:

1. To organize a Good Government Club in every precinct in the city.
2. To combat corruption in the city's affairs.
3. To endorse and support worthy men for office.
4. To oppose unfit men for office.
5. To arouse citizens to their public duty.
6. To maintain a permanent organization for the promotion and advancement of all movements for the betterment of the city.

This organization stands for a principle—such principle is found in its name—Good Government. It exists for no man nor for any party. It may be stated broadly that it exists to protect the rights of the people and to protect the city from maladministration.

Progress of the Movement

That the founders of this organization made a valuable discovery in their plan to meet a recognized need is evident from the reception of the movement. Men from all parts of the city have joined hands to make each other strong. It met a deep-felt need. Already work has been done in most of the precincts of the city a large part of which is permanently organized. We now have more and better organizations than any previous good government movement had at the close of a campaign; and when the battle is on in full swing we confidently expect every precinct in the city to be ready for its work.

Meetings

Those clubs first organized have been doing successful work canvassing their precincts and in encouraging other precincts. Some clubs have held a number of meetings with prominent speakers to address them. Sometimes two, three or more join together; in many ways the enthusiasm of the honest citizenship of the city is being manifested. A meeting of all the precinct clubs in the city was called Saturday, August 28th in Symphony Hall to consider the matter of endorsing candidates. It was determined to wait until the day of filing petitions had passed before any endorsements were made. The free discussion and general enthusiasm of the company of delegates present indicate the zeal of the movement.

Concentration the Keynote

We know the origin, purpose and progress of the Good Government Organization; now the question comes, How can it succeed? If any one should ask the writer his notion of the keynote or heart of this movement he would reply instantly, concentration. We must unite our efforts. There are always more men desiring good government than those seeking a bad one, so that the prob-

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lem of an honest citizenship is to get together; get together regardless of personal ambition; get together regardless of party affiliations; get together for good government—stay together—concentrate and success will be too quiet a word to spell the victory.

STATE DIVISION AGAIN SUGGESTED

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 9, 1909.
Editor Pacific Outlook,

Dear Sir: The so-called Republican Convention, which has been arranged for, for the purpose of selecting and endorsing a machine ticket, reminds me forcibly of the old fable of the Fox and the Donkey. The donkey finding a lion's skin, dressed himself in it for the purpose of scaring his neighbor and friend the fox. But the fox didn't scare worth a cent, "Why were you not afraid?" said the donkey. "Because I could see your ears sticking out," answered Brer Fox. So in the present case Don C. McGarvin represents the Ass's ears, and everybody knows what's behind him. If the people wish to prove that they are the incompetents McGarvin says they are, then they will elect the machine endorsed ticket, not otherwise.

In view of the treatment of Southern California by the S. P. owned and controlled State Board of Equalization, don't you think it would be advisable to cut loose from the graft-ridden northern part of California and form a new State of our own? According to the school census we have the population and now the Board of Equalization says we have the wealth, so why should we allow ourselves longer to be dominated by that "Old Man of the Sea" up north of us?

CITIZEN.

CITY CLUB

Instead of the usual luncheon at the Westminster Hotel, the City Club will this week give a portion of the public the opportunity of hearing their speakers. The meeting will be held in Simpson Auditorium Saturday, September 11, at 8 p. m., the speakers being Mr. Wm. Mulholland

and Mr. J. B. Lippincott, both engineers of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The subject will be, "The Owens River Aqueduct."

Census Director Durand Invites Practical Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1909.—The farmers of the United States are naturally very much interested in the census of agriculture and farms that will be taken April 15, 1910, as one of the subjects to be covered by the thirteenth decennial census. Many are showing their interest by writing to the Census Bureau for the purpose of making comments upon census information regarding agriculture as presented in the past. The director of the census welcomes all such suggestions and gives them careful consideration, as he is anxious to have the results of the coming census correspond as nearly as may be to the desires of the people most interested.

In addition to studying carefully these suggestions, the director has on his own initiative requested certain professors of economics and agriculture of the more important universities of the country, and other persons who have specialized in agricultural matters, to come to Washington for a short time for the purpose of studying carefully and criticising plans now under way. Especially is it desired to obtain their opinion relative to the questions to be asked and their form, as the results to be obtained will so largely depend upon the character of the schedule and the manner in which the questions are propounded. These suggestions, coming from outside experts, are proving to be of great value, and it is believed that in consequence of this preliminary study more valuable and accurate data will be obtained than could otherwise be secured. After these special students and experts have made their preliminary studies, formal conferences are held in the office in which the whole matter of the character of the schedules and the best methods of securing the information are thoroughly gone over.

Julia—Going to Marie's dance?
Bertha—I shall be out of town that night. Julia—I wasn't invited either.
—Cornell Widow.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Avenue 20, from Pasadena ave. to San Fernando Rd.; ord. extending time for bringing of action to condemn property necessary for widening of said portion street, for sixty days from Sept. 11, 1909. Adopted.

Avenue 52, bet. Alvis St. and west terminus of Ave. 52; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

First St.; pet. from Dan Stone et al, for the improvement of First St. from Palos Verdes to Mesa St. Granted and ref. to the C. E.

Second St.; pet. from Lewis C. Carlisle for quit claim deeds to lots 235, 236, 237, Mills & Wicks Extension of Second St. Referred to C. A.

Third St., from Fresno to Concord; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Third St., bet. Hooper and Central, (the Central Ave. Home tract); pet. from C. A. Eichorn et al for construction of sewer. Granted.

East Ninth St.; pet. from C. Richer et al for permission to establish a hay and grain business on the vacant property owned by the Hauser Packing Co. in the vicinity of E. 9th St. and Santa Fe Ave. Referred to C. A.

Twelfth St., at cor. of Magnolia Ave.; ord. to place catch basin at NW. corner. Adopted.

Sixteenth St.; pet. from J. H. Chapman et al for an electric light on 16th St., between San Pedro St. and Griffith Ave. Ref. to City Electrician.

Eighteenth St.; pet. from G. Lamoreaux et al asking that 18th St., between Central Ave. and Tenn. St., be opened up into Tennessee St. and improved to conform with the rest of the st. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Thirty-ninth St.; com. from G. E. Slaughter et al, asking that if 39th St. is widened to become a park entrance, that it be widened entirely from the S. side of said st. Granted and referred to C. A. and C. E.

Fifty-seventh St., from Normandie Ave. to west terminus; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Fifty-seventh St., bet. Normandie Ave. and a point 794.48 ft. west of Denker Ave., 15 ft. from the respective property lines; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Fifty-eighth St., at No. 326, west; pet. from Fairbanks, Morse & Co., req. pr. to install wagon scale; withdrawn as scale has been put in driveway of said premises.

Fifty-eighth St., bet. Normandie Ave. and a point 794.48 ft. west of Denker Ave., 15 ft. from respective property lines; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Fifty-eighth St., from Normandie Ave. to west terminus; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley, first north of Idell St., from Romulo St. to Cypress Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley, bounded on north by lot 21 of the Amey tract, on the east by lot 24 of the Griffes tract, on south by lots 9 and 10 of the Urmiston tract; pet. from Will Salter et al, asking for vacation of alley. Granted on condition that in addition to the payment of all costs incident to vacation, there shall be paid to city a sum equal to \$100 per front foot for the Amey St. frontage of alley.

Alameda St.; protest against proposed construction of storm drain. Proceedings abandoned.

Amador St., bet. Bonett and Yuba; ord. of intention to improve, and play ground No. 4 in proposed assessment dist. Motion that City Council vote sum necessary to cover this portion of assessment. Adopted.

Agricultural Park Tract; ord. that City Eng. be inst. to prepare description for land to be condemned for park purposes, including lots P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X and Y; also separate description to include lots 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 63, 67, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 97, 98, 99 and 100 of said tract; and shall prepare descriptions of assessment dist. to pay cost of acquisition of land, bounded on the east by Main St., on the north by Washington St., on the west by City Boundary and on the south by Manchester Ave.; each of said boundary lines to be the center line of each of said streets. That City Atty. shall prepare ordinances of intention to condemn said land. Adopted.

Agricultural Park Tract; ord. that lots 55, 65, 66, 69, 70, 97, 98, 99 and 100 be condemned for Agricultural Park, and that description be prepared by City Eng. of land embraced in lots N to Y, inclusive, to pay cost of improvements; and that City Atty. prepare ordinances of intention to condemn land; said assessment dist. to be bounded as follows: on west side of Western Ave., on the north side of Washington St., on the east by Main St. and Moneta Ave. and on the south by Slauson Ave. Adopted.

Burtz St., from Temple to 1st; work ordered done.

Bonnie Brae St., from 7th to 8th; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Berence Ave., bet. Ave. 43 and a point 595.97 ft. north; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Biggy St., from Eastlake Ave. to San Pablo St.; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Coronado St., bet. 6th and Mattison; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Commonwealth Ave.; pet. from C.

B. Groat for permission to improve Commonwealth Ave., bet. 1st and Council Sts., private contract. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Commercial St., bet. Alameda and Los Angeles; maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Denker Ave., bet. Slauson Ave. and a point 660 ft. north; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Denker Ave., bet. a point 121.91 ft. south of 58th st. to a point 129.00 ft. north of 57th St., 20 ft. from respective property lines; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

De Frees St., from Sunset Blvd. to Del Mar Ave.; protest from F. A. Sanborn et al against contemplated improvement. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Eastlake Ave. District; maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Garland Ave.; pet. from F. M. Van Horn for a sewer on Garland Ave. Granted and ref. to the C. E.

Gramercy Place, from Pico to 16th; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Harvard Blvd., from Washington to Adams; oil macadam roadway ordered to be constructed.

Hobart Blvd; oil macadam roadway ordered to be constructed.

Hoover St., bet. 16th and Washington; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Helen St.; motion that City Eng. be instructed to 'change' name to Ridge Way. Adopted.

Key West St., near 32nd; complaint from C. B. Davis complaining of stench arising from sewer. Ref. to City Eng.

Kansas Ave., bet. 42nd St. and Vernon Ave.; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

La Salle Ave., from 22nd St. to Washington; oil macadam roadway ordered to be constructed.

Lake Shore Ave.; pet. from Elizabeth Cowan offering to sell the portions of lots 4 and 5, block 5, of subdivisions 5 and 6, of block 40, city donation, lots needed for the widening of Lake Shore Ave. at the rate of 30c per sq. foot. Ref. to Committee of the City Council.

Mattison St., from Coronado to Kofoed; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Morton Ave., bet. a point 750 ft. NE. of the SE. corner of Parmes Ave. and the SE. line of Park Drive; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Magnolia Ave., at cor. 12th St.; ord. to place catch basin at NW. corner. Adopted.

New High St., bet. Temple and Commercial; maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Norfolk St.; maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Ocean View Ave., bet. Coronado St. and a point 260.00 ft. west of Carondelet st.; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Pico St., bet. Maple Ave. and Los Angeles St.; maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Percy St., from Lorena St. to west line of Bernal Ave.; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Pasadena Ave., bet. Ave. 49 and Ave 45; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Rivara and Vignolo Tract; pet. from West Hughes for \$125.00 refund for taxes paid on improvements on lots 16 to 19, block C. Denied.

St. Andrew's Place, from Pico to 16th; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Section bounded by Slauson Ave., Florence Ave., Moneta Ave. and Vermont Ave.; com. from Burks Imp. Assn. calling attention to deplorable condition of streets. Ref. to Insp. Bd. Pub. Wks.

Savannah St., from 4th to Lanfranco; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Stephenson Ave., bet. Alameda and Rose; ord. fixing and est. curb line on each side. Adopted.

Stephenson Ave., from Alameda to 3rd; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Savannah St., from 1st St. to Brooklyn Ave.; protest from H. S. Taggart et al against opening of street. Ref. to Colneilman Blanchard.

San Pedro St., bet. Aliso and 5th; demand in sum of \$2,526.80 presented to Bd. of Education, being amount of assessment against Boyd St. school property for opening and widening of said portion of San Pedro St. Bd. declined to pay assessment; motion that said sum be transferred from General Expense Fund, and Bd. Pub. Wks. be instructed to pay assessment. Adopted.

Union Ave., from 11th to Washington; work ordered done.

Vermont Ave., bet. Santa Monica Ave. and Santa Barbara Ave.; deed

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er was early 10 ft. or let 9 ft. South
in District Agricultural Park from
Frank Dorer and wife, for widening
of said portion of street. Deed
granted.

Washington St., from Western Ave.
to Normandie, oil macadam roadway
to be constructed.

Western Ave.; motion that City
Eng. be requested to prepare plans
for construction of oil macadam road-
way. Adopted.

Wall St., bet. 23rd and 22nd; maps
of assessment dist. for sewer work.
Adopted.

Wilton Place; protest from W. S.
and J. G. Lang et al against construc-
tion of storm drain. Protest sustained
and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Yuba St., bet. Amador and Cas-
anova; ord. of intention to improve
and to vote sum necessary to pay
for portion of Playground No. 4 and
end of Elysian Park, included in as-
sessment dist. Adopted.

Oil Macadam Roadways; motion
that City Eng. be requested to pre-
pare plans and specifications for the
construction of oil macadam roadways
on the following sts., viz.: Western
Ave., Robert Blvd., Harvard Blvd.,
from Washington to Adams St., and
La Salle Ave. from 22nd to Washing-
ton, together with all the cross sts.
and including Washington St. from
Western Ave. to Normandie and to
connect with asphalt paving at that
point. Adopted.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; ord. creating a Bureau in
the Dept. of Pub. Wks. to be known
as the Bureau of the Los Angeles
Aqueduct Power, providing for the
number of persons to be employed
and for their appointment and com-
pensation. Adopted.

Bids for Grain; motion that Clerk
advertise for bids for rolled barley,
bran, cracked corn, wheat and oats.
Adopted.

Boiler for Police Dept.; motion that
bid be asked for one 25-H.P. Boiler.
Adopted.

Barley Contract; for furnishing No.
1 Rolled Barley under Specifications
No. 92. Awarded to the Globe Grain
& Milling Company at \$29.90 per ton
net f. o. b., Los Angeles; time of ship-
ment as ordered.

Charity Appropriations; whereas
the Budget for the fiscal year 1909-10
provides for charity \$17,760.00; mo-
tion that the following charitable in-
stitutions be allowed monthly
amounts as follows:

Free Dispensary	\$ 90.00
L. A. Humane Society	250.00
Firemen's Relief Assn.	25.00
Boys' and Girls Aid Society..	20.00
Salvation Army Rescue Home	30.00
Associated Charities	50.00
Bethlehem Institute	25.00
Children's Hospital Society...	50.00
Ransome Home	30.00
Day Nursery	20.00
Soc. Prev. Cruelty to Animals	200.00
Barlow Sanitarium (not to ex- ceed)	80.00
McKinley Home	25.00
Boys' Home (Steve White	

(Three)

Detention Home (Net to ex-
ceed)

Elizabeth Baurlyte

L. A. Orphans' Home

Coal Contract; bet. city and Chal-
lenge Coal Co. to furnish coal to city
at \$9.00 per ton.

Claim for Damages; from E. E.
Hoyt, in sum of \$1900 on account of
grading of Eastlake Ave. Denied.

Contract for Explosives; the con-
tract for furnishing explosives under
Specifications No. 185-B was awarded
jointly to the Union Hardware &
Metal Company, the California Hard-
ware Company and the Harper &
Reynolds Company. Not exceeding
in the aggregate \$10,000.

Council invited to Santa Monica;
comm. from Santa Monica Admission
Day Celebration, inviting the Council
to be the guests of Santa Monica on
Admission Day, Sept. 9, when the
new municipal pier is to be dedicated.
Accepted with thanks.

Cow Limits; Pet. from Mrs. M.
Murphy et al, asking that the cow
limits be extended so as to include
the territory bounded by 4th, Soto
Sts., Stephenson and Boyle Aves. Ref.
to C. A.

Delay in finishing bridge; Comm.
from R. A. Collins et al, complaining
of delay in the completion of the
bridge across the L. A. River at the
foot of E. 7th St. and asking that
same be forced to completion. Ref.
to the B. P. W.

Dead Animal Fund; demand of C.
T. Hansen for extra services in re-
moving dead animals, which was can-
celled Aug. 5th, again considered and
ref. to City Atty.

Garbage Collection; ord. authoriz-
ing Bd. Pub. Wks. to make contract
for collecting garbage during Septem-
ber. Adopted.

Grade Stakes; Bd. Pub. Wks. au-
thorized to advertise for bids to fur-
nish grade stakes for City Eng. dept.
for one year.

Housing Commission; City Auditor
after personal inspection of work be-
ing done, recommended that position
of inspector which was cut out of
the ordinance, be restored; and that
\$1200 be transferred from the Gen-
eral Expense Fund to the Housing
Commission to provide for salary of
said inspector. Adopted.

Health Dept.; spec. for an auto-
mobile for use of dept. Ref. to Sup-
ply Committee.

Ice Cream Manufacture; Comm.
from the Chocolate Shop et al, sub-
mitting draft of Ord. regulating the
manufacture and wholesaling of ice
cream and other frozen edibles etc.,
and asking that same be adopted. Re-
ferred to B. of Health.

License Refund; Pet. from F.
Cordes, asking for refund of license
paid for loaning money on collateral.
Referred to C. A.

New Tract, No. 581, lying east of
Hoover St. and south of 91st St.; map
adopted.

New Tract, No. 582, lying east of
Hoover St. and north of 91st St.;
map adopted.

Oil Contracts; for furnishing 7000

barrels of oil for street sprinkling.
Awarded to D. C. Howard, at \$107
per barrel of 42 gallon each.

Oil Inspector; motion that Oil In-
spector be authorized to make esti-
mate of cost of inspection of San
Pedro, Wilmington and Gardena.
Adopted.

Police Station, University Divi-
sion; contract for construction of
station awarded to J. A. Crook, at
\$25,788.

**Protest against purchase of park
property**; Pet. from Frank F. Cross,
protesting against the purchase for
park purposes of that certain strip
of land bounded by Pico, 16th and
Normandie. Moved, that same be
taken under advisement. Motion
adopted.

Permit to run wire cable; Pet. from
Harry T. Johnson for permit to cross
certain alleys in block bounded by
1st, Belmont Ave., Rockwood St. and
Lake Shore Ave. with wire cable for
pumping oil well. Ref. to C. A.

Permission to erect tower; Pet.
from L. A. Ice and Cold Storage,
asking that the building ord. be so
amended as to allow a water cooling
tower to be erected within the fire
limits at the plant of petitioner, 4th
St. and Central Ave. Granted and
ref. to the C. A.

Railway safeguards; Pet. from
Chas. T. Younkin et al, asking that
an Ord. be passed requiring the Santa
Fe R. R. to install street gates at the
intersection of their tracks and Pa-
sadena Ave., also at the intersec-
tion of Ave. 50 and said Santa Fe R.
R. track, also an electric alarm bell
at the intersection of said R. R.
track and Ave. 60. Ref. to the C. A.

Regulating speed of trains; Pet.
from Williel Thomson et al, asking
that an Ord. be passed limiting the
maximum speed of the Santa Fe R.
R. trains to ten miles per hour while
passing through the territory in the
vicinity of Ave. 61 to the point where
said road crosses Ave. 50 along Mar-
mion Way. Ref. to the C. A.

Refund of License; demand of A.
J. Stevens asking for a refund of li-
cense for amusement at Walker
Theater. Ref. to City Atty.

Smoking on street cars; Pet. from
W. C. T. U. et al, asking that smok-
ing be prohibited on street cars.
Moved that the petition be granted
and the C. A. instructed to prepare
and present to the Council at its
meeting of Sept. 14th, an ordinance
prohibiting smoking on the rear plat-

form of street cars. Which motion
was adopted.

Smoking on Street Cars, Pet. from
A. E. Merrill, asking that an ordi-
nance be passed prohibiting smoking
on street cars. Ref. to Com. Whole.

Salvation Army; Comm. from F. F.
Thompson et al, asking that the Sal-
vation Army be required to pay li-
cense on hotels and lodging houses,
operated by them. Ref. to C. A.

Street Sweepers; pet. that salaries
be increased 25c per day, making
\$2.50 for 8 hours night work.
Granted.

Street Names; Motion that Bd.
Pub. Wks. be instructed to prepare
Ord. changing names of streets in
San Pedro and Wilmington which
are duplicates of streets in Los An-
geles. Adopted.

Serving Meals; message from
Mayor asking that paragraph of li-
cense Ord. be amended to enable
poor widows to serve meals to fac-
tory employees, said paragraph
which refers to those whose gross re-
ceipts do not exceed \$400 as follows:
For every person whose gross re-
ceipts exceed \$200 and do not ex-
ceed \$400 per month, three dollars
per quarter. Ref. to City Atty. for
Ord.

San Pedro; motion that Los An-
geles Fire Commission be instructed
to present to Council specifications
for furnishing combination chemical
and hose automobile for use in por-
tion of city known as San Pedro.
Adopted.

San Pedro, Street Dept.; motion
that City Atty. prepare Ord. creat-
ing five positions with compensations
the same as those paid in L. A. for
similar work. Adopted.

San Pedro; motion that Police
Commission be requested to recom-
mend to Civil Service Commission,
that the rules be amended so that all
men who have been employed in
Police Dept. at San Pedro for a
period of one year prior to annexa-
tion and who are in good standing,
shall retain their present positions
without taking the Civil Service ex-
amination. Adopted.

San Pedro District; contract for
telephone service bet. L. A. Police
Headquarters and sub-sta. in San
Pedro District. Approved.

San Pedro; bids for automobile
which had been received, ordered re-
turned to bidders as bids had not
been advertised for in compliance
with charter of Los Angeles.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from September 2d to 8th, inclusive,
showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
September 2	\$ 2,318,133.60	\$ 1,376,502.26	\$ 1,988,462.05
September 3	1,989,263.06	1,415,052.31	1,791,536.53
September 4	1,810,641.88	1,350,088.12	1,584,365.51
September 7	2,090,124.64	1,550,551.84	2,051,364.51
September 8	2,593,936.93	1,637,561.94	2,689,023.01
Total	\$10,712,096.11	\$7,349,766.47	\$10,112,751.62

Famous Short Stories

Note:—With the issue of September 4th Pacific Outlook began the publication of a series of short stories of recognized literary standing, on the theory that the average man or woman often prefers to reread a story of genuine merit than take chances on doubtful new material. We are glad to have suggestions from our readers of stories (not under copyright) available for this series. The next of the series will be Rudyard Kipling's "The Man That Was."

THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP

By Bret Harte

There was commotion in Roaring Camp. It could not have been a fight; for in 1850 these were not novel enough to call together the entire settlement. The ditches and claims were not only deserted, but Tuttle's grocery had contributed its gamblers, who, it will be remembered, calmly continued their game the day that French Pete and Kanaka Joe shot each other to death over the bar in the front room. The whole camp was collected before a rude cabin on the outer edge of the clearing. Conversation was carried on in a low tone, but the name of a woman was frequently repeated. It was a name familiar enough in the camp: "Cherokee Sal."

Perhaps the less said of her the better. She was a coarse, and, it is to be feared, a very sinful woman. But at that time she was the only woman in Roaring Camp, and was just then lying in sore extremity when she most needed the ministrations of her own sex. Dissolute, abandoned, and irreclaimable, she was yet suffering a martyrdom,—hard enough to bear even in the seclusion and sexual sympathy with which custom veils it,—but now terrible in her loneliness. The primal curse had come to her in that original isolation which must have made the punishment of the first transgression so dreadful. It was, perhaps, part of the expiation of her sin, that at a moment when she most lacked her sex's intuitive sympathy and care, she met only the half-contemptuous faces of masculine associates. Yet a few of the spectators, were, I think, touched by her sufferings. Sandy Tipton thought it was "rough on Sal," and in the contemplation of her condition for a moment rose superior to the fact that he had an ace and two bowers in his sleeve.

It will be seen, also, that the situation was novel. Deaths were by no means uncommon in Roaring Camp, but a birth was a new thing. People had been dismissed the camp effectively, finally, and with no possibility of return, but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio. Hence the excitement.

"You go in there, Stumpy," said a

prominent citizen known as "Kentuck," addressing one of the loungers. "Go in there and see what you kin do. You've had experience in them things."

Perhaps there was a fitness in the selection. Stumpy, in other climes, had been the putative head of two families; in fact, it was to some legal informality in these proceedings that Roaring Camp—a city of refuge—was indebted for his company. The crowd approved the choice, and Stumpy was wise enough to bow to the majority. The door closed on the extempore surgeon and midwife, and Roaring Camp sat down outside, smoked its pipe, and awaited the issue.

The assemblage numbered about a hundred men. One or two of these were actual fugitives from justice, some were criminal, and all were reckless. Physically, they exhibited no indications of their past lives and character. The greatest scamp had a Raphael face, with a profusion of blond hair; Oakhurst, a gambler, had the melancholy air and intellectual abstraction of a Hamlet; the coolest and most courageous man was scarcely over five feet in height, with a soft voice and an embarrassed, timid manner. The term "roughs," applied to them, was a distinction rather than a definition. Perhaps in the minor details of fingers, toes, ears, etc., the camp may have been deficient, but these slight omissions did not detract from their aggregate force. The strongest man had but three fingers on his right hand; the best shot had but one eye.

Such was the physical aspect of the men that were dispersed around the cabin. The camp lay in a triangular valley, between two hills and a river. The only outlet was a steep trail over the summit of a hill that faced the cabin now illuminated by the rising moon. The suffering woman might have seen it from the rude bunk whereon she lay,—seen it winding like a silver thread until it was lost in the stars above.

A fire of withered pine boughs added sociability to the gathering. By degrees the natural levity of Roaring Camp returned. Bets were freely offered and taken regarding the result. Three to five that "Sal would get through with it"; even that the child would survive; side bets as to the sex and complexion of the coming stranger. In the midst of an excited discussion an exclamation came from those nearest the door, and the camp stopped to listen. Above the swaying and moaning of the pines, the swift rush of the river, and the crackling of the fire, rose a sharp, querulous cry,—cry unlike anything heard before in the camp. The pines stopped moaning, the river ceased to rush, and the fire to crackle. It seemed as if nature had stopped to listen too.

The camp rose to its feet as one

man. It was proposed to explode a barrel of gunpowder; but, in consideration of the mother, better counsels prevailed, and only a few revolvers were discharged. For, whether owing to the rude surgery of the camp, or some other reason, Cherokee Sal was sinking fast. Within an hour she had climbed, as it were, that rugged road that led to the stars, and so passed out of Roaring Camp, its sin and shame, forever. I do not think that the announcement disturbed them much, except in speculation as to the fate of the child. "Can he live now?" was asked of Stumpy. The answer was doubtful. The only other being of Cherokee Sal's sex and material condition in the settlement was an ass. There was some conjecture as to fitness, but the experiment was tried. It was less problematical than the ancient treatment of Romulus and Remus, and apparently as successful.

When these details were completed, which exhausted another hour, the door was opened, and the anxious crowd, who had already formed themselves into a queue, entered in single file. Beside the low bunk or shelf, on which the figure of the mother was starkly outlined, below the blankets, stood a pine table. On this a candle-box was placed, and within it, swathed in staring red flannel, lay the last arrival at Roaring Camp. Beside the candle-box was placed a hat. Its use was soon indicated.

"Gentlemen," said Stumpy, with a singular mixture of authority and ex officio complacency,—"gentlemen will please pass in at the front door. Them as wishes to contribute anything toward the orphan will find a hat handy."

The first man entered with his hat on; he uncovered, however, as he looked about him, and so, unconsciously, set an example to the next. In such communities good and bad examples are catching. As the procession filed in, comments were audible,—criticisms addressed, perhaps, rather to Stumpy, in the character of showman: "Is that him?" "Mighty small specimen"; "Hasn't morn' got the color"; "Ain't bigger than a der-ringer." The contributions were as characteristic,—a silver tobacco-box; a doubloon; a navy revolver, silver mounted; a gold specimen; a very beautifully embroidered lady's handkerchief (from Oakhurst, the gambler); a diamond breastpin; a diamond ring (suggested by the pin, with the remark from the giver that he "saw the pin and went two diamonds better") a slung-shot; a Bible (contributor not detected); a golden spur; a silver teaspoon (the initials, I regret to say, were not the giver's); a pair of surgeon's shears; a lancet, a Bank of England note for £5; and about \$200 in loose gold and silver coin.

During these proceedings Stumpy maintained a silence as impassive as the dead on his left, a gravity as inscrutable as that of the newly-born on his right. Only one accident occurred to break the monotony of the curious procession. As Kentuck bent over the candle-box, half curiously,

the child turned, and in a spasm of pain caught at his groping finger, and held it fast for a moment. Kentuck looked foolish and embarrassed. Something like a blush tried to assert itself in his weather-beaten cheek. "The d—d little cuss!" he said, as he extricated his finger, with perhaps more tenderness and care than he might have been deemed capable of showing. He held that finger a little apart from its fellows as he went out and examined it curiously. The examination provoked the same original remark in regard to the child. In fact, he seemed to enjoy repeating it. "He fastled with my finger," he remarked to Tipton, holding up the member, "the d—d little cuss!"

It was four o'clock before the camp sought repose. A light burned in the cabin where the watchers sat, for Stumpy did not go to bed that night. Nor did Kentuck. He drank quite freely, and related with great gusto his experience, invariably ending with his characteristic condemnation of the newcomer. It seemed to relieve him of the unjust implication of sentiment, and Kentuck had the weakness of the nobler sex. When everybody else had gone to bed, he walked down to the river and whistled reflectively. Then he walked up the gulch, past the cabin, still whistling with demonstrative unconcern. At a large redwood tree he paused, and retraced his steps, and again passed the cabin. Half-way down to the river's bank he again paused, and then returned and knocked at the door. It was opened by Stumpy,

"How goes it?" said Kentuck, looking past Stumpy, toward the candle-box.

"All serene," replied Stumpy.

"Anything up?"

"Nothing."

There was a pause,—an embarrassing one,—Stumpy still holding the door. Then Kentuck had recourse to his finger, which he held up to Stumpy. "Rastled with it—the demd little cuss," he said, and retired.

The next day, Cherokee Sal had such rude sepulture as Roaring Camp afforded. After her body had been committed to the hillside, there was a formal meeting of the camp to discuss what should be done with her infant. A resolution to adopt it was unanimous and enthusiastic. But an animated discussion in regard to the manner and feasibility of providing for its wants at once sprang up. It was remarkable that the argument partook of none of those fierce personalities with which discussions were usually conducted at Roaring Camp. Tipton proposed that they should send it to Red Dog,—a distance of forty miles,—where female attention could be procured. But the unlucky suggestion met with fierce and unanimous opposition. It was evident that no plan which entailed parting from their new acquisition would for a moment be entertained. "Beside," said Tom Ryder, "them fellows at Red Dog would swap it and ring in somebody else on us." A disbelief in the honesty of other camps prevailed

at Roaring Camp, as in other places.

The introduction of a female nurse in the camp also met with objection. It was argued that no decent woman could be prevailed to accept Roaring Camp as her home, and the speaker urged that "they didn't want any more of the other kind." This unkind allusion to the defunct mother, harsh as it may seem, was the first spasm of propriety,—the first symptom of the camp's regeneration.

Stumpy advanced nothing. Perhaps he felt a certain delicacy in interfering with the selection of a possible successor in office. But when questioned he averred stoutly that he and "Jinny"—the mammal before alluded to—could manage to rear the child. There was something original, independent, and heroic about the plan, that pleased the camp. Stumpy was retained. Certain articles were sent for to Sacramento. "Mind," said the treasurer, as he pressed a bag of gold-dust into the expressman's hand, "the best that can be got—lace, you know, and filigree-work and frills; d—n the cost!"

Strange to say, the child thrived. Perhaps the invigorating climate of the mountain camp was compensation for maternal deficiencies. Nature took the foundling to her broader breast. In that rare atmosphere of the Sierra foot-hills,—the air pungent with balsamic odor,—that ethereal cordial, at once bracing and exhilarating, he may have found food and nourishment, or a subtle chemistry that transmuted ass's milk to lime and phosphorus. Stumpy inclined to the belief that it was the latter and good nursing. "Me and that ass," he would say, "has been father and mother to him! Don't you," he would add, apostrophizing the helpless burden before him, "never go back on us."

By the time he was a month old the necessity of giving him a name became apparent. He had generally been known as "the kid," "Stumpy's boy," "the Cayote" (an allusion to his vocal powers), and even by Kentuck's endearing diminutive of "the d—d little cuss." But these were felt to be vague and unsatisfactory, and were at last dismissed under another influence. Gamblers and adventurers are generally superstitious, and Oakhurst one day declared that the baby had brought "the luck" to Roaring Camp. It was certain that of late they had been successful. "Luck" was the name agreed upon, with the prefix of "Tommy" for greater convenience. No allusion was made to the mother, and the father was unknown. "It's better," said the philosophical Oakhurst, "to take a fresh deal all around. Call him Luck and start him fair."

A day was accordingly set apart for the christening. What was meant by this ceremony the reader may imagine who has already gathered some idea of the reckless irreverence of Roaring Camp. The master of ceremonies was one "Boston," a noted wag, and the occasion seemed to promise the greatest facetiousness.

This ingenious satirist had spent two days in preparing a burlesque of the church service, with pointed local allusions. The choir was properly trained, and Sandy Tipton was to stand godfather. But after the procession had marched to the grove with music and banners, and the child had been deposited before a mock altar, Stumpy stepped before the expectant crowd. "It ain't my style to spoil fun, boys," said the little man, stoutly eyeing the faces around him, "but it strikes me that this thing ain't exactly on a square. It's playing it pretty low down on this yer baby to ring in fun on him that he ain't a-going to understand. And ef there's going to be any godfather round, I'd like to see who's got any better rights than me."

A silence followed Stumpy's speech. To the credit of all humorists be it said that the first man to acknowledge its justice was the satirist, thus stopp'd of his fun.

"But," said Stumpy, quickly, following up his advantage, "we're here for a christening, and we'll have it. I proclaim you Thomas Luck, according to the laws of the United States and the State of California,—so help me God."

It was the first time that the name of the Deity had been uttered aught but profanely in the camp. The form of christening was perhaps even more ludicrous than the satirist had conceived, but, strangely enough, nobody saw it and nobody laughed. Tommy was christened as seriously as he would have been under a Christian roof, and cried and was comforted in as orthodox fashion.

And so the work of regeneration began in Roaring Camp. Almost imperceptibly a change came over the settlement. The cabin assigned to Tommy Luck—or The Luck as he was more frequently called—first showed signs of improvement. It was kept scrupulously clean and white-washed. Then it was boarded, lathed, and papered. The rosewood cradle—packed eighty miles by mule—had, in Stumpy's way of putting it, "sorter killed the rest of the furniture." So the rehabilitation of the cabin became a necessity. The men who were in the habit of lounging in at Stumpy's to see "how The Luck got on," seemed to appreciate the change, and, in self-defense, the rival establishment of Tuttle's grocery bestirred itself, and imported a carpet and mirrors. The reflections of the latter on the appearance of Roaring Camp tended to produce stricter habits of personal cleanliness. Again, Stumpy imposed a kind of quarantine upon those who aspired to the honor and privilege of holding The Luck. It was a cruel mortification to Kentuck—who, in the carelessness of a large nature, and the habits of a frontier life, had begun to regard all garments as a second cuticle, which, like a snake's only sloughed off through decay—to be debarred this privilege from certain prudential reasons. Yet such was the subtle influence of innovation, that he thereafter appeared regularly ev-

ery afternoon in a clean shirt, and face still shining from his ablutions. Nor were moral and social sanitary laws neglected. Tommy, who was supposed to spend his whole existence in a persistent attempt to repose, must not be disturbed by noise. The shouting and yelling which had gained the camp its infelicitous title were not permitted within hearing distance of Stumpy's. The men conversed in whispers, or smoked in Indian gravity. Profanity was tacitly given up in those sacred precincts, and throughout the camp a popular form of expletive, known as "D—n the luck!" and "Curse the luck!" was abandoned, as having a new personal bearing. Vocal music was not interdicted, being supposed to have a soothing, tranquillizing quality; and one song, sung by "Man-o'-War Jack," an English sailor, from her Majesty's Australian colonies, was quite popular as a lullaby. It was a lugubrious recital of the exploits of "The Arethusia seventy four," in a muffled minor, ending with a prolonged dying fall at the burden of each verse, "On b-o-o-o-ard of the Arethusia." It was a fine sight to see Jack holding The Luck, rocking him from side to side as if with the motion of a ship, and crooning forth this naval ditty. Either through the peculiar rocking of Jack or the length of his song,—it contained ninety stanzas, and was continued with conscientious deliberation to the bitter end,—the lullaby generally had the desired effect. At such times the men would lie at full length under the trees, in the soft summer twilight, smoking their pipes and drinking in the melodious utterances. An indistinct idea that this was pastoral happiness pervaded the camp. "This 'ere kind o' think," said Cockney Simmons, meditatively reclining on his elbow, "is 'eavenly." It reminded him of Greenwich.

On the long summer days The Luck was usually carried to the gulch whence the golden stone of Roaring Camp was taken. There, on a blanket spread over pine boughs, he would lie while the men were working in the ditches below. Latterly there was a rude attempt to decorate this bower with flowers and sweet-smelling shrubs, and generally some one would bring him a cluster of wild honeysuckles, azalias, or the painted blossoms of Las Mariposas. The men had suddenly awakened to the fact that there were beauty and significance in these trifles which they had so long trodden carelessly beneath their feet. A flake of glittering mica, a fragment of variegated quartz, a bright pebble from the bed of the creek, became beautiful to eyes thus cleared and strengthened, and were invariably put aside for The Luck. It was wonderful how many treasures the woods and hillsides yielded that "would do for Tommy." Surrounded by playthings such as never a child out of fairy-land had before, it is to be hoped that Tommy was content. He appeared to be securely happy albeit there was an infantile gravity about him—contemplative light in his

round, gray eyes—that sometimes worried Stumpy. He was always tractable and quiet; and it is recorded that once, having crept beyond his "corral,"—a hedge of tessellated pine boughs which surrounded his bed,—he dropped over the bank on his head in the soft earth, and remained with his mottled legs in the air in that position for at least five minutes with unflinching gravity. He was extricated without a murmur.

I hesitate to record the many other instances of his sagacity, which rest, unfortunately, upon the statements of prejudiced friends. Some of them were not without a tinge of superstition. "I crept up the bank, just now," said Kentuck one day, in a breathless state of excitement, "and dern my skin if he wasn't talking to a jay-bird as was a-sittin' in his lap. There they was, just as free and sociable as anything you please, a-jawin' at each other just like two cherrybums."

Howbeit, whether creeping over the

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pine boughs or lying lazily on his back, blinking at the leaves above him, to him the birds sang, the squirrels chattered, and the flowers bloomed. Nature was his nurse and playfellow. For him she would let slip between the leaves golden shafts of sunlight, that fell just within his grasp; she would send wandering breezes to visit him with the balm of bay and resinous gums. To him the tall red-woods nodded familiarly and sleepily, the bumble-bees buzzed, and the rooks cawed a slumberous accompaniment.

Such was the golden summer of Roaring Camp. They were "flush times," and the luck was with them. The claims had yielded enormously. The camp was jealous of its privileges, and looked suspiciously on strangers. No encouragement was given to immigration; and to make their seclusion more perfect, the land on either side of the mountain camp they duly pre-empted. This, and a reputation for singular proficiency with the revolver, kept the reserve of Roaring Camp inviolate. The expressman—their only connecting link with the surrounding world—sometimes told wonderful stories of the camp. He would say, "They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. They've got vines and flowers round their houses, and they wash themselves twice a day. But they're mighty rough on strangers, and they worship an Ingen baby."

With the prosperity of the camp came a desire for further improvement. It was proposed to build a hotel the following spring, and to invite one or two decent families to reside there for the sake of The Luck, who might perhaps profit by female companionship. The sacrifice that this concession to the sex cost these men, who were fiercely skeptical in regard to its general virtue and usefulness, can only be accounted for by their affection for Tommy. A few still held out. But the resolve could not be carried into effect for three months, and the minority meekly yielded, in the hope that something might turn up to prevent it. And it did.

The winter of 1852 will long be remembered in the foot-hills. The snow lay deep on the Sierras, and every mountain creek became a river, and every river a lake. Each gorge and gulch was transformed into a tumultuous watercourse that descended the hillsides, tearing down giant trees and scattering its drift and debris along the plain. Red Dog had been twice under water, and Roaring Camp had been forewarned. "Water put the gold into them gulches," said Stumpy. "It's been here once, and will be here again!" and that night the North Fork suddenly leaped over its banks, and swept up the triangular valley of the Roaring Camp.

In the confusion of rushing water, crashing trees, and crackling timber, and the darkness which seemed to flow with the water and blot out the

fair valley, but little could be done to collect the scattered camp. When the morning broke, the cabin of Stumpy, nearest the river-bank, was gone. Higher up the gulch they found the body of the unlucky owner; but the pride, the hope, the joy—The Luck—of Roaring Camp had disappeared. They were returning with sad hearts, when a shout from the bank recalled them.

It was a relief boat from down the

river. They had picked up, they said, a man and an infant, nearly exhausted, about two miles below. Did anybody know them, and did they belong here?

It needed but a glance to show them Kentuck lying there, cruelly crushed and bruised, but still holding The Luck of Roaring Camp in his arms. As they bent over the strangely assorted pair, they saw that the child was cold and pulseless. "He is

dead," said one. Kentuck opened his eyes. "Dead?" he repeated feebly. "Yes, my man, and you are dying too." A smile lit the eyes of the expiring Kentuck. "Dying?" he repeated; "he's a-taking me with him. Tell the boys I've got The Luck with me now." And the strong man, clinging to the frail babe as a drowning man is said to cling to a straw, drifted away into a shadowy river that flows forever to the unknown sea.



Grand Opera in Chicago



A few years ago in one of Chicago's high schools, bending over his books with his head full of dreams, might have been found a youth whose one grand passion was music. At that stage of its development his interest was growing along the line of the old Italian opera. His meager opportunities for hearing it had roused an intense eagerness to know more and this had impelled him to use the resources of the Public and the Newberry Libraries. Opera scores in his hands brought keen delight. One by one he absorbed the works of the great composers, accompanying the study of their music by constant reference to encyclopedias and biographies, which told him of the lives and fortunes of Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti and the rest; of the circumstances under which this or that opera was first produced, of the great artists who created its roles, of their successes through all the years of public favor, or perhaps of sad or tragic failure and death. His mind became a treasure-house of material, stored with romance, history, musical facts and theories. All the long winter every spare moment was filled with research and every spare penny was hoarded toward the one object. For there was to be a grand opera season in March, and weeks beforehand he was prepared in every detail. He could not afford a season ticket, but he would at least see and hear as many as possible of the great singers and the great operas. And in order the faster to add to his little hoard of earnings he secretly deprived himself of the noonday meal for which his father's allowance made provision. He grew thin and pale and his large eyes were larger and more eager than ever. But when the day arrived for the advance sale of seats, the boy was in line with money enough to buy the coveted tickets.

While the case of this infatuated youth is no doubt quite exceptional, it illustrates by exaggeration the fact that there are always many hungry souls in this great city who will throng eagerly to hear grand opera whenever there is opportunity. Twenty-five years ago the opportunities for hearing it were better than they are now, comparing the city of that date with the Chicago of today. Then, to be sure, we had no large auditorium suited to the needs of opera; yet Colonel Mapleson and his song-birds were welcomed season after season

as well as our humble means would allow. Old Chicagoans will never forget the winter of '84-85 and its opera festival, when the old exposition on the lake front was hastily converted into a fire-trap opera house which, in the light of the Iroquois's flames, makes us shudder in retrospect. But were we not blissfully happy there, thousands of us, listening to Patti and Schalchi and Campanini and the rest of them?

After that, grand opera in Chicago fell upon evil times. Gradually negro minstrels set up a formidable rivalry, leading on to the old fashioned variety show and the modern vaudeville. Opera managers learned to avoid Chicago or to pay us only very brief visits. Just now, however, it looks as though something very good were coming our way, which, according to rumor, began in a quarrel between two New York managers over a year ago.

It seems that Mr. Hammerstein, head of the Manhattan Opera Company, and Mr. Kahn, manager for Mr. Conrad of the Metropolitan, notwithstanding business rivalry, were yet very good friends. So much so that when Mr. Kahn in an emergency asked Mr. Hammerstein for the loan of a tenor the Manhattan impresario obligingly tendered the best he had to offer. This was for a Chicago engagement. Mr. Kahn was effusive in his expression of gratitude and promised any courtesy in his power to accommodate his rival. Mr. Hammerstein didn't need any help just then; but later, when he wanted to lease the Auditorium for a short season, he found that the Manhattan company had exclusive right to produce grand opera there.

Now, the Auditorium is the only opera house Chicago possesses, a fine audience room in its day, but, since the removal of the Thomas Orchestra and the Apollo Club to Orchestra Hall, reduced to the indignity of vaudeville and fallen somewhat into disrepute with the best class of amusement seekers. Still, as it was all there was, Mr. Hammerstein of the Manhattan must have it. So he asked Mr. Kahn of the Metropolitan to lend it. It was now up to Mr. Kahn of the Metropolitan to lend it. It was now up to Mr. Kahn to make good his tenders of affection. Did he do it? Not noticeably. He couldn't see Mr. Hammerstein at all; looked over his head and away beyond. Then

Mr. Hammerstein made several remarks, which were replied to in kind; and the war was on.

Last winter witnessed between the rival companies the greatest combat of the sort ever fought in America. It was a battle of giants. Stupendous efforts were made by both managers to secure the best talent the world could offer and most astonishing sums were expended on stars and choruses, as well as for orchestras and stage settings. The regulation chorus in grand opera has been the legitimate target of the funny man ever since there was one; but the choruses at the Metropolitan and the Manhattan last winter made the most hardened offender sit up and catch his breath. The fame of that warfare was spread over the length and breadth of the land; and when Mr. Conrad, poor man! fell ill with nervous prostration and actually died, everybody knew where to lay the blame.

But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The New York opera war blew a big broad chunk of luck right into Chicago's lap. Oscar Hammerstein came out here in August to look over the situation and to arouse interest in his latest scheme, which is to build a beautiful home for grand opera in this city. He thinks there's a lot of money in it and certainly he ought to know. If a group of Chicagoans will handle the mortgage of half a million dollars for him he will put up another half million and the thing will be done. According to the latest accounts the project is already standing on two feet.

The building will be a most beautiful and artistic edifice, covering three sides of a block and embracing under its roof a great hotel, to be called the Mansion. Suitable ground cannot be found in the elevated loop district, so the projectors have been wavering between two sites, one on the North Side, pretty well down town, and one on the south, not far from the Auditorium. As fashion has been steadily moving north ever since the fire, a North Side site has been practically determined on, probably in the region of Chicago avenue and Rush street. The fall of 1910 has been set as the time for the fulfillment of the new venture. From that date Chicago is promised a four months' opera season every winter.

MRS. S. W. H.

Chicago, Sept. 2.



THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON



I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The next step in the city's progress, now that consolidation is an assured fact, is to plan for a new city, a city in reality, not the wayward imaginings of any architectural scheme that can be made productive financially, but the concentrated effort of the best citizenship to plan so perfect a whole that the world will recognize it as something well worth while. And it is something from which there can be no escape as we have the material in our hands to do with as we choose and cannot put it off on some one else's shoulder for we must vote direct for the men who will do the business of this city for the next two years. It has been often said that "money talks" but it talks only when men keep silent and if the men of this city choose to keep silent on the one thing that can take us out of the grown up country town type and put us in the class of a real city is for the men of this city to get together and so plan that we can have as comprehensive a plan to work as did the consolidationists. There could be no better committee than the Consolidation Committee and every citizen who has any influence with the men who had that great work in charge should use it so that we can induce them to take this other matter up at once, and through the council have the necessary preliminary steps taken. Every bank, railroad, electric road, corporation and business man of every kind is trying in one way and another to express their artistic individuality on this city and the time has come when we must put that individual effort together in one big heroic lift for the most beautiful city the world has ever seen. We must put ourselves out to attract the culture and art of the world as we have the commercial.

If a group of individuals can attract men and women from all over the country to attend horse racing, can we not attract people to fine Symphony concerts, a beautiful art gallery, attractive parks, fine roads and good schools where art and music are given the pupils every day so that an appreciation of the beautiful is instilled in the minds so young that it will never leave.

Gifford Pinchot said that, "the welfare of the many is of more importance than the greed of the few."

Let us make it Greater Los Angeles in the real sense. Great in business, art, literature, music and men.

The department will continue this week to review Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson's suggestions for improving our parks, boulevards and parkways, as taken from the report of the Municipal Art Commission.

Occidental Boulevard.

In spite of its flowers and its width of 120 feet, there will never be much point to Occidental boulevard, nor justification for the name boulevard, until it is cut through and given adequate connections. A city like Los Angeles should be ashamed to have a boulevard that starts out with so much pretension, and stops in a couple of blocks or so, in a cul de sac. The extension would not necessarily have to be made in a straight line. It could be accomplished, if desired, without platting a new street, for the slight jog, if made in a graceful curve, would not be an unpleasant

feature on a pleasure drive. When the boulevard has been extended, the electric lights, now hung from temporary wooden poles through the center of the street, should be put on permanent standards that may be placed in the middle of the circular beds.

Occidental boulevard terminates to the south in Sunset Park. Thence one may turn east on broad Wilshire boulevard, and in a few hundred feet reach Westlake Park. From there either Sixth or Seventh street takes one directly back, by a pleasant way, to Figueroa, and the inner western circuit has been completed.

A longer circuit will take one from Elysian Park to Griffith Park, and thence back by the Silver Lake reservoir to Sunset boulevard and Echo Park, and a longer circuit still would lead one from Griffith Park to Vermont avenue, and so directly south to Agricultural Park. It is clear that in either case the connection between Elysian and Griffith parks is important, as the drive uniting the two largest parks would in any event be.

Los Feliz Road

I have spoken of the Los Feliz road as the easiest and most natural connection. Following the general course of the river, it takes the low lands, but offers a noble view of the mountains. For the entire distance, from Elysian to Griffith, it should be made a parkway.

This does not mean that it should be very broad—any "boulevard" effect here would be out of place; but it does mean that the city should acquire a broad enough strip on either side of the road to insure the preservation of the beauty of the drive, making possible such continuity of park effect that in driving from Elysian to Griffith, one will not be conscious that the park has been left. The treatment should be natural, rather than formal or decorative; and the width of the holdings may vary according to local conditions. Often, it is to be hoped, they would extend to the river's further shore.

My idea would be a carriage road, with automobiles restricted to a low speed limit, for the whole scheme here should be restful, tranquil and lovely; and then, separated from the carriage road by a strip planted in shrubs and low trees, and not always exactly paralleling the carriage road, a bridle path.

Griffith Park

In Griffith Park itself there should be many bridle paths. Of this park, perhaps the most apt expression I have heard is that, "It can be left very beautiful." This indicates what is likely to be the park's greatest danger—a danger which is less evident now than it may be later, viz, that it will be over-improved. It ought to be allowed to remain a beautiful, natural, mountain park. As such it is a unique and priceless possession for the city. Without injuring this effect, it would be possible in some of its broad extent to establish a valuable arboretum.

A Hill Drive

While the Los Feliz road is much the easiest from Elysian Park to Griffith Park, a connection of extraordinary grandeur can be secured by taking a high level drive along the top of the hills, until the valley of Silver Lake reservoir is reached. This would make

a magnificent scenic route, well worth the city's construction in connection with the parks. From Elysian Park, such a drive would wind down through the ravine north of Cerro Gordo to Avon street. Thence it would get over to Landa street, which is virtually a continuation of Echo Park road, and twist around the north side of the hill, opening superb views, and by a high rustic viaduct cross the valley and Glendale railroad to the saddle between the wooded hills to the west. From there it would pass down to the reservoir site. As the city possesses 160 acres here, of which 100 are in the reservoir lake, this will, naturally, be parked in time, and would make in itself a sufficient goal. But it is on the way, by this route, to Griffith Park. So if one desired to go further, a short and pleasant drive north would bring one to Los Feliz road.

If the return to town be made from the reservoir park, the route would be via Ivanhoe avenue, Alessandro street—which in this section has been platted one hundred and twenty feet wide—and then by either Montana avenue or Alvarado street to Sunset boulevard at a point almost opposite Echo

Vermont Avenue

The return from Griffith Park to the city by the longer loop, via Vermont avenue, could now be pretty easily developed into a fine drive. It may be said in connection with this route, with the Los Feliz road, or with the high-level course from Elysian Park to the reservoir, and as might be said of other boulevard connections, that the property needed by the city ought to be given to it without cost, for such development. The benefit to property of location on the boulevard circuit is very great; and in other cities it is almost always the rule that property owners are glad enough to give the necessary land if so they can secure the parkway or boulevard. Yet in other cities the benefit of such location would probably not compare with the advantages here to be derived.

Vermont avenue crosses Wilshire boulevard. While I have had no time to go into the platting of those long, outside drives, which must be a feature of the greater Los Angeles, and which can hardly be planned too soon, it is clear that the junction point of these two boulevards is of a civic significance which should be marked.

Wilshire Boulevard

On the one hand, Vermont lies long and straight—a potential boulevard from the mountains to the sea; on the other, Wilshire—passing from Westlake Park, through Sunset Park, to the Soldier's Home, and thence by two routes to the coast boulevard at Santa Monica—is more boulevard-like now than anything else Los Angeles has. It should be further developed, its great width inviting a strip of middle parking for the whole length. As to the junction with Vermont, here is a place, having no heavy traffic but demanding dignity of treatment, where a Rond Point, such as those which are

so striking a feature of Paris, should be arranged. At the intersection of such broad streets, its creation is a matter of surface development and rounded corners, rather than of the purchase of much additional land. From Agricultural Park to South Park, a short stretch through a region where property is not expensive, it should be possible to get a broad diagonal parkway.

But the boulevards of Los Angeles must not all be to the west and connecting west side parks. There is a large portion of the population which lives east of the river, and the course of the heaviest pleasure driving is probably between Los Angeles and Pasadena, unsatisfactory as are the present conditions.

To Pasadena

From the Administrative Center at Temple and New High streets, by the Park road, into which New High is thence to be converted; or from the Plaza, by the widened Sunset boulevard, taking its start at the old Mission and passing under the proposed El Camino Real arch, one comes into the broad street which is to swing around the base of the north slope of Fort Hill. The hillside will have been made into a park, and from the outlook point at the terminus of Hill street, no the summit of the bluff, there will be a fine view of Castelar street, which from Sunset boulevard stretches to the north.

Castelar and Buena Vista Streets

Because manufacturing has already gone into Buena Vista street, north of Sunset, and the thoroughfare seems past redemption for a boulevard, while Castelar is broad, free of car tracks, and easily improved, I select the latter as the boulevard route to the north. As this route, direct to Elysian Park, to the San Fernando Valley, to the Arroyo Seco, and to Pasadena, is destined to carry a heavy pleasure traffic, it is worth doing a good deal for. Lying through Sonora town, the improvements along it are not without interest now, but as they would probably pass with the boulevard development of the street, the latter may as well be widened at once to a hundred feet or more, and, with a central strip planted in palms, made a striking stretch of boulevard.

(Continued Next Week)

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Theatre

"The Squaw Man"

An elaborate and creditable production of "The Squaw Man" reinstated Lewis Stone at the Belasco on Labor Day. It was a happy choice, not only for the individual opportunity given this popular actor, who received an ovation, but also for the play's exceptional chances for effective staging and acting. The company utilizes these chances in splendid stage pictures and excellent concerted work by a large cast. To the fatalist, this interesting play is a confirmation of his code, an evidence of destiny's baffling mysteries; to the moralist it bespeaks sacrifice; to the student of the drama it is a piece of skillful workmanship in which the playwright creates obstacles and clash-

newcomer. Charles Giblyn seems to have a rather weak grasp upon the type of role in which Howard Scott used to excel. Miss Margaret Langham's pantomime as the Indian wife is graceful, and her cry "No, no" when she clasps her little son in her arms shows real artistry. Others who contribute much to the interest are Miss Ida Lewis, Richard Vivian, William P. Freeman, Lewis Morrison and Charles Ruggles. A younger child would impersonate Little Hal with much better effect.

"Going Some"

Last week's opening at the Auditorium was auspicious. "Going Some" has proved a strong magnet, particularly for young people, who

bookings for the Auditorium looks as if that competent manager, Mr. Behymer, were "going some."

"Strongheart"

In "Strongheart" at the Burbank this week is presented a college play containing all the features we have come to expect in a modern treatment of this subject—the athletic hero and the ridiculous creature who is possessed with the aberration that one goes to college to study—the pretty girls and the general air of gay irresponsibility. But underlying this rather hackneyed surface is a thread of more serious nature—the old and yet ever-recurring subject of race-prejudice and the irrevocable bond which binds a man to his race and color, a law which even love, at any rate in this instance, cannot set at naught. The plot is convincing and well constructed and the interest kept keenly alive. The comedy is of a clean and wholesome order, and is never overdone.

Mr. A. Byron Beasley as "Strongheart" was of course the center around which the whole play revolved, and his interpretation was satisfying. He was at his best in the dramatic description of the football match and in his first scene with Dorothy. During the final moments of his decision and renunciation Mr. Beasley's work lacked some of its former convincing quality. The play gave little opportunity to anyone but the principal character, but the support given was all that could be desired.

The Auditorium

The second engagement at The Auditorium of the Shubert attractions which opens Monday evening, Sept. 13th, will afford us the pleasure of seeing Mr. John Mason in the play that ran uninterruptedly last season and part of this season in one playhouse in New York, "The Witching Hour," Augustus Thomas' celebrated telepathic drama, undoubtedly the most talked of theatrical offering of the present day. New York has been made telepathically mad by this strange drama, and there is a great desire on the part of local playgoers to see the cause of this craze. What is telepathy? This is best answered by a line from the play itself:

"A friend says something to you, and you say, I was just going to say that. As a matter of fact it was his thought that had penetrated your mind, and you spoke it sooner than he." Thus, many things happen to us that we never think of attributing to telepathy because, according to Mr. Thomas in his remarkable play, of vanity.

Though dealing seriously with telepathic science, "The Witching Hour" has more than this to explain in its record run in the great metropolis—it is credited with being the author's masterpiece, its leading character is impersonated by one of the most popular stellar players in this country, his supporting company is made up of the best talent that both the star and the playwright could jointly select, and the play, though as we say dealing seriously with a strange scientific subject, is not without heart interest. It has a great lesson to teach, but if we may believe our New York friends it also has historic value, a sweet love story, a stageful of charming characters, rare touches of humor. In Mr. Mason's company will be Russ Whytal as Justice Prentice and Amelia Gardner as Mrs. Whipple.

Belasco

So successful has been the production of Edwin Milton Royle's western play "The Squaw Man" at the Belasco Theatre that the management advertises a second week com-

mencing Monday night. The Belasco has never, in its five years' history, enjoyed such a conspicuous success as has attended the production of "The Squaw Man." The return of Lewis S. Stone in the principal part of "The Squaw Man" has evidently been very much to the liking of the theatre goers of Los Angeles, for the Belasco has been jammed to the doors all during the week and it was necessary to do away with the orchestra in order to accommodate the crowds.

Following "The Squaw Man" the Belasco management announces the first stock production anywhere of Robert Edison's success "Classmates" in which Mr. Stone will have the part originated by Mr. Edison.

Mason

An attraction that may be heralded as an event of the season comes to the Mason Opera House next Monday evening for a week, when Dustin Farnum appears for the first time in this city in the new Tarkington and Wilson drama of life in Louisiana in the early thirties, "Cameo Kirby." Whatever Mr. Farnum has done has been stamped with the mark of an artist, but it is to be regretted that, of late years, he has not had a new play that offered him a good chance to prove that "The Virginian" and "The Squaw Man" are not the only types that he can portray.

That this new vehicle from the pens of the authors of "The Man From Home" has given him the long-sought-for opportunity is fully attested by the encomiums of praise that have been showered upon him by leading critics and audiences everywhere. It is structurally an excellent play, full of incident and action, with here and there a bit of pathos, and the name part fits Mr. Farnum like the proverbial glove. In the splendid parts provided by the authors, May Buckley, McKee Rankin, Maud Hosford, Donald Gallagher, Gordon Johnstone, Richard Pitman, George W. Deyo, Ruth Lloyd and Norah Shelby have added materially to their already considerable reputations. The company is easily one of the strongest of the season, many of the minor parts, also, being in the hands of well-known people.

She—How dare you kiss me, sir?
He—I am a vegetarian, and your lips are cherries.—Megendorfer Blaetter.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"SUBSTANCE"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ

Sunday services 11 a. m. Symphony Hall, 232 S. Hill street. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly, subject "Substance." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting in Blanchard Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Reading rooms, 510-511 H. W. Hellman Bldg., open daily except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby."

ing forces only to destroy them by the irresistible march of his plot.

Mr. Stone's characterization of Jim is pleasing throughout, though marred by some defects. His metamorphosis into a cowboy between the first two acts is not complete enough to prevent our almost acquiescing with Cash Hawkins' epithet "Angel-face." He appears to find himself as the play progresses, and does his finest work in the last two acts. Miss Magrane, on the contrary, though statuesque and convincing in the first act, fails to charm, as do many actresses, when she is supposed to be somewhat chastened by life's vicissitudes. The portrayal of Cash Hawkins by Frank E. Camp is all that could be desired, and we may confidently expect fine things of this

find the college flavor congenial, although the collegians in the play are not treated as seriously as their high estate deserves. The company is not notable for histrionic ability or endeavor, but the various roles seem to be essayed in much the same happy-go-lucky spirit in which Paul Armstrong and Rex Beach, with chorles, concocted the whole ludicrous affair. Frank Wunderlee tosses off the part of a Stanford glee singer in a way that catches favor, and James Spottswood, as the Yale yeller with undreamed-of nerve, is occasionally funny. The exotic pantomime of Miss Adelaide Matthews as Mariadetta merits note. The cowboys are a motley lot, little attention having been accorded these details.

The long list of enticing future



Were it not for the indubitable fact that they come one at a time, the list of our musical pleasures-to-be might seem bewildering. The Symphony Orchestra announces its six concerts, the Woman's Symphony Orchestra will have three concerts, the Ellis Club with its usual six, the Orpheus Club for five concerts, the Treble Clef and the Lyric both planning for at least three; the Great Philharmonic Course with Mme. Jomelli and Marie Nichols, together with a pianist, for the first event; George Hamlin, the tenor, followed by Dr. Ludwig Wullner, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Fritz Kreisler, and Mme. Schumann-Heink, or Mme. Carreno, shows a line up never equaled before during any Philharmonic season. In addition to these artists we are to receive visits from Tilly Koenen, the Dutch contralto, Miss Adele Case, soprano, the Flonzaley Quartette, chamber music artists, and the Damroch Orchestra with Isadora Duncan, dancer.

There is also a possibility of most of the first class singers of the city uniting in a great song festival late in the spring. It is the desire of the business men to do something to bring in the outside public as visitors and to give them an entertainment befitting the dignity of Southern California education. There is nothing more uplifting than good music, and if part of the festival is to be put upon competitive lines, it will bring together most of the music clubs of the southwest.

With the organization of a municipal band we are promised at least two free concerts a week; and if the band is organized upon the right lines with a dignified and artistic director, and a manager who will see that proper care is used in the selection not only of members, but of the program numbers as well, it should prove a strong link in the artistic chain. Besides there will be the concerts by the school orchestras and the usual independent concerts and recitals.

As a preliminary to a fresh year of work, let music students carefully digest the following as an antidote to the idea that genius is the only factor in artistic success. Plain, unromantic hard work holds its place as an indispensable requirement. When an interviewer, who had put to Kubelik a question as to the number of hours a day he practiced, was answered, "Practically all my waking hours," it is probable that the interrogator, as well as others who heard the reply, thought the response a bit of artistic exaggeration. Yet there is much evidence to sustain Kubelik's assertion. Paganini, the greatest of all violinists, was compelled by an avaricious father to practice twelve or fourteen hours each day. A say-

ing of Rubinstein's indicates concisely the importance of unwearying practice: "Should I not practice for a day, I know it; should I miss two days, even the public knows it." Joachim, another violinist, during his student days was an inmate of the house of his master, and it was largely due to the inexorable demands to practice that the teacher laid on him that Joachim was enabled to attain his proud position. Mendelssohn has left an interesting observation touching his arduous hours of practice. Speaking of certain recitals he was giving on the organ, he said, "I became so interested in my work that whole days passed like hours. I practiced pedal passages to such an extent that the act of walking along the street actually transformed itself into a fugue, so automatic had my movements become." With regard to his practicing, Paderewski entertains some odd notions, one of which is a penchant for a nocturnal running of the scales. The great Pole has been known to spend the whole night in achieving perfection in one or two runs of a composition he is studying.

A course of lectures on "History and the Aesthetics of Music," lately introduced into Belgian Colleges, was objected to by M. Gebaert, head of the Brussels Conservatoire, on the ground that "Belgian musicians are devoid of any necessary general knowledge. It would be like building on sand." This rather harsh statement is generally admitted to be true, the average Belgian music professor leaning toward the Bergson theory, that the center of human activity is to be found in intuition and feeling.

This pronouncement of a London "Musical Standard" contributor in an article entitled "Common Errors in Piano Playing" will find an echo in the heart of every teacher of the piano. He says: "What is the commonest error on the piano? It is striking the left hand before the right in cases where the notes ought to be played simultaneously."

"Ever see a sea serpent?" "I was chased by one once." "What did you do?" "Got up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post.



It is becoming plain that much of the trouble caused by automobiles on the highways and streets is due to the recklessness or incompetence of individual chauffeurs, possibly because they are afflicted with the genuine speed mania, or because they are temperamentally unfitted for such a responsibility, says the Washington (D. C.) Star. In recognition of this fact the authorities of New Jersey, where many accidents have occurred, are planning to establish a sort of "rogues' gallery" of portraits of men who have been convicted of reckless driving within the boundaries of that commonwealth. The president of a motor club of Camden, who is also an inspector of automobiles, has undertaken a crusade to rescue motoring from the odium of danger which attaches to it as a result of occasional cases of incompetence or recklessness. He has investigated sufficiently to find that in most cases of the so-called "joy riding" accidents the chauffeurs have disappeared, turning up later in the employ of innocent owners, perhaps under other names. It is promised not only to punish recklessness whenever conviction is possible, but to take away the licenses from all men who are known to be unworthy of this responsibility, and thus protect owners as well as the public from danger and loss. The idea is worthy of imitation in other parts of the country.

In the Premier run from Philadelphia to Cape May, one of the fifty cars or so that will start will be driven by Ray MacNamara, who drove the chairman's car in the Glidden Tour. MacNamara will be at the wheel of the official car for the mayors of Philadelphia, Camden and Cape May.

A spectacular feat was performed by F. R. Pendleton Thursday the 2nd inst., when he drove a two-cylinder Carter car up the Angels' Flight trestle. Mr. Pendleton had no difficulty in controlling, and took the ascent with the greatest ease.

In the recent motor hunt held in connection with the Greensburg, N. Y., bridge carnival, a Ford car driven

by William Allen Kissam, of Greensburg, was tied for first place. The object of the hunt was to guess all of the controls which had been decided upon and complete a run of 250 miles in the least amount of time, the successful contestant to be the one who guessed most of the controls and finished first. Mr. Kissam found sixty-two in sixty-four controls.

Although debarred from entering the Baldy race by his late arrival with his Corbin racer, Captain H. D. Ryus has already been over the course to the curb and pronounces the road in good condition, especially between Los Angeles and Burbank.

A Columbia car driven by Harold Stone last Saturday clipped eleven minutes off the best previous record between Los Angeles and San Diego and return. In the face of wet or sandy roads, the schedule was followed to the letter, and this without any stop for repairs to engine or tires. The car used was a Columbia stock roadster, and the record captured on Saturday was a strong recommendation for its qualities.

What looks very much like a project for a permanent automobile show in Los Angeles has been set on foot by the White Garage Co. This company, owning one of the largest and most up-to-date garages and warehouses in this part of the country, has turned part of its premises into a public showroom, where any car may be exhibited or sold in the space secured by their agents.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, September 18, 1909.

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HARRIMAN PASSES OUT

The greatest man-of-affairs in human history, Napoleon Bonaparte, died of something they called cancer of the stomach. So also died F. H. Harriman, the greatest business genius of our generation.

Of the intimate relation between the human brain and stomach there is evidence enough in the experience of all of us. Heart-ache we call the physical drill that comes with sudden disappointment, intense regret, despair or grief—but it is in reality but the throb of the stomach, just below the heart, that responds to the action of the brain cells. "Two hearts that beat as one" ought to read "Two stomachs that beat as one."

If you eat while in great excitement, you are liable to lose the meal. During periods of long and intense mental strain comes chronic indigestion. That is the stomach telegraphing to the brain "Stop, for Heaven's sake, before it is too late!" At critical moments in his super-human career, Napoleon was seized with attacks of vomiting. He fought the battle of Waterloo—and lost it—under the awful cloud of a bilious headache.

A few years ago Mr. Harriman was operated upon for appendicitis, and the choice bit of humor went the rounds that his vermiform appendix was discovered to be full of undigested securities. Grim joke. Humorous reality. Many a time after the railroad king's stomach had done its best with the food he had given it for the body's fuel, there still remained, in a low-lying fold at the bottom, the poisonous acids, eating, corroding into the very tissue of the organ. What brought those acids into existence and kept them there? The ceaseless toil of that indomitable brain turning itself over and over in hot haste to answer a thousand questions at once. Every stage of the digestive process was clogged, and the doctors took soundings for appendicitis. We do not know just what they found, but "undigested securities" was a striking metaphor.

After the raid on the Chicago and Alton, and after Mr. Roosevelt's savage denunciation of Mr. Harriman, we had come to look upon him as a reincarnation of Jay Gould, a railway wrecker and manipulator. It now appears that this view was subject to amendment. There were, it seems, two sides to Harriman; on the financial side, like Gould, unscrupulous, implacable, tricky, ruthless; but out in the field, on the constructive side, like Hill and C. P. Huntington, far-sighted, imaginative, daring and thoroughly practical. He had genius, as Coleridge defines it—an infinite capacity for taking pains. And even at his worst, he played the game according to its rules. He was never a "skate" or a "welcher." If he robbed Peter it was usually for the purpose of helping Paul—after taking out, of course, a reasonable percentage for the house. On the whole, the railway business of the country is vastly the gainer that he lived.

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But the people—what is their gain or loss through his career? In so far as the transportation systems of the country have been put on a better economic basis, the people enjoy a profit. In so far as the Harriman reorganization schemes unloaded false securities on the people on which they must pay dividends in overcharges, and in so far as he helped—in this state, in New York and elsewhere—to debauch politics, to make, unmake and control judges, to set up puppet governors, establish bosses in local affairs, assist the newspaper harlots and—worst of all—in so far as the success that has attended him in spite of his evil methods supplies a bad example to the youth of the land—to that extent the people suffer a loss.

On which side does the balance lie? No one of this generation may say with certainty. Time alone can read us the truth.

* * *

THE STATUS OF BROADHEAD

A perfectly regular court procedure has resulted in a decree that Broadhead is not guilty of the specific charge against him. The public is not particularly surprised nor deeply disappointed. Experience here and elsewhere has demonstrated the fact that one recall is better than a dozen graft prosecutions.

Let us digress long enough to illustrate the force of this by the experience of department stores with male shoplifters. Years ago there were many male counter thieves, and the department stores prosecuted them savagely and sent them to jail. But the number only increased. Then a whisper went down the line. A new policy was adopted. No more prosecutions in court. When the man was searched and the goods located on his person, the bouncer was called in, and the fellow kicked from one end of the store to the other and flung bodily out of the door. He never came back, and his tribe waned, and has now almost passed out of existence.

But conceding the entire innocence of Broadhead as established beyond human

question by an august court in the presence of a courageous and determined district attorney, the question still remains open before the Police Commission: Is he a desirable man to put in charge of our police force, or to have on the force at all, for that matter?

That body is proceeding with wisdom when it examines the testimony given under oath in the trial to determine this question.

For example, Captain Broadhead swore that he did not know there was any prostitution district in Los Angeles, at a time when there were blocks covered with cribs and when regular reports were sent in from every house of new arrivals, of departures, and of other detailed information. Now assuming, of course, that he testified to the truth—for a falsehood would have been perjury—was he not most sadly deficient in that vigilance which we have a right to expect in any kind of a police officer—even the most innocent? We pay our policemen to keep posted on what's going on in town, and a condition of guilelessness that might be very creditable in a mere citizen is decidedly out of place in a captain of police. The Commission will do well to consider this—and sundry other things.

Regret is expressed in many quarters that Chief Dishman should put himself in the attitude of openly working to secure Broadhead's reinstatement. Dishman seems to be giving the city an honest and efficient administration, and thus far has won only good opinions from everybody. But why this sudden and persistent activity in behalf of Broadhead, Mr. Dishman's friends are anxiously wondering. Is this some quaint notion of loyalty to the man who used to give him stories in the days when he was a reporter, or is it one more instance of the baleful influence of the Times in city affairs?

If the civil service provision of the charter can be so construed as to compel a reinstatement under conditions like these, then that part of the charter is badly in need of amendment.

* * *

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS

A number of local ministers have started an agitation in favor of having the Bible read in the public schools. The plan which they advance is entirely fair and reasonable; yet it cannot be accepted—and that for causes that may largely be laid at the door of the clergy themselves.

The plan suggested calls for the appointment of a special commission, made up of ministers and educators, who will prepare a volume of selections from the Bible, which shall be entirely unsectarian and free from controversial possibilities. The Bible, we take it, would be treated as a piece of literature, rather than as a religious document, and the volume thus prepared need contain nothing that would offend the Jew, the Catholic, the free-thinker or the disciple of any protestant sect.

Regarding the question without any bias

of religious interest, we must admit that it is regrettable that such a volume does not exist and is not in use in our schools. No one will question the high place held by the Bible in the literature of the world. If it were stripped of every vestige of religion, it would still stand as one of the greatest documents ever forged out of the human intellect. For children to go through ten or fifteen years of schooling, and not study the masterpieces of historical narrative, of poetic fancy, of wisdom, eloquence and philosophy embraced in the Bible, is like the study of French without Moliere, German without Goethe, or English without Shakespeare.

But no sooner was this plan—just and reasonable as it was—broached in the newspapers, than there came objections from Jews and Catholics. The volume itself, they said, might be unobjectionable but the teachers would be, for the most part, of protestant sects, and reading the Bible lesson would inevitably open the doors for comment and discussion. The objectors were unwilling to take the chances.

Any arrangement for reading the Bible in the public schools, under existing legislation on that subject, can be made only by unanimous consent. It will not be feasible if any considerable number of people make protest. There is, therefore, very slim prospect that the ministers' plan will be carried out.

It does not take a very long memory to go back two years. At that time, shortly before Christmas, Superintendent Moore gave the teachers the customary official warning, as required by law, that they were not to allow any sectarian sentiment that might be offensive to Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile or free-thinker, to find its way into their observance of Christmas or in their class-room references to that festival. He used the identical language that had always been used on the same occasion by his predecessors in office, he being new to the place and its duties.

Now it happened that some months before that time Superintendent Moore, editing a city guide book for the use of teachers, was compelled to decline to use an article by the editor of the Times which was full of preposterous self-landation and of attacks on working people. And the Times was "laying for" him, watching the opportunity to pounce. When this formal statement regarding Christmas was made, that paper exploited it in distorted form, announcing in its headlines that the Superintendent had forbidden all reference to Christmas in the public schools, and editorially characterizing it as an attack on Christianity.

Here was an opportunity for the evangelical pastors of the city to show their liberality and sense of justice. A very small amount of inquiry would have put most of the story out of business, and as for the remainder, the injunction to avoid religious discussion, one would suppose that courtesy and consideration for the opinions of others would have prompted these ministers to endorse the superintendent's course.

It is fairly humiliating to narrate what happened. A majority of the most prominent pastors of the orthodox protestant churches fell right into the hole opened for them by the Times. Knowing they had to deal with a professional and habitual liar, they nevertheless cheerfully believed it all. They denounced the superintendent with great fierceness both in interviews and in

sermons, and absolutely ignored—for the most part—the political and moral rights of Jews, Catholics and other non-protestant sects to have their religious views respected. Even after all the facts were given the public, and the cause of the attack and the existence of the law made known, there were several of them that continued to abuse the superintendent and to assist the newspaper in its vicious attack upon him.

With the memory of all this comparatively fresh in their minds, it is not strange that the Jews and Catholics regard the proposition of the evangelical pastors to establish Bible reading in the schools with doubt and suspicion.

And the pity of it is that a highly important element is omitted from the intellectual cultivation of our children.

* * *

THE CONVENTION PLATFORM

Very clever work has been done by the editorial people of the Express in concocting imaginary planks for the platform of the so-called Republican (S. P.) convention which is to take place in this city next week. The best one of the lot is the resolution on harbor development which reads as follows:

And whereas, the Southern Pacific railroad demonstrated its loyalty to Los Angeles by fighting against a free harbor and spent money like passes in an effort to prevent the government from building a breakwater at San Pedro; and

Whereas, the Southern Pacific railroad, at great expense, secured control of the available harbor frontage at San Pedro to the end that it might bottle up the harbor and keep down freight bills by wisely providing that no freight could be moved through the harbor; and

Whereas, Los Angeles is about to expend \$10,000,000 in the further improvement of the harbor, be it

Resolved, it is the sense of this convention that the candidates named by the Southern Pacific railroad should be entrusted with the expenditure of those millions to the end that they may be expended in such a manner as will do the Southern Pacific railroad the most good.

* * *

A PUBLIC SERVICE

Everything in the world has its use, although sometimes it requires a lot of study to figure it out. Take the coming Southern Pacific Republican convention, for example. We shall have a list of about a hundred candidates on the primary ticket, and many of us will be at sea how to cast our ballot. Along comes this convention and stamps 23 of them with the S. P. brand. That enables us to throw those names out of the consideration and makes the work of selecting a proper ticket just that much easier.

* * *

DOCTRINE OF THE MINIMUM

The scientist is not happy until he has given all his specimens names, in order that he may catalogue them properly. As he subdivides and specializes more and more among the things that come into his ken, he is constantly put to the task of finding names for the new species.

Thus the science of sociology has at last evolved a name for the practical reformer of today. It is "Normalist"—a title that grows out of the theory of his function.

This theory seems to rest on what we might call the doctrine of the minimum.

What is the doctrine of the minimum, out of which we are to evolve a Normalist?

It is that in any social organization, like a city or state or nation, there is a minimum of living below which none may go without danger to all. Without attempting to express this in terms of dollars of income, let us say that it means for each individual the necessities and decencies of life—enough food to insure growth, good health and strength to work, clothing suited to the climate and season, decent wholesome housing, opportunity for education, and enough recreation to offset the rigor of the daily work. If there are in the community any number of beings that fall below this scale of living, and either as a result of poverty or of shiftlessness and ignorance, suffer from sickness, hunger and exposure, and bring up weak and vicious children, the entire social organization suffers with them. It is taxed for almshouses, orphan asylums, jails and court trials; it is afflicted with epidemics of disease that strike all classes of society; and whether it is actively conscious of the fact or not, it is disturbed and unhappy over the existence of this misery.

A properly organized society, therefore, is one in which this minimum, whether fixed by law or by custom and by economic system, is high enough to shut out all evils of this order. We may say that such a social organization is normal, or in good order. Such a condition is not to be regarded as a mere ideal. It has existed at various times and places. Reports which come to us from New Zealand seem to indicate that it exists there now.

We have for a long time realized the application of this doctrine of the minimum as applied to education. We now look upon free education and compulsory education as foundation stones in the edifice of a free government; but a hundred and twenty-five years ago these were the "fads" of "new light cranks." Indeed, at that time, although education for everybody was discussed as a desirable but impracticable scheme, not one had yet dreamed of compulsory education. What! Interfere with the property right of the parent in the child? Who ever heard of such an idea?

At the present time the percentage of adults in this country unable to read and write is insignificant, and it will soon be wiped out entirely.

Similarly, we have sought to establish through our peace officers and our courts a minimum of behavior—a standard below which people may not fall without hearing from the authorities. This standard we keep raising; things done with impunity yesterday are forbidden today. And we are in constant hope of diminishing the percentage of violations, but in that we are continually disappointed. The line of moral improvement rises until it strikes the line of poverty and there it stops.

Now having set the boundaries for this minimum we may fairly say that everything on the wrong side of it is abnormal. Thus poverty, disease, ignorance, drunkenness, crime, idleness, all lying below the minimum of required social standard, are abnormalities. So also are slums, the social evil, graft in politics, bad sanitation, lynch law, child labor, industrial conflicts, and all the tribe of ills to which the body politic is heir.

As the normal standard for individual man is "mens sana in corpore sano"—a sound mind in a sound body—so the normal stand-

and for the social organization is cleanliness, comfort, nutrition, knowledge, good health and good behavior for all. This standard is achieved now by more than three-fourths of the average American city community, but the failure of the remaining one-fourth (often only one-tenth) to achieve that standard puts the lives and happiness of all into hazard.

By this process we arrive at the epithet "Normalist" for the rational social reformer; the man or woman who is striving to establish the normal. He may not call himself a reformer; he may even scorn that title as many do; but he cannot escape the classification of the sociologist.

The socialists contend that this normal standard can be achieved only by a complete economic reorganization—a new and heretofore untried state of society in which the means of production of wealth must be owned by the community. The normalist is ready and willing to tackle the job piecemeal and by degrees—as most of the great things in the world's history have been done in the past. He is for patching and propping up and partially rebuilding the old structure, here and there, instead of risking a removal to a new one that he knows little about.

The normalist has a program just as the socialist has, but it is not of so hard and fast a quality. It is based primarily on simple, uncontested issues of sanitation, honest taxation, good government, decent housing, control of liquor traffic, juvenile courts, child labor legislation, playgrounds and pure food laws. In the secondary line of attack lie the more difficult issues, such as city government by experts, taxation of values in unimproved lands, income and inheritance taxes, old age pensions, prison reform, free trade for necessities, abolition of the shun, public care of all indigent children, state insurance and postal banks. Beyond all this there is the abolition of poverty and of its thousand attendant evils. And as these ends are attained, new lines will be established for the "minimum," new standards set up for the "normal," and so the work is endless, but ever changing, like human life on this globe.

* * *

SINEWS OF WAR

The most difficult and disheartening feature of reform work is raising the money to meet the inevitable expense. Men who have plenty of courage for every other part of the enterprise begin to look in the direction of the exit door when a finance committee is proposed. Money-raising calls for tact, industry, nerve, a wide acquaintance and plenty of time. Few people in the community are thus equipped.

There is never any trouble about getting money for the machine end of it. Ten years ago somebody managed to get hold of the list of the chief subscribers to a Republican state campaign fund, and the first item on the list was \$50,000 by Dan Burns, at that time chief boss of the party—quite forgotten since his fall. Nobody supposed for a moment that he was putting up his own money. It was universally recognized as the Southern Pacific subscription. Several other well-known politicians of small ostensible wealth were down for considerable sums. These were the subscribers of utility corporations who would need to do business with the Legislature.

It is not only for reform politics but for civic matters generally that funds are al-

ways needed and difficult to get. There are charter amendment campaigns, experts are needed to check up the public work, there are recall movements and initiatives, and a number of small undertakings of public importance coming along from time to time. So many of these have been thrown on the Municipal League that that body has been kept on the ragged edge, financially speaking, ever since it came into being.

In the latter part of 1908, Meyer Lissner, who had served on the finance committees of a number of public undertakings, including two reform campaigns, declared that he was weary of that portion of the work and that he had a plan to get rid of it, or at least reduce its difficulties to a minimum.

"The same men put up every time," he declared, "and there is no system and no justice in the arrangement. And whether we need a large sum or a small one, the same set of fellows are called upon to go out and get the money."

He then advanced his plan for relief, which was that as much money as might be needed for all the probable civic undertakings of the year be subscribed all at once, to be paid in as needed in several installments. The work was then taken up by committeemen, chief among whom was P. M. Johnson, and the fund was finally brought to an aggregate of nearly \$25,000—a sum which is large or small depending on the angle from which it is viewed: large when one considers the difficulty of raising it, but small in comparison with the number and urgency of the needs to which it must be applied. It costs \$2000, for example, to send one circular to the voters of Los Angeles. Gathering 11,000 names for the recall petition cost \$2700. True, it might have been done by volunteers; but it would have taken four months, and there was no time to spare. The recall campaign itself cost \$8000, which is less by \$4000 than a city campaign usually costs.

Although the city has been pretty well covered as to large subscriptions, not much work has been done for subscriptions under \$50. Certainly from \$5000 to \$10,000 ought to be obtainable to round out this year's work. While the fund as it stands is highly creditable to the public spirit and progressive character of the city, and to the courage and persistency of the committee, there is so much that yet remains undone that no effort should be spared to bring this fund to the highest possible figure.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

Cheer up. Move quick. Get into the game. The way to make prosperity is to think it, talk it, work it and dream it.—Baltimore Star.

A Western clergyman announces that the God of the Bible is not the God of Chicago. We had suspected as much for a long time.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Roosevelt is one of the few men in public life who have more volunteer press agent work than they really need.—Washington Star.

Airships continue to multiply regardless of the fact that some of the inventors are inclined to put "no trespass" signs on the upper air.—Washington Star.

Real reform will be accomplished when politics appeals to the best instead of the basest in men.—Oakland Enquirer.

People who insist that the American sense of humor is on the decline might find some argument in the "jokers" that continually appear in legislation.—Washington Star.

It would be interesting to know why the chauffeur is so much more determined on suicide when he has a party of friends than when he is out with his employer's family.—Philadelphia Record.

Advices from Washington indicate that there is all kinds of money scattered throughout the West these days, but, as is usually the case, the banks have possession of it.—Topeka Journal.

A circular showing that a single railroad company owns 15,000,000 acres of land in this country indicates the reckless prodigality with which the American people have parted with their patrimony and ought to emphasize the importance of the conservation movement.—Oakland Enquirer.

The widespread interest in the betterment of city government is indicated by the attendance of nearly one thousand delegates at the convention of the League of American Municipalities at Montreal. That city has recently discovered graft in its own administration, so that the choice of a meeting place proved most opportune. From the secretary's address it appears that forty cities in this country have already adopted some variety of the commission type of government, and thirty-three other cities scattered over twenty-five states are at present considering this new plan.—New York Evening Post.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Two More. The cities Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Parsons, Kansas, are agitating for the adoption of the commission form of government.

* * *

Planting Trees. New Orleans has under consideration a plan for planting four hundred miles of residence streets with trees. The city will establish its own nurseries.

* * *

Parks vs. Rubbish Heaps. Indianapolis is another city that is putting in parks along its water courses, instead of using that area for the dumping of rubbish. This reminds us that we have a riverbed and a neglected arroyo.

* * *

Isle of Safety. Following the example of San Francisco on Market street, various eastern cities are now putting in "isles of safety" on broad streets where there is a great deal of traffic. Chicago is putting in ten of these in Michigan avenue.

* * *

Stand Up, Mr. Butter. Next thing, the Municipal Boards of Health are after the butter, investigating it for superfluous water and for lack of proper percentage of butter fat. This, too, in spite of the complaint that such investigations "hurt the business."

* * *

Commission System Pays. Marshall, Texas, one of the commission government cities, finds that under the new system the waterworks is a paying concern, whereas it had heretofore come out always on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the year.

* * *

Water Famine. The prolonged drought during the past summer has put a number of eastern cities in sore straits for domestic water, and may lead to a good deal of new development work in the next few years. Los Angeles is not the only city with a great water expense problem on her hands.

* * *

Chicago Subway. Chicago has under consideration a plan for a municipal \$80,000,000 subway system to contain an electric railway and other utilities. It will have eight loops in the down town district, and its lines will run to the end of the populous portions of the South, West and North Sides.

* * *

Water Leaks. Washington, D. C., finds it pays to maintain a "leakage squad" in its water department. These men systematically inspect the water plumbing of every house and business building. It costs \$50 a day to maintain the inspection force, and the saving effected on leakage of water amounts to \$95 a day.

* * *

Bath Tubs and Shower Baths. The city authorities of Cincinnati complain that while men-bathers are entirely willing to use the showers provided at the public baths, the women insist upon using tubs—which adds materially to the cost of running these establishments. This is not due to the obstinacy of the women, nor to any inherent disposition to be extravagant—as the Cincinnati authorities seem to think—but to the simple fact that most women have long hair which if wet takes a time to dry. A special

shower—like the needle baths but not so expensive of construction—could no doubt be designed to get around the difficulty.

* * *

Opening the Tunnel. The Hill street tunnel of the Los Angeles-Pacific will take 20 cars an hour away from the congestion of Spring street, which is a relief, of course, but as this is merely one car every three minutes and as most of the time they average 5 to the minute, it is not likely to make a difference that will be noticeable to the eye.

* * *

Wooden Block Paving. The failure of wooden paving to make good in Boston and several other cities has not discouraged the advocates of the "noiseless" pavement, as they call it. The chief difficulty seems to be that the blocks are slippery in wet and icy weather, and that horses continually fall down and injure themselves. Experiments are being tried to overcome this drawback.

* * *

Bond Sales. The record of 125 bond sales by cities under 100,000 population during the month of July shows a variation of net interest paid by the cities running from 3.465 to 5.869. The former case is Fall River, Massachusetts, whose \$100,000 at 3½ per cent sold at a premium of 100.44. The same terms were obtained by Holyoke, Massachusetts, for a transaction of \$60,000. As a rule it is the old established eastern cities that get the best terms, the New England and North Atlantic states generally getting under 4 per cent net interest. The highest figures are as a rule paid by small places in the west or south. The highest of all in the list is Sheridan, Montana, whose

issue of \$3000 at 6 per cent brought 101. Next to that is Blackwell, Oklahoma, with an issue of \$68,000 at 6 per cent, at 101.911, which is 5.745 interest net.

* * *

Smoke Up. It is sad to behold the official organ of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco formally urging the people of that city to use more tobacco and opium. Its leading editorial utterance in the September issue, warns people against throwing newspapers, theatre programmes, peanut bags, etc., into the street, and urges them to "smoke up their cigars and cigarettes as short as possible."

* * *

Pink Flies. In the study that is now being made by scientists of the fly and his relation to disease, an important point to be covered is the question how far a fly will travel from his birthplace. The method used is to dye a lot of flies some peculiar color, turn them loose in a city, and then, a few days later, ask for reports from the public as to where they have been seen. A highly interesting article on the fly and the evil he accomplishes appears in the last McClure's by E. T. Brewster.

* * *

Preferential Voting. Grand Junction, Colorado, is, so far as we are aware, the first American city to make a trial of the Australian system of preferential voting. It has adopted a charter similar to that of Des Moines, and with it a plan for registering and counting the second and third choice of each voter for candidates. This disposes of the necessity for a primary ballot, one vote doing service for both that and the final. The tellers enter upon the tally sheet

Statement of Condition of (Condensed) FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES At Close of Business September 1st., 1909

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$10,857,746.03	Capital Stock.....\$ 1,250,000.00
Overdrafts 25,213.83	Surplus and Undivided Profits... 1,689,393.78
U. S. Bonds..... 1,610,000.00	Circulating Notes Secured by U. S. Bonds.....\$1,250,000.00
Other Bonds..... 829,232.00	Less Amount on hand and in Treasury for Redemption or in Transit 634,802.50
Cash on hand.....\$3,103,221.13	Circulating Notes outstanding 615 197.50
Due from Banks..... 2,122,053.45	Deposits 1,992,875.16
Total .....\$18,547,466.44	Total .....\$18,547,466.44

LOS ANGELES TRUST CO.

Statement of Condition at the Close of
Business Sept. 1, 1909

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$3,319,813.32	Capital .....\$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts 676	Surplus and Undivided Profits.... 492,032.70
Bonds, Securities, etc. 864,169.10	Bond Account 150,000.00
Banking House & Safe Dep. Vault 429,680.00	Deposits 4,413,601.59
Cash and Sight Exchange..... 1,441,955.11	
Total .....\$6,055,634.29	Total .....\$6,055,634.29

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST CO.

Statement of Condition at the Close of
Business, Sept. 1, 1909.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 595,030.03	Capital\$ 250,000.00
Overdrafts 273.22	Surplus and Undivided Profits.... 115,091.68
Bonds, Securities, etc. 269,000.00	Deposits.. Demand... \$719,568.59
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 322,500.00	Time 598,842.68 1,318,411.27
Cash and Sight Exchange..... 496,699.70	
Total .....\$1,683,502.95	Total .....\$1,683,502.95

the first, second and third choice, as indicated by the voter on the ballot. When the city clerk adds up, if he finds anybody has a majority of all votes cast for the office (first choice) he is of course elected or, if there is only one candidate, he is elected. But if—as is usually the case—there is no majority, he throws out the low man of the printed list and all below him of written-in candidates. Then the vote of the others is recanvassed by adding to each man's first choice votes his second choice votes. If this works out to a majority for any one, he is elected; if not, the process described above is repeated and the third choice votes are added in. There are some minor provisions, but this is a fair outline of the system.

* * *

Jarring Automobiles. Chicago is wrestling with the automobile speed problem and points to a record of 60 fatalities and 1200 injuries as evidence of the need for action. The commissioner of public works, John J. Hanberg advocates the location of "bumps" in the streets and boulevards that are most used for speeding. At this safe distance it looks as though several dozen incorruptible policemen on swift motorcycles would pay the city better dividends than ruining streets with bumps. But perhaps Chicago hasn't got that many—er—motorcycles.

* * *

Legislative or Executive. An illustration of the difficulty of drawing the line either in theory or in practice between the legislative and executive function of city government is now before us in the game of tennis played by Council and Police Commission on all ticklish liquor issues. How many saloons shall there be in San Pedro? Council having once acted on this issue it is held responsible by the Police Commission for final determination of the question. Council, on the other hand, regards that as an executive detail to be handled by the Commission. It is the failure of our present scheme of city government to definitely locate responsibility, that has brought the later students of these problems to a belief in the commission system, in which all power executive and legislative (except such as remains with the people themselves) is vested in one body of a few members.

* * *

Number of Candidates. At this writing 61 candidates have announced themselves for the nine positions in Council, and 15 names are up for the seven remaining offices. In addition to these there is the Board of Education for which the six incumbents have agreed to allow their names to be presented, and four other candidates have informally announced their names. This makes a total of 86. We have referred several times to a prospective total of 125, but it is to be questioned whether the number will go much beyond 100, if it reaches that total. While the Republican (so-called) convention may add some, it is likely also to subtract others, if it requires its candidates to promise not to go on the try-out ballot if they fail of the convention endorsement. In this long list of councilmanic candidates, there may be a dozen or more who will cease to take themselves so seriously and drop out before the try-out ballot. All these, however, may be offset in number by new candidates whose names will not go before the public until the registration for the try-out ballot draws to its close—October 8th. However, in any event, the total number will not be as great as

would be found on the combined primary ballot of all parties under the state system. Five parties, 23 offices, an average of 2 nominations per party, per office, makes 230 total.

* * *

Matter of Pledges. Difficulties have arisen in several instances in carrying out to the letter the promises made by the Consolidation Committee, by city authorities and by speakers at consolidation meetings with respect to the status of various existing arrangements in Wilmington and San Pedro now that the union is completed. Where so many people were involved, and where so much miscellaneous talking took place, and where everything was of necessity more or less informal, nobody having any real authority to make promises, misunderstandings of one kind or another were inevitable. It is to be hoped that none of them will occur on vital issues. None such have occurred as yet. We may regard the promises made by the Consolidation Committee in its official report as morally binding on the community, but we need not so regard the utterances of individual members of that committee, or of Los Angeles speakers in consolidation meetings, if such promises are in anyway contrary to public policy. Even where reforms and changes are manifestly needed in the internal policy of the port cities, if such changes are not universally acceptable there they had best be suspended until sometime in the future when they may work out as a local movement rather than as a direct result of annexation. For example, if the people of San Pedro wish to reduce the number of saloons in that city, let Council provide—some time in the future—for a local referendum on that subject, but no attempt should be made to accomplish that as a feature of annexation.

* * *

In San Francisco. The situation in the northern metropolis seems—as the Arkansas man said of his boil—to be rapidly growing no better. Although united in support of Mr. Heney for Prosecuting Attorney, the reform element seems to be at loggerheads on pretty nearly everything else. The "California Weekly," which is, perhaps, more closely related to the Good Government organization than any other publica-

tion in San Francisco, declares that there is absolutely no choice between the mayoralty candidates, Crocker, Leland and McCarthy—which is a lamentable point of view, to be sure. The people of San Francisco seem devoid of the capacity to get together on moral political issues. We have in Los Angeles a newspaper that seems to be striving to bring about a similar state of affairs here—the Los Angeles Times. It sneers at every effort for reform and abuses everyone who fails to do its bidding. It would sacrifice every moral impulse of the community on the altar of the almighty dollar. The hopeless rotting condition of our sister city, its physicians quarreling over possible cures, and its money changers demanding that the disease be ignored, is a spectacle from which decent people turn away with a shudder. Yet there are those who seem to seek a similar fate for Los Angeles. They would have kept Harper because the Recall would "hurt business"—which it did not do—and now they long to surrender the city to the tender mercies of a Southern Pacific machine.

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

The Owens River Aqueduct

City Club Provides an Instructive Evening's Entertainment.

Owing to the absence of Chief Engineer William Mulholland of the Aqueduct, the audience assembled in Simpson Auditorium last Saturday evening on the invitation of the City Club listened with enthusiastic appreciation to First Assistant Engineer J. B. Lippincott. The subject of the evening was, "The Owens River Aqueduct"; and its elucidation was further aided by the production of stereopticon views showing in a very satisfactory way the progress of this gigantic enterprise.

One of the most important and interesting facts brought out was the statement that the work is already ahead of schedule time, and that three and a half years would see the completion of the aqueduct in all its complicated detail of tunnels and ditches. Of the tunnels there will be fifty driven with speed and precision through rock, mostly soft sandstone; and of ditches a hundred miles must be excavated, lined and covered.

The bonus system in use, at first criticised, has proven a most successful feature of the enterprise; by it the men are given a direct personal interest in their work, and have strained every nerve to hasten the aqueduct's completion, instead of merely doing mechanically their day's work. It fostered a spirit of competition also between the men themselves, and so nerved them to effort that a world's record for tunnel boring has been established. When the work was started, a record of 990 feet for thirty-one days was the best, but through the persistent effort of Americans the limit for the same time has been raised to 1061 feet.

That the quality of the work has

not suffered by this speed was shown in an illustration picturing a complete tunnel cut as, cleanly and evenly as such work could possibly be done.

Not alone the actual work on the aqueduct itself, but important accessory enterprises were impressively described and illustrated by the speaker. The question of transportation has proved all along one of the most difficult undertakings of the whole project, as freight has to be transported over the most forbidding rocky country. In fact, the problems of transportation had rather delayed the excavation work, the engineers preferring to keep in touch with the railway which is in course of construction.

Pictures were shown and commented upon of the modern machinery used in all branches of the work, the great dredging machines representing the most advanced devices in such work.

The stimulation of business along the line of construction was also shown in the growth of settlements through this section. The speaker touched briefly on the excellent sanitary conditions prevailing in the construction camps, and the good provision for caring for the sick or injured.

One was impressed with the comprehensive system adopted to meet any possible contingency and to prevent material delay.

The importance of this great engineering project to Los Angeles cannot for an instant be doubted, and it was with a clear comprehension of this fact that the City Club substituted the evening public meeting for the usual weekly luncheon and address.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

The following were elected to membership in the Municipal League during the month of August: Abbott, O. C., Allen, V. C., Amend, W. A., Anderson, John A., Artherholt, A. H., Averill, N. S., Bailey, E. O., Becker, Tracy C., Birchfield, Wm. D., Blakeslee, Raymond L., Bowen, J. E., Bozarth, Dr. C. W., Brand, R. L., Bryant, C. B., Burnell, Charles S., Cary, F. S., Chamberlain, Dr. M. H., Clark, Frank C., Ceakley, Timothy W., Colburn, Dr. E. L., Conrad, Jos. O., Cutler, G. L., Dean, Harry E., Dodson, James H., Dorr, C. C., Dudley, John R., Duffy, M., Entna, Louis, Fellows, Joe, Gaffey, John T., Gwaltney, Dr. J. S., Hansen, Lewis, Hewes, Dr. R. E., Huggins, Dr. W. L., Isaacs, E. K., Jacobson, Oscar, Jenkins, Walter H., Jessen, C. H., Judd, A. E., Kirby, Louis P., Kling, Geo. S., Langmuir, Chas. H., Laughlin, Stewart, Leonard, Geo. S., Lloyd, F. W., Marcus, Wm., Mason, C., Maston, G. I., Miller, V. C., Mills, E. A., Moss, Marcellus, Opp,

E., Patterson, C. C., Phelps, Wm. A., Quinn, Richard, Raiff, F. M., Ralston, Robert, Reeves, H. Alban, Rice, Dwight C., Rosenfeld, Morris A., Rowett, Charles R., Samson, Dexter, Seward, E. D., Shepard, Albert Lee, Stebbins, Tracy N., Stone, M. F., Stewart, W. L., Swinford, James, Threlkeld, James B., Treichel, Frank, Wade, A. T., Wayman, Raymond, Watson, P. J., Welch, Chas. E., Wilcox, Fred M., Williams, S. A., Winans, Joy A.

"There is no golden rule to municipal reform; there is no one panacea that will solve the difficulties and complexities of the situation: the problem is too big, too perplexing, too complex, to yield to simple remedies. It requires the constant thought and best attention of the public-spirited man, day in and day out, with an eye single to the public good, to produce even a small measure of improvement." — Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League.

Grocery Liquor License

Editor of Pacific Outlook.

In your last issue in speaking of Judge Trask's position on the question of licensing groceries to sell intoxicants you say, "It seems to us an erratic wandering from the path into a region of dangerous pitfalls." It seems to me that The Outlook has wandered "into a region of dangerous pitfalls," and that you will recognize this fact if you will thoughtfully call to mind that your defense of licensing the grocerymen, is hailed with delight by rumsellers and the baser class of citizens, while it gives inexpressible pain to a majority of those with whom you have been so ably and successfully working for the promotion of social order and civic betterment.

When I noticed in the public press that liquor sellers were seeking to enlarge their field of operation through the grocery trade, I reflected that it was unfortunate that the friends of social order had not been first in the field asking that all licenses to sell intoxicants be hereafter withheld from grocerymen, but that The Outlook should advocate the granting of such license had not occurred to me as a possibility. Had you been well informed regarding the corrupting influence of the traffic by grocerymen, I am sure you would have withheld your approval. Many a suffering wife and anxious mother see the approach of the grocer's wagon with feelings of heart-breaking anxiety.

You refer to the vote on the saloon question four years ago as imposing upon you an obligation to defend the right of the grocer to a license. You say "We had an initiative four years ago on the liquor question and the people voted by a majority of nearly two to one against Prohibition and in favor of license." In thus saying you mislead both yourself and the public; the question submitted did not involve the question of Prohibition, but simply the withholding of license from

the two hundred saloons of the city, leaving the traffic undisturbed by the hotels, cafes, breweries, distilleries and dives. This robbed the issue of all moral character, awakened no enthusiasm among the friends of social order, while it summoned to the polls all the representatives of the drink traffic and the disreputables of the city in defense of the saloons. That vote gives no shadow of justification for licensing the groceries to engage in the poison drink traffic.

Until the friends of civic justice all recognize the fact that the poison drink traffic has no more standing, as a legitimate business, under the United States Constitution and the common law than has embezzlement or highway robbery, we shall necessarily contend with that traffic of death at great disadvantage.

There is no middle ground on this question of licensing the poison drink traffic. If it is right then none should be discriminated against; if it is wrong, for a party or municipality to license one citizen to exploit, debauch and rob other citizens, then the party or municipality that grants such license for a consideration corrupts government at its very center by becoming a bribed ally of the criminal class.

S. H. TAFT.

Sawtelle, Cal., Sept. 13, 1909.

[Pacific Outlook does not expect its views on the liquor traffic to be acceptable to prohibitionists. They make an absolute moral issue out of the traffic as such. Many other good people are opposing the evils of the traffic, and even in that opposition they strive to keep within the limits of the square deal. There is a right way to do right things—also a wrong way.—Ed. Outlook.]

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., Hon. Robert N. Bulla will address the Club on "Division of California."

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The North Shore of Chicago

Those of us who have grown up beside Lake Michigan sometimes wonder how people manage to get along who live inland. To be sure, we are often too far away from the beach and frequently too busy to go near the water for weeks or months at a time. But we have at all times the comfortable assurance that, if the weather is mild enough, we can go down on the sand, hang our clothes on a lickory limb and disobey mother.

One section of Chicago, however, does patronize the lake and that is the North Side and particularly the North Shore, the name given to the string of suburbs along the beautiful northwest curve of the shore line. The water front along much of Chicago's eastern edge has been and of necessity must be sacrificed to business interests; the lovers of a city beautiful are making a hard fight to secure even the most obviously needed concessions to beauty in that district. But the North Side has been lucky from the start in having bent its highways, and particularly the railways, somewhat to the west and inland, so that a free strip is left for residence. Practical to a fault, the early settlers avoided the marshy land along the shore, took up suburban quarters along the railways and left the wild and unhealthy strip untouched for several decades. This made it possible for those who came later, seeking room and beauty, to enter in and possess the land and build up the little narrow ribbon of green swamp, overgrown with a forest of birches and their friends, the ferns and violets. Sewers quickly made it habitable, albeit they gradually killed out the wonderful fairy birches, and the oldest inhabitant, with disgust and envy, saw his land outclassed in the scramble for high priced building sites. A handsome boulevard was laid on the really beautiful wooded ridge half a mile west of the railway in order to tempt settlers. But "east of the tracks" became the watchword of the rival real estate man and purchasers flocked to his shanty. All of which goes to show the value of a waterfront. Los Angeles is certainly moving in the right direction when she reaches out a long arm to the sea.

"Exclusive" is a hateful word to democratic ears and we must beware how we flaunt it in republican America. Yet the North Shore continually has that epithet applied to it and makes no effort to deny the impeachment. It isn't that her residents are not metropolitan in their tastes and needs, as much so as the besotted city dweller; nor that they are lacking in human sympathy and helpfulness. But they do like room and quiet and beauty and—yes, they like a little luxury, too. These things cost money and therefore the poor man is shut out. All sorts of price

reductions, especially cheap fares and their attendant flat buildings, have been bitterly fought on the North Shore, even convenience must be sacrificed if it involves mixing.

And so, when Mrs. Harold E. McCormick proposes to make a handsome gift to the village council of Lake Forest, to be used in beautifying the shore line at that point, and declares that the improvements shall be for the use and behoof of rich and poor alike, we are apt to pass one another with a Roman augur wink; for how, pray tell, are the poor to get at those expensive improvements which are to make a western Venice of Lake Forest? It involves much time and an expense prohibitive to the poor man to get there. Between you and me it is really better to make the journey in a touring car, preferably your own.

By a wide flight of fancy the North Shore may be said to have made one effort to become popular. That effort is Ravinia Park. Between Glencoe and Highland Park a level stretch of land was selected and a syndicate put in the initial improvements looking toward an amusement park. Concessions to *hoi polloi* stopped with a casino and restaurant, not too low priced, a baseball diamond and grand stand (no bleachers—heaven save the mark!) and one small lone solitary centrifugal swing. These features are patronized so rarely that visitors sometimes pause languidly to wonder "what they ever were begun for." The real interest of the place is musical and dramatic, with the emphasis on music. There is a beautiful little theatre, and occasionally in a polite and gentlemanly fashion, just to show that we recognize the drama, Donald Robertson, for instance, is asked to come out with his amateurs-on-the-way-to-professionalism to try out their most recent acquirement of Ibsen or Moliere; and Ben Greet and his players frolic in their light-hearted and amusing way on its circumscribed boards. But these playful lapses are not to be taken too lightly. It costs money to build a theatre which is to be filled but rarely, and we have done this much beautifully; what more can you ask?

But music! Ah, here is summer's solace, fashion's favorite and Ravinia's pride. An open air pavilion with just the right seating capacity and all outdoors for the overflow to bask in, tall pillars between whose lifts one's eyes rest contentedly on trees and bushes, with glimpses of blue sky to the south and west, a platform stage to the east with its red shell of a sounding board—all these and much more, and you are ready for the human interest of the situation, on the stage the orchestra and in the seats the audience.

Chicago's own organization, The Thomas Orchestra, plays at Ravinia a part of every summer. It is not

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only Chicago's own, but, as an orchestra, Chicago's favorite, and we are proud of the high record of excellence which justifies our claim that it is America's finest. The orchestra plays twice a week throughout the winter months in its city quarters in Orchestra Hall; but the summer concerts that old timers love to dwell on, held in the old Exposition or in Battery D thirty years ago, the concerts by which Theodore Thomas cultivated a love of music in our pork-packing fathers and made possible all the subsequent growth of musical taste in Chicago—these are no more, and pity 'tis 'tis true. We will not speak of their successors, in so far as they have any in the city. The true line of succession has become aristocratic, as lines of succession are apt to do if you give them time enough. Its Windsor is Ravinia Park, its retainers the "exclusive" residents of the North Shore. Chicago's loss has been the North Shore's gain; to him that hath shall be given.

Besides the Thomas Orchestra, and usually following it, comes the Damrosch season. As the conductor himself had much to do with the original project of the musical feature of Ravinia Park, he is regarded in a kindly way by his audiences. The temptation to compare him with Mr. Stock, the Thomas conductor, is very natural and inevitable. No one resists it; we all have our little say—and Damrosch has many admirers; some, to be sure, are the wives of the men who preferably sit behind posts in order to spare themselves the sight of certain graceful and well executed poses. But this is a hypercritical age and Ravinia is the home of very sensitive taste.

Other orchestras there are, and even bands, yes, and by way of joke Italian directors. One must have a laugh now and then. Ben Greet comes, too, taking a well prepared out-door stage near the pavilion and having the accompaniment, if required, of the visiting musicians. It

is all very beautiful and enjoyable and far be it from the present writer's purpose to complain of the exclusion, as she has been for years a delighted participant. But with the delight there is a tinge of regret. Besides the huge throng of impossibles in the great city near, the crowds who have each but a dime or a quarter to spend on a Saturday night's entertainment, besides those other throngs who have money enough and time enough and no taste, there must yet be many hungry ones who long for righteousness in summer night relaxation but who go hungry and thirsty because Ravinia is too far and too costly—and she has no rival. For these there should be other Ravinias nearer home.

MRS. S. W. H.

Chicago, Sept. 11th, 1909.

THE CHURCH ALSO HAS A CIVIC DUTY

The time is evidently well on the way when it will be recognized that the Kingdom of Heaven has a little something to do with this world.

The old Hebrew Prophets thought it had a good deal to do with this world, and the appearance is that we are in this respect moving back some steps on to the old Hebrew ground.

It is one of those numerous instances when the most wholesome progress is made by going backward.

It is better to do what we can toward making this world heavenly than to postpone all our celestial hopes and ambitions to some other world, and that improving the old Jerusalem down here is at least a step in the direction of being fit to attain citizenship in the New Jerusalem up there.—Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City.

Distressed mother (to little boy with a bad cold):—"Jimmy, darling, you really mustn't sneeze like that!" Jimmy—"I don't sneeze, mummy; it sneezes me!"—Punch.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

First St.; pet. from Mrs. C. Cope et al. for St. lamp at cor. 1st and Pecan Sts. Ref. to City Electrician.

Second St.; Mills and Wicks' Extension, lots 235, 236 and 237; ord. authorizing execution and delivery of quit claim deed to L. C. Carlisle.

Seventh St.; from westerly line of Boyle Ave. to a point in southerly line of said 7th St. distant 412.18 ft. n. w. from said westerly line of Boyle Ave. and a point in northerly line of 7th St. distant 398.26 ft. n. e. from said westerly line of Boyle Ave. ord. of intention to widen street to width of 80 ft. Adopted.

Ninth St.; through Country Club Park; req. from Sec'y Country Club Park to put a coat of oil on said section of street. Granted.

Twelfth St.; pet. from Emmal Reed et al. for a St. light at 12th and Hobson Sts. Ref. to City Electrician.

Sixteenth St.; from Santa Fe Ave. to Alameda St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for opening and widening. Adopted.

Twenty-fourth; bet. Vermont and Normandie; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Thirty-sixth Place, from Vermont to Normandie; ord. to improve street. Adopted.

Allesandro Street Sewer district; City Eng. presented perpetual easement and right of way for sewer purposes, over property owned by L. A. Interurban Ry. Co. and requested Council to authorize execution of same. Adopted.

Arroyo de Los Posos Main Sewer; City Eng. pres. three easements granting to city right of way to permit of construction of said sewer. Easements cover entire line and intended to take place of previous easement covering a portion of the line only. Bd. Pub. Wks. to execute, upon behalf of the city, said easement with conditions annexed from the L. A. Interurban Ry. Co., Union Trust Co., Southern Pacific Ry. Co. and Pacific Electric Land Co. Adopted.

Brighton Ave.; pet. from John W. Downs for the sidewalk of Brighton Ave. between Browning Boulevard and Santa Barbara Ave. for sidewalk by private contract. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Burlington Ave.; north of Valley St.; ord. of intention to improve a portion. Adopted.

Buchanan St.; comm. from S. O. Green in regard to stream of water flowing down street. Ref. to Inspect. Pub. Wks.

Commercial St.; Main to New High; City Eng. inst. to prepare plans for paving and to present to Bd. Pub. Wks. estimate of cost, before sending ordinance to Council.

Dalton Ave.; pet. from John W.

Downs for the sidewalk of Dalton Ave. between Browning Boulevard and Santa Barbara Ave., private contract. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Daly St.; Downey to Manitou; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Downey Ave.; near Indian Village; comm. from Rose Hill Improvement Assn. relative to swamp hole and asking that conditions be rectified. Ref. to Water Dept. for report, as to ownership of old reservoir at this point.

Echandia St.; west side from 150 ft. s. of s. w. cor. Kearney St. to a point opp. s. e. cor. New Jersey St. ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Ellett Place, Bellevue to Marathon; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Fireman St., from Temple southerly, communication from Bd. Pub. Wks., recommend that \$50.00 be transferred to Eng. Fund for sewer right of way on property of John T. Curtiss. Adopted.

George St., Eastlake to Hancock; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Glenalbyn Drive, Isabel to Beech; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Hill St., 1st to Temple; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Halldale Ave., bet. Browning Boulevard and Santa Barbara Ave.; pet. from Jno. W. Downs for improvement by private contract. Granted.

Hooper Ave.; pet. of J. M. Forsha et al. for the improvement of Hooper Ave. between 38th and 41st Sts., Bond Act. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Hope St., bet. Pico and Washington; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Hobson St., lying bet. 15th St. and north city boundary line; name changed to Mariposa Ave.

Hoover St., at 54th; City Eng. inst. to furnish Bd. Pub. Wks. report of existing conditions and to suggest means of relief from possible storm water accumulation.

Isabel St., Amabel to Jeffries; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Kearney St.; from French Hospital et al. for the improvement of Kearney St. bet. Myers St. and Brooklyn Ave., also the improvement of Kearney from Rio St. to Brooklyn Ave. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Lake Shore Ave.; special committee appointed to purchase territory for widening of street recommended purchase of south 80 ft. of Lot 1, Block 5 of subdivision of parts of lots 5 and 6 in block 40, City Donation Lots, except portion conveyed to city for street purpose, for the sum of \$6,000.00. Adopted.

Mateo St., 4th to 6th Sts.; ord. of intention to improve, and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Monte Vista St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for construction of storm sewer. Adopted.

Miles St., from South Park Ave. to McKinley Ave.; ord. to widen said section. Adopted.

New Depot St.; pet. from E. Esterbrook et al. for the improvement of New Depot St. between Figueroa and College Sts. Granted and ref. to C. E.

Pico St.; at Valencia south of Pico; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Prichard St., Downey to Mission; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Sichel St., from Ave. 26 to Manitou; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

Santa Barbara Ave.; pet. from John W. Downs for the sidewalk of Santa Barbara Ave. between Normandie Ave. and Denker Ave., by private contract, also for establishment of curb lines at 5 ft. from the property line on said north side of Santa Barbara Ave. Granted and ref. to C. E.

San Fernando St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

Vermont Ave., bet. Santa Monica and Santa Barbara; pet. from J. P. B. Crosby et al. for improvement. Granted.

Vendome St., Bellevue to Marathon; ord. est. curb lines. Adopted.

Valencia, bet. Pico and 16th; ord. of int. to improve. Adopted.

Wall St., 4th to 7th; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Workman St., Pasadena to Manitou; ord. of intention to change and est. grade. Adopted.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; Comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. to City Council calling attention to the fact that work on the Aqueduct has proceeded faster than was originally anticipated and for this reason additional funds will be required earlier than contemplated by existing contracts between the city and Kuntze Bros. and A. B. Leach & Co., and recommending that City Council authorize City Treasurer to deliver any or all of the remainder of the Class "F" Water Works Bonds authorized by City Council and passed March 25th, 1909, at any time in advance of the date provided in said contract for delivery of said bonds, upon receiving from the purchasers the purchase price.

Aqueduct; Contract for furnishing gypsum awarded to Adams and Wright at \$1.00 per ton f.o.b. Rito, New Mexico.

Aqueduct; Pet. from Y. M. C. A. making formal application for an appropriation of \$7,500 to cover salaries and expense in establishing work

along the line of the Owens River Aqueduct. Granted.

Aqueduct; Bd. of Pub. Wks. report asking that the Council call an election to vote on the issue of power bonds to develop power along the line of the aqueduct, said issue to be \$3,500,000. Ref. to Finance Committee.

Aqueduct; Board of Public Works report asking the adoption of a resolution authorizing the B. P. W. with three eminent engineers to make plans for the carrying on of the preliminary work in connection with proposed power plant along the line of the L. A. Aqueduct. Ref. to Finance Committee.

Aqueduct; Board of Public Works report rec. adoption of a resolution authorizing the B. of P. W. to purchase an automatic weighing and sacking machine at cement works, Monolith, Kern County. Adopted.

Aqueduct; Comm. from Hazard Park Imp. Ass'n. protesting against the calling of an election for the purpose of voting bonds to develop the power on the Aqueduct. Pet. ordered filed.

Agricultural Park; City Eng. furnished City Atty. necessary descriptions for land to be condemned for extension of Park. Approved by Council.

Annexing Additional Territory; Pet. from W. G. House, et al., asking that City annex the territory extending from Santa Monica avenue to the North City Boundary, said territory adjoining the westerly boundary of Los Angeles; and asking that an election be called. City Clerk reported that a sufficient number of signatures of qualified voters was attached to petition. City Atty. instructed to present to Council Ord. calling said election for Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1909.

Amusement License; Pet. of A. J. Stevens for refund of amusement license of Walker Theatre. Denied.

Boiler at Central Station; the following proposals were received and examined: To furnish boiler at Central Station, Smith-Booth-Usher Co., proposed one 35x12, 25 h. p. boiler, rotary pump, 1/2 h. p. motor, \$775. So Cal. Drilling & Construction Co. proposed one 25 h. p. boiler for \$493.50. Llewellyn Iron Works proposed 1 25 h. p. Hor. Tubular Boiler for \$589. Ref. to the Supply Comm.

Bids; awarded by the Board of Public Works for furnishing an electric hoist, under Specifications No. 93; awarded to Fulton Engine Works, at \$825.00 f. o. b. Los Angeles; for furnishing 20,000 ft. of 2-inch Merchant Screw Pipe, under Specifications No. 185-B; awarded to Crane Company, at \$64.98 per 1000 feet f. o. b. Pittsburg, for furnishing 6000 ft. 4-inch O. D. Casing, under Specifications No. 187-B; awarded to Crane

Company, at \$12.77 per box, it is to be sold in the District.

Culverts stopped up; comm. from H. T. D. Inc., calling attention to culverts under Berendo, Canby, Dewey, El Molino streets, bet. 10th and 11th, some of which are badly stopped, ref. to Inspec. Pub. Wks.

Cow Limits; ord. extending cow limits 4th to Soto, and Stephenson to Boyle. Adopted.

Demand on Outfall Sewer work; report from Bd. Pub. Wks., recommending the transfer of \$12,210 from General Ex. Fund to credit of Eng. Fund to pay the demand of Hercules Oil Co. for distillate furnished during const. of outfall sewer. Adopted.

Exemption of Church Property; from J. D. Groves et al., for cancellation of tax sale on Lot 29 Maple Ave. tract, being the church property of the Second Baptist Church, 740 Maple Ave. Granted and Clerk instructed to cancel said sale.

Exemption from Photographers' license; pet. from M. Nickolson, stating that he is a view photographer, making pictures of store interiors, etc., and asking to be exempted from the license tax on photographers. Granted.

Excess personal property tax; comm. from City Tax and License Coll. req. that the sum of \$3,000 be transferred to credit of Tax and License Collector's Fund to cover expense of collecting excess personal property tax. Adopted.

Equipment for Engine Houses; Fire Commissioners rec. that City Council advertise for bids for furnishing the following apparatus to equip engine houses now under construction; and also for San Pedro: 1 auto combination chemical and hose wagon, 2 combination chemical and hose wagons, 1 city service combination chemical and truck, 1 fourth size fire engine, 12,000 ft. of 2½-inch fire hose. Adopted.

Fire Engine Houses; Fire Commissioners' report rec. that the Council advertise for sale two frame cottages situated on Figueroa St. N. of 7th St., said property purchased for fire engine purposes. Adopted.

Humane Society; Finance Committee's report recommending approval of demand for \$50 in favor L. A. Humane So. for August. Adopted.

Inefficient Street lights; comm. from Hazard Park Imp. Assn. calling attention to inefficiency of lights recently placed at corners of Plymouth and Charlotte Sts., Cornwall and Charlotte, Marengo bet. Cornwall and Soto and Griffin Ave. and San Pablo St. Ref. to City Electrician.

Lights on Vehicles; pet. from So. Refining Co. asking that the Ord. requiring lights to be burned on vehicles within certain hours be so amended as to exempt tank wagons containing inflammable products of petroleum. Ref. to C. A.

License refund requested; pet. from F. Cordes requesting refund of \$150 paid for license for carrying on business of lending money. Ref. to City Tax and License Collector.

Manufacture of frozen edibles; pet. from Tucker Catering Co. asking that

the petition heretofore filed asking that an Ord. be passed regulating the manufacture of frozen edibles, ice cream, etc., be not granted. Ref. to the B. of Health.

Morgan's Sycamore Grove tract; pet. from Carl Salbach, for quit claim deed to Lot 22, Blk. 7, G. W. Morgan's Sycamore Grove tract. Ref. to C. Atty.

Oil pumping cables; ord. transmitted by City Atty., regulating the erection, maintenance and operation of oil pumping cables across public streets, alleys and other public places. Petitions from C. C. Harris Oil Co. and Harry T. Johnson ret'd. and ordinance ref. to Councilman Clappitt for report.

Orchard tract sewer; ord. abandoning sewer which extends across private property from intersection of Alameda and Banning Sts. to a point in Winston St. east of Los Angeles St. Adopted.

Public Parks; comm. from Park Dept. asking Council to rescind its action requiring petitioners' petitioning for the acquirement of land for public parks to have said petition by 35 per cent of property owners and substituting 25 per cent. Adopted.

Railway safeguards; ord. requiring maintenance of safety gates at intersection of Ave. 50 and R. R. crossing bet. Monte Vista and Pasadena Ave., also at intersection of R. R. with Pasadena Ave. near Ave. 61. Adopted.

Railway safeguards; ord. requiring maintenance of a signal bell at Ry. crossing on Ave. 60, bet. Monte Vista St. and Pasadena Ave. Adopted.

Regulating Speed of trains; pet. from Williel Thomson, et al., requesting passage of ord. limiting speed of trains on Santa Fe Ry. within city limits, and requiring Co. to station flagmen, place gates or viaducts at all such streets as the Council may deem proper. Ref. to Legislation Comm.

Residence District; ord. excepting 9th St. and Santa Fe Ave. from Residence District. Adopted.

Restaurant License; ord. amending old ord. by changing the amount of license to be paid by persons conducting a restaurant which exempts from payment of license those whose receipts amount to less than \$200 a month. Adopted.

Rent claimed; comm. from Al. Hirsart and Co., enclosing bill for \$70.00 claimed to be due for 14 months' use of space by the City Tax and License Collector at 3rd and Central. Referred to Tax Coll.

San Pedro; Liquor License; pet. from Peter Lux, et al., asking that in the matter of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the territory as described by the city limits of the Consolidated City of San Pedro and Los Angeles, that the same ratio as to population be observed as is now recognized in the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the territory of the old city of Los Angeles; also that no licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any territory as described by the city limits of the Consolidated City of San Pedro other than such territory as is

now occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Ref. to Police Comm.

San Pedro; pet. from Tolar and Son, et al., asking that no permission be granted for lunch wagons upon the streets in the territory formerly known as San Pedro. Referred to C. Atty.

San Pedro; report from Fire Commissioners asking the adoption of an Ord. providing for the pay of volunteer firemen at San Pedro at rate of \$1.00 per hour not to exceed \$3.00 for any one fire. Ref. to City Atty. for ord.

San Pedro; ord. providing for the employment of additional employes in Bureau of Street Maintenance and Inspection. Adopted.

Smoking on street cars; pet. asking that smoking be prohibited on street cars. Deferred until Oct. 5th.

Spur track; pet. of Crane Co. for franchise for spur track across San Pedro Sts. bet. 2nd and 3rd Sts. Denied.

Seventh St. Bridge; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. asking adoption of resolution for construction of coping and railing and ornamental lights for 7th St. bridge. Adopted.

Sewer Bond Fund; Board of Public Works report, submitting statement of expenditures from Sewer Bond Fund of 1906. Ref. to City Auditor.

Salaries of Street Sweepers; ord. providing for increase in salaries of persons employed at night by Bureau of Street Maintenance from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. Adopted.

South Side Irrigation District Sewer; ord. abandoning sewer extending from a point near intersection of 23rd St. and Santa Barbara Ave. to a point near the intersection of Hooper and Slauson Ave. Adopted.

Street Maintenance; report of City Atty. providing for number of persons to be employed in Bureau of Street Maintenance. Adopted.

Tax removed from sand wagons; pet. from A. L. Inglis, et al., asking that the license tax be removed from wagons hauling sand, gravel, and dirt. Granted.

Tax on stationery dealers; pet. from Eugene Salon, et al., asking that small dealers in stationery, books, etc., be exempted from the license tax. Referred to Legislation Comm.

Toilets in Central Park; Park Dept. report on conditions of toilets in Central Park and asking for an appropriation for construction of new toilets. Ref. to Finance Comm.

Transferring of Park property; pet. from Garvanza Improvement Co., asking that such concurrent action be taken with the Board of Water Com. as will result in the transferring from the B. of Water Com. to the B. of Park Commissioners, for park purposes, the real property now under the control of said Water Board, bounded on the N. by Meridian St., S. E. by Avenue 63 and W. by the Garvanza Reservoir. Referred to C. Atty.

Undertaking zone, (proposed), on Central Ave. bet. 4th and 5th Sts.; ord. filed as petitioner withdrew application.

Building Permits

During the month, from Sept. 1st to Sept. 10th, 1909, inclusive, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 263 Permits, amounting to \$325,048, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, rein. concrete.	1	\$ 72,000
Class C	2	3,900
Class D, 1 story	109	150,705
Class D, 1½ story	15	37,703
Class D, 2 story	13	35,825
Churches	2	700
Public Buildings (City) ..	2	750
Sheds	30	3,240
Foundations	1	150
Brick alterations	11	2,737
Frame alterations	77	17,338

Grand total 263 \$ 325,048
Comparison with last year:

1908—From Sept. 1st to Sept. 10th, inclusive, permits, 219; valuation, \$277,994.

Following is a report by wards, from Sept. 1st to Sept. 10th, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One	25	\$ 27,633
Ward Two	25	25,465
Ward Three	14	9,012
Ward Four	23	38,485
Ward Five	79	106,380
Ward Six	55	24,045
Ward Seven	5	73,265
Ward Eight	5	1,155
Ward Nine	32	19,608

Total 263 \$325,048
Compiled by M. C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

"Half a sov. for you if you get me to King's Cross in six minutes." "It ain't no use, captain; you may bribe me, but you can't corrupt the old 'oss."—Punch

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles Bank Clearings from September 10th to 15th, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907

	1909	1908	1907
September 10	2,462,929.59	\$ 1,982,120.41	\$ 2,021,253.80
September 11	2,384,109.42	2,022,558.52	1,811,634.38
September 13	2,590,184.72	1,780,046.64	1,970,865.10
September 14	2,137,223.83	1,769,460.22	2,102,159.19
September 15	2,565,502.37	1,937,808.29	2,177,635.39
Total	\$12,139,949.93	\$9,491,994.08	\$10,083,547.86

Famous Short Stories

Note.—With the issue of September 4th Pacific Outlook began the publication of a series of short stories of recognized literary standing, on the theory that the average man or woman often prefers to reread a story of genuine merit than take chances on doubtful new material. We are glad to have suggestions from our readers of stories (not under copyright) available for this series.

The next of the series will be "A Matter of Duty" from "The Dolly Dialogues" by Anthony Hope.

THE MAN WHO WAS

From "Soldiers Three," by Rudyard Kipling

The Earth gave up her dead that tide,
Into our camp he came,
And said his say, and went his way,
And left our hearts aflame.

Keep tally—on the gun-butt score
The vengeance we must take,
When God shall bring full reckoning,
For our dead comrade's sake.

—Ballad.

Let it be clearly understood that the Russian is a delightful person till he tucks in his shirt. As an Oriental he is charming. It is only when he insists upon being treated as the most easterly of western peoples that he becomes a racial anomaly extremely difficult to handle. The host never knows which side of his nature is going to turn up next.

Dirkovitch was a Russian—a Russian of the Russians—who appeared to get his bread by serving the Czar as an officer in a Cossack regiment, and corresponding for a Russian newspaper with a name that was never twice alike. He was a handsome young Oriental, fond of wandering through unexplored portions of the earth, and he arrived in India from nowhere in particular. At least no living man could ascertain whether it was by way of Balkh, Badakshan, Chitral, Beluchistan, or Nepal, or anywhere else. The Indian Government, being in an unusually affable mood, gave orders that he was to be civilly treated and shown everything that was to be seen. So he drifted, talking bad English and worse French, from one city to another, till he foregathered with Her Majesty's White Hussars in the city of Peshawur, which stands at the mouth of that narrow swordcut in the hills that men call the Khyber Pass. He was undoubtedly an officer, and he was decorated after the manner of the Russians with little enamelled crosses, and he could talk, and (though this had nothing to do with his merits) he had been given up as a hopeless task, or cask, by the Black Tyrone, who individually and collectively, with hot whiskey and honey, mulled brandy, and mixed spirits of every kind, had striven in all hospitality to make him drunk. And when the Black Tyrone, who are exclusively Irish, fail to disturb the peace of head of a foreigner—that foreigner is certain to be a superior man.

The White Hussars were as conscientious in choosing their wine as in charging the enemy. All that they possessed, including some wondrous brandy, was placed at the absolute disposition of Dirkovitch, and he enjoyed himself hugely—even more than among the Black Tyrones.

But he remained distressingly Eu-

ropean through it all. The White Hussars were "My dear true friends," "Fellow-soldiers glorious," and "Brothers inseparable." He would unburden himself by the hour on the glorious future that awaited the combined arms of England and Russia when their hearts and their territories should run side by side, and the great mission of civilizing Asia should begin. That was unsatisfactory, because Asia is not to be civilized after the methods of the West. There is too much Asia and she is too old. You cannot reform a lady of many lovers, and Asia has been insatiable in her flirtations aforetime. She will never attend Sunday-school or learn to vote save with swords for tickets.

Dirkovitch knew this as well as any one else, but it suited him to talk special-correspondently and to make himself as genial as he could. Now and then he volunteered a little, a very little, information about his own sottonia of Cossacks, left apparently to look after themselves somewhere at the back of beyond. He had done rough work in Central Asia, and had seen rather more help-yourself fighting than most men of his years. But he was careful never to betray his superiority, and more than careful to praise on all occasions the appearance, drill, uniform, and organism of Her Majesty's White Hussars. And indeed they were a regiment to be admired. When Lady Durgan, widow of the late Sir John Durgan, arrived in their station, and after a short time had been proposed to by every single man at mess, she put the public sentiment very neatly when she explained that they were all so nice that unless she could marry them all, including the colonel and some majors already married, she was not going to content herself with one hussar. Wherefore she wedded a little man in a rifle regiment, being by nature contradictory; and the White Hussars were going to wear crape on their arms, but compromised by attending the wedding in full force, and lining the aisle with unutterable reproach. She had jilted them all—from Basset-Holmer the senior captain to little Mildred the junior subaltern, who could have given her four thousand a year and a title.

The only persons who did not share the general regard for the White Hussars were a few thousand gentlemen of Jewish extraction who lived across the border, and answered to the name of Pathan. They once met the regiment officially and for something less than twenty minutes, but the interview, which was complicated with many casualties, had filled them with prejudice. They even called the White Hussars children of the devil and sons of persons whom it would be perfectly impossible to meet in decent society. Yet they were not above making their aversion fill their money-belts. The regiment possessed carbines—beautiful Martini-Henry carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards, and were even handier than the long rifle. Therefore they were coveted all along the border, and since demand inevitably breeds supply, they were supplied at the risk of life and limb for exactly their weight in coined silver—seven and one half pounds' weight of rupees, or sixteen pounds sterling reckoning the rupee at par. They were stolen at night by snaky-haired thieves who crawled on their stomachs under the nose of the sentries; they disappeared mysteriously from locked arm-racks, and

in the hot weather, when all the barrack doors and windows were open, they vanished like puffs of their own smoke. The border people desired them for family vendettas and contingencies. But in the long cold nights of the northern Indian winter they were stolen most extensively. The traffic of murder was liveliest among the hills at that season, and prices ruled high. The regimental guards were first doubled and then trebled. A trooper does not much care if he loses a weapon—Government must make it good—but he deeply resents the loss of his sleep. The regiment grew very angry, and one rifle-thief bears the visible marks of their anger upon him to this hour. That incident stopped the burglaries for a time, and the guards were reduced accordingly, and the regiment devoted itself to polo with unexpected results; for it beat by two goals to one that very terrible polo corps the Lushkar Light Horse, though the latter had four ponies apiece for a short hour's fight, as well as a native officer who played like a lambent flame across the ground.

They gave a dinner to celebrate the event. The Lushkar team came, and Dirkovitch came, in the fullest full uniform of a Cossack officer, which is as full as a dressing-gown, and was introduced to the Lushkars, and opened his eyes as he regarded. They were lighter men than the Hussars, and they carried themselves with the swing that is the peculiar right of the Punjab Frontier Force and all Irregular Horse. Like everything else in the service it has to be learnt, but unlike many things it is never forgotten, and remains on the body till death.

The great beam-roofed mess-room of the White Hussars was a sight to be remembered. All the mess plate was out on the long table—the same table that had served up the bodies of five officers after a forgotten fight long and long ago—the dingy, battered standards faced the door of entrance, clumps of winter-roses lay between the silver candlesticks, and the portraits of eminent officers deceased looked down on their successors from between the heads of sambar, nilgai, markhor, and, pride of all the mess, two grinning snow-leopards that had cost Basset-Holmer four months' leave that he might have spent in England, instead of on the road to Tibet and the daily risk of his life by ledge, snow-slide, and grassy slope.

The servants in spotless white muslin and the crest of their regiments on the brow of their turbans waited behind their masters, who were clad in the scarlet and gold of the White Hussars, and the cream and silver of the Lushkar Light Horse. Dirkovitch's dull green uniform was the only dark spot at the board, but his big onyx eyes made up for it. He was fraternising effusively with the captain of the Lushkar team, who was wondering how many of Dirkovitch's Cossacks his own dark wiry down-countrymen could account for in a fair charge. But one does not speak of these things openly.

The talk rose higher and higher, and the regimental band played between courses as is the immemorial custom, till all tongues ceased for a moment with the removal of the dinner-slips and the first toast of obligation, when an officer rising said, "Mr. Vice, the Queen," and little Mildred from the bottom of the table answered, "The Queen, God bless her," and the big spurs clanked as the big men heaved themselves up and drank the Queen upon whose pay they were falsely supposed to settle their mess-bills. That Sacrament of the Mess never grows old, and never ceases to bring a lump into the throat of the listener wherever

he be by sea or by land. Dirkovitch rose with his "brothers glorious," but he could not understand. No one but an officer can tell what the toast means; and the bulk have more sentiment than comprehension. Immediately after the little silence that follows on the ceremony there entered the native officer who had played for the Lushkar team. He could not, of course, eat with the mess, but he came in at dessert, all six feet of him, with the blue and silver turban atop, and the big black boots below. The mess rose joyously as he thrust forward the hilt of his sabre in token of fealty for the colonel of the White Hussars to touch, and dropped into a vacant chair amid shouts of: "Rung ho, Hira Singh!" (which being translated means "Go in and win"). "Did I whack you over the knee, old man?" "Ressaidar Sahib, what the devil made you play that kicking rig of a pony in the last ten minutes?" "Shabash, Ressaidar Sahib!" Then the voice of the colonel, "The health of Ressaidar Hira Singh!"

After the shouting had died away Hira Singh rose to reply, for he was the cadet of a royal house, the son of a king's son, and knew what was due of these occasions. Thus he spoke in the vernacular:—"Colonel Sahib and officers of this regiment. Much honour have you done me. This will I remember. We came down from afar to play you. But we were beaten." ("No fault of yours, Ressaidar Sahib. Played on your own ground, y'know. Your ponies were cramped from the railway. Don't apologise!") "Therefore perhaps we will come again if it be so ordained." ("Hear! Hear! Hear, indeed! Bravo! Hsh!") "Then we will play you afresh." ("Happy to meet you.") "till there are left no feet upon our ponies. Thus far for sport." He dropped one hand on his sword-hilt and his eye wandered to Dirkovitch lolling back in his chair. "But if by the will of God there arises any other game which is not the polo game, then be assured, Colonel Sahib and officers, that we will play it out side by side though they," again his eye sought Dirkovitch, "though they, I say, have fifty ponies to our one horse." And



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with a deep muffled "Kuk! bo!" that sounded like a musket butt on dog stones, he sat down, and leaping classes.

Dirkovitch, who had devoured him, it is likely to the brandy—the terrible brandy aforementioned—did not understand nor did the expatriated translations offered to him at all convey the point. Decidedly Hira Singh's was the speech of the evening, and the clamour might have continued to the dawn had it not been broken by the noise of a shot without that sent every man feeling at his defenseless left side. Then there was a scuffle and a yell of pain.

"Carbine-stealing again!" said the adjutant, calmly sinking back into his chair. "This comes of refusing the guards. I hope the sentries have killed him."

The feet of armed men pounded on the verandah flags, and it was as though something was being dragged.

"Why don't they put him in the cells till the morning?" said the colonel testily. "See if they've damaged him, sergeant."

The mess sergeant fled out into the darkness and returned with two troopers and a corporal, all very much perplexed.

"Caught a man stealin' carbines, sir," said the corporal. "Leastways 'e was crawlin' towards the barracks, sir, past the main road sentries, an' the sentry 'e sez, sir—"

The limp heap of rags upheld by the three men groaned. Never was seen so destitute and demoralised an Afghan. He was turbanless, shoeless, caked with dirt, and all but dead through rough handling. Hira Singh started slightly at the sound of the man's gain. Dirkovitch took another glass of brandy.

"What does the sentry say?" said the colonel.

"Sez 'e speaks English, sir," said the corporal.

"So you brought him into mess instead of handing him over to the sergeant! If he spoke all the Tongues of the Pentecost you've no business—"

Again the bundle groaned and muttered. Little Mildred had risen from his place to inspect. He jumped back as though he had been shot.

"Perhaps it would be better, sir, to send the men away," said he to the colonel, for he was a much privileged subaltern. He put his arms round the rag-bound horror as he spoke, and dropped him into a chair. It may not have been explained that the littleness of Mildred lay in his being six feet four and big in proportion. The corporal seeing that an officer was disposed to look after the capture, and that the colonel's eye was beginning to blaze, promptly removed himself and his men. The mess was left alone with the carbine-thief, who hid his head on the table and wept bitterly, hopelessly, and inconsolably as little children weep.

Hira Singh leapt to his feet. "Colonel Sahib," said he, "that man is no Afghan, for they weep Ai! Ai! Nor is he of Hindustan, for they weep Oh! Ho! He weeps after the fashion of the white men, who say Ow Ow!"

"Now where the dickens did you get that knowledge, Hira Singh?" said the captain of the Lushkar team.

"Hear him!" said Hira Singh simply, pointing at the crumpled figure that wept as though it would never cease.

"He said, 'My God!'" said little Mildred. "I heard him say it."

The colonel and the mess-room looked at the man in silence. It is a horrible thing to hear a man cry. A woman can sob from the top of her palate, or her lips, or anywhere else, but a man must cry from his diaphragm, and it rends him to pieces.

"Poor devil!" said the colonel,

coughing tremendously. "We ought to send him to hospital. He's been nautlanded."

Now the adjutant loved his carbines. They were to him as his grandchildren, the men standing in the first place. He grunted rebelliously. "I can understand an Afghan stealing, because he's built that way. But I can't understand his crying. That makes it worse."

The brandy must have affected Dirkovitch, for he lay back in his chair and stared at the ceiling. There was nothing special in the ceiling beyond a shadow as of a huge black coffin. Owing to some peculiarity in the construction of the mess-room, this shadow was always thrown when the candles were lighted. It never disturbed the digestion of the White Hussars. They were in fact rather proud of it.

"Is he going to cry all night?" said the colonel. "Or are we supposed to sit up with little Mildred's guest until he feels better?"

The man in the chair threw up his head and stared at the mess. "Oh, my God!" he said, and every soul in the mess rose to his feet. Then the Lushkar captain did a deed for which he ought to have been given the Victoria Cross—distinguished gallantry in a fight against overwhelming curiosity. He picked up his team with his eyes as the hostess picks up the ladies at the opportune moment, and pausing only by the colonel's chair to say, "This isn't our affair you know, sir," led them into the verandah and the gardens. Hira Singh was the last to go, and he looked at Dirkovitch. But Dirkovitch had departed into a brandy-paradise of his own. His lips moved without sound and he was studying the coffin on the ceiling.

"White—white all over," said Bassett-Holmer, the adjutant. "What a pernicious renegade he must be! I wonder where he came from?"

The colonel shook the man gently by the arm, and "Who are you?" said he.

There was no answer. The man stared round the mess-room and smiled in the colonel's face. Little Mildred, who was always more of a woman than a man till "Boot and saddle" was sounded, repeated the question in a voice that would have drawn confidences from a geyser. The man only smiled. Dirkovitch at the far end of the table slid gently from his chair to the floor. No son of Adam in this present imperfect world can mix the Hussars' champagne with the Hussars' brandy by five and eight glasses of each without remembering the pit whence he was digged and descending thither. The band began to play the tune with which the White Hussars, from the date of their formation have concluded all their functions. They would sooner be disbanded than abandon that tune; it is a part of their system. The man straightened himself in his chair and drummed on the table with his fingers.

"I don't see why we should entertain lunatics," said the colonel. "Call a guard and send him off to the cells. We'll look into the business in the morning. Give him a glass of wine first, though."

Little Mildred filled a sherry-glass with the brandy and thrust it over to the man. He drank, and the tune rose louder, and he straightened himself yet more. Then he cut out his long-fingered hands to a piece of plate opposite and fingered it lovingly. There was a mystery connected with that piece of plate, in the shape of a spring which converted what was a seven-branched candlestick, three sconces on each side and one in the middle, into a sort of wheel-spoke candelabrum. He found the spring, pressed it, and laughed weakly. He

rose from his chair and inspected a picture on the wall, then moved on to another picture, the mess watching him without a word. When he came to the mantelpiece he shook his head and seemed distressed. A piece of plate representing a mounted hussar in full uniform caught his eye. He pointed to it, and then to the mantelpiece with inquiry in his eyes.

"What is it—Oh, what is it?" said little Mildred. Then as a mother might speak to a child, "That is a horse. Yes, a horse."

Very slowly came the answer in a thick, passionless guttural—"Yes, I—have seen. But—where is the horse?"

You could have heard the hearts of the mess beating as the men drew back to give the stranger full room in his wanderings. There was no question of calling the guard.

Again he spoke—very slowly. "Where is our horse?"

There is but one horse in the White Hussars, and his portrait hangs outside the door of the mess-room. He is the piebald drum-horse, the king of the regimental band, that served the regiment for seven-and-thirty years, and in the end was shot for old age. Half the mess tore the thing down from its place and thrust it into the man's hands. He placed it above the mantelpiece, it clattered on the ledge as his poor hands dropped it, and he staggered towards the bottom of the table, falling into Mildred's chair. Then all the men spoke to one another something after this fashion, "The drumhorse hasn't hung over the mantelpiece since '67." "How does he know," Mildred, go and speak to him again." "Colonel, what are you going to do?" "Oh, dry up, and give the poor devil a chance to pull himself together." "It isn't possible anyhow. The man's a lunatic."

Little Mildred stood at the colonel's side, talking in his ear. "Will you be good enough to take your seats, please, gentlemen!" he said, and the mess drowned into the chairs. Only Dirkovitch's seat, next to little Mildred's, was blank, and little Mildred himself had found Hira Singh's place. The wide—mess-sergeant filled the glasses in dead silence. Once more the colonel rose, but his hand shook, and the port spilled on the table, as he looked straight at the man in little Mildred's chair and said hoarsely, "Mr. Vice, the Queen." There was a little pause, but the man sprung to his feet and answered without hesitation, "The Queen, God bless her!" and as he emptied the thin glass he snapped the shank between his fingers.

Long and long ago, when the Empress of India was a young woman, and there were no unclean ideals in the land, it was the custom of a few messes to drink the Queen's toast in broken glass, to the vast delight of the mess-contractors. The custom is now dead, because there is nothing to break for, except now and again the word of a Government, and that has been broken already.

"That settles it," said the colonel, with a gasp. "He's not a sergeant. What in the world is he?"

The entire mess echoed the word, and the volley of questions would have scared any man. It was no wonder that the ragged, filthy invader could only smile and shake his head.

From under the table, calm and smiling, rose Dirkovitch, who had been roused from healthful slumber by feet upon his body. By the side of the man he rose, and the man shrieked and grovelled. It was a horrible sight, coming so swiftly upon the pride and glory of the toast that had brought the strayed wits together.

Dirkovitch made no offer to raise him, but little Mildred heaved him up in an instant. It is not good that a gentleman who can answer to the

Queen's toast should lie at the feet of a subaltern of Cossacks.

The hasty action tore the wretch's upper clothing nearly to the waist, and his body was seamed with dry black scars. There is only one weapon in the world that cuts in parallel lines, and it is neither the cane nor the cat. Dirkovitch saw the marks, and the pupils of his eyes dilated. Also his face changed. He said something that sounded like "Shoto ve takete, and the man fawning answered, Chetyre."

"What's that?" said everybody to gether.

"His number. That is number four, you know," Dirkovitch spoke very thickly.

"What has a Queen's officer to do with a qualified number?" said the colonel, and an unpleasant growl ran round the table.

"How can I tell?" said the affable Oriental with a sweet smile. "He is a—how you have it?—escape—run-away, from over there." He nodded towards the darkness of the night.

"Speak to him if he'll answer you, and speak to him gently," said little Mildred, settling the man in a chair. It seemed most improper to all present that Dirkovitch should sip brandy as he talked in purring, spitting Russian to the creature who answered so feebly and with such evident dread. But since Dirkovitch appeared to understand, no one said a word. All breathed heavily, leaning forward, in the long gaps of the conversation. The next time that they have no engagements on hand the White Hussars intend to go to St. Petersburg in a body to learn Russian.

"He does not know how many years ago in a war. I think that there was mess," but he says it was very long ago in a war. I think that there was an accident. He says he was of this glorious and distinguished regiment in the war."

"The rolls! The rolls! Holmer,



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get the rolls!" said little Mildred, and the adjutant dashed off bare-headed to the orderly room, where the muster-rolls of the regiment were kept. He returned just in time to hear Dirkovitch conclude, "Therefore, my dear friends, I am sorry to say there was an accident which would have been reparable if he had apologised to that our colonel, which he had insulted."

Then followed another growl which the colonel tried to beat down. The mess was in no mood just then to weigh insults to Russian colonels.

"He does not remember, but I think that there was an accident, and so he was not exchanged among the prisoners, but he was sent to another place—how do you say?—the country. So, he says, he came here. He does not know how he came. Eh? He was at Chepany,"—the man caught the word, nodded and shivered,—“at Zhigansk and Irkutsk. I cannot understand how he escaped. He says, too, that he was in the forests for many years, but how many years he has forgotten—that with many things. It was an accident; done because he did not apologise to that our colonel. Ah!"

Instead of echoing Dirkovitch's sigh of regret, it is sad to record that the White Hussars lively exhibited un-Christian delight and other emotions, hardly restrained by their sense of hospitality. Holmer flung the frayed and yellow regimental rolls on the table, and the men flung themselves at these.

"Steady! Fifty-six—fifty-five—fifty-four," said Holmer. "Here we are. Lieutenant Austin Limmason. Missing." That was before Sebastopol. What an infernal shame! Insulted one of their colonels, and was quietly shipped off. Thirty years of his life wiped out."

"But he never apologised. Said he'd see him damned first," chorused the mess.

"Poor chap! I suppose he never had the chance afterwards. How did he come here?" said the colonel.

The dingy heap in the chair could give no answer.

"Do you know who you are?"

It laughed weakly.

"Do you know that you are Limmason—Lieutenant Limmason of the White Hussars?"

Swiftly as a shot came the answer, in a slightly surprised tone, "Yes, I'm Limmason, of course." The light died out of his eyes, and the man collapsed, watching every motion of Dirkovitch with terror. A flight from Siberia may fix a few elementary facts in the mind, but it does not seem to lead to continuity of thought. The man could not explain how, like a homing pigeon, he had found his way to his own old mess again. Of what he had suffered or seen he knew nothing. He cringed before Dirkovitch as instinctively as he had pressed the spring of the candlestick, sought the picture of the drum-horse, and answered to the toast of the Queen. The rest was a blank that the dread Russian tongue could only in part remove. His head bowed on his breast, and he giggled and cowered alternately.

The devil that lived in the brandy prompted Dirkovitch at this extremely inopportune moment to make a speech. He rose, swaying slightly, gripped the table-edge, while his eyes glowed like opals, and began:

"Fellow-soldiers glorious—true friends and hospitable. It was an accident, and deplorable—most deplorable." Here he smiled sweetly all round the mess. "But you will think of this little, little thing. So little, is it not? The Czar! Posh! I slap my fingers—I snap my fingers at him. Do I believe in him? No! But in us Slav who has done nothing, him I believe. Seventy—how much—millions peoples that have done, nothing—

ing—not one thing! Posh! Napoleon was an episode." He banged a hand on the table. "Hear you, old peoples, we have done nothing in the world—out here. All our work is to do; and it shall be done, old peoples. Get away!" He waved his hand imperiously, and pointed to the man. "You see him. He is not good to see. He was just one little—oh, so little—accident, that no one remembered. Now he is That! So will you be, brother soldiers so brave—so will you be. But you will never come back. You will all go where he is gone, or"—he pointed to the great coffin-shadow on the ceiling, and muttering, "Seventy millions—get away, you old peoples," fell asleep.

"Sweet and to the point," said little Mildred. "What's the use of getting wroth? Let's make this poor devil comfortable."

But that was a matter suddenly and swiftly taken from the loving hands of the White Hussars. The lieutenant had returned only to go away again three days later, when the wail of the Dead March, and the tramp of the squadrons, told the wondering Station, who saw no gap in the mess-table, that an officer of the regiment had resigned his new-found commission.

And Dirkovitch, bland, supple, and always genial, went away too by a night train. Little Mildred and another man saw him off, for he was the guest of the mess, and even had he smitten the colonel with the open hand, the law of that mess allowed no relaxation of hospitality.

"Good-bye, Dirkovitch, and a pleasant journey," said little Mildred.

"Au revoir," said the Russian.

"Indeed! But we thought you were going home?"

"Yes, but I will come again. My dear friends, is that road shut?" He pointed to where the North Star burned over the Khyber Pass.

"By Jove! I forgot. Of course. Happy to meet you, old man, any time you like. Got everything you want? Cheroots, ice, bedding? That's all right. Well, au revoir, Dirkovitch."

"Um," said the other man, as the tail-lights of the train grew small. "Of—all—the-unmitigated—!"

Little Mildred answered nothing, but watched the North Star and hummed a selection from a recent Simla burlesque that had much delighted the White Hussars. It ran—

I'm sorry for Mr. Bluebeard,
I'm sorry to cause him pain;
But a terrible spree there's sure to be
When he comes back again.

A Helpful Book About Primary Elections

"Primary Elections" is the title of a volume of which C. Edward Merriam, associate professor of political science in the University of Chicago and a Chicago alderman, is the author. It is a capital study of the history and tendencies of primary election legislation, the sort of book to have upon one's nearby book-shelves. In the appendix are contained a good bibliography, a summary of present laws and important cases, and a reprint of the primary election legislation of Illinois, New York, Texas, Wyoming, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The book is published by the University of Chicago Press. The price is \$1.35.

Shopping Hint

"John, this firm is advertising dresses 75 per cent off; what does that mean?"

"Bathing-suits."—Houston Post.



A good-sized crowd assembled last Tuesday evening to hear Mme. Ellen Beach Yaw and her supporting artists, Mr. C. M. Chapin, violinist, and Miss Grace Adele Freebey, pianist. The programme opened with Alabieff's beautiful "Russian Nightingale," a composition not so well suited to Mme. Yaw's voice as some of her other numbers, by far the most pleasing of which was the "Waltz Song" from Faust. In this number the attention and interest were held not only by the voice but also by the charming gesture and varying expression which bore the listener along with the lilting swing of the song.

Mme. Yaw has lost some of her bird-like high notes, or at least did not display them Tuesday evening, but training and practise have done much for the lower tones.

Miss Freebey's compositions, if not strikingly original in melody, were singable and taking, the piano accompaniments being ingenious and out of the ordinary. As a pianist Miss Freebey did her best work in MacDowell's "Polonaise," the Chopin numbers requiring somewhat more musical maturity than Miss Freebey at present possesses, though her work as composer and pianist would lead one to prophesy much for the future.

Mr. C. M. Chapin played a "Serenade" by Dilda in an acceptable manner, his offering being received with hearty applause.

Mrs. T. Newman proved herself an efficient and sympathetic accompanist.

The following officers have been elected by the Ellis Club for the season of 1909-1910: Henry T. Lee, president; F. A. Walton, vice-president; Herbert D. Alfonso, secretary; Fred W. Shoemaker, librarian; Willis Parris, treasurer. The committees are as follows: Music—Judge Walter Bordwell, Henry P. Flint, George Steckel. Voice—J. W. Hendrick, W. P. Sessions, F. H. Andrew. Judge Walter Bordwell continues as chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. J. B. Poulin will as formerly hold the position of musical director.

Attention is called once more to the fact that the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra concerts will not commence this year until November 12th. Six concerts will be given as in previous years, the season ticket price to remain exactly the same. The advance sale for season ticket holders will be announced through these columns later.

The Educational Choral Society will resume rehearsals Monday evening next in Music Hall, Blanchard Building. Mr. Whybark, its director,

has already enrolled a large number of new members and it is expected the membership list will open with at least a hundred names. It is the present intention to hold at least four concerts during the coming season, at the first of which "The Wreck of the Hesperus" by Thomas Anderton, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will probably be heard. The programme of the following concerts will be chosen from the standard choral works.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, the Dutch contralto, who will make her debut to Pacific Coast audiences under Manager Behymer the coming November, is to have the assistance of a highly gifted accompanist this season in the person of Miss Magdalen Worden, many of whose musical compositions have been published and widely sung. Her "Longing" sung by Mme. Jomelli at Ocean Grove this summer from the manuscript made a great success, and was redemanded. Both this song and a setting to "The Wedding" by Sidney Lanier, the Southern poet, will be included by Mme. Jomelli on her programs for the coming tour, which will cover not alone the Pacific Coast, but the middle West as well. Her first appearance in this city will be with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra on November 12th at The Auditorium.

George Hamlin, who is acknowledged as being the best American tenor now before the public, writes entertainingly of his travels in Europe.

"Several days, I spent in Chamoni, a spot whose grandeur can hardly be surpassed. From my hotel I could see Mt. Blanc, with its snowy top. So near it appears when viewing it through my glasses that it seems as if I could reach out and grasp a handful of snow. Yesterday we crossed the 'Mer de Glace' the great glacier, and I do assure you that some of the way was most shaky and more than once I wished myself back on Broadway, New York, where I will be early in September ready for my tour of the Pacific Coast."

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I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong. —ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I died, you know, for Greece—at Missolonghi.
Much good it ever did the Greeks or me!
It let me into ghostland by the wrong key,
And for the Greeks, no doubt they think they're free.
Like every other independent donkey
Who grips the name and lets the substance be,
Flunking his country is more free the smaller 'tis
And that the franchise really brings equalities.
That land is free where the inhabitants are free,
The rest is merely oratory.
—Don Juan by Richard Hovey.

The department will conclude this week the review of Mr. Chas. Mulford Robinson's suggestions for improving our parks, highways and parkways, as taken from the report of the Municipal Art Commission.

Castelar and Buena Vista Streets

Because manufacturing has already got into Buena Vista street, north of Sunset, and the thoroughfare seems past redemption for a boulevard, while Castelar is broad, free of car tracks, and easily improved, I select the latter as the boulevard route to the north. As this route, direct to Elysian Park, to the San Fernando Valley, to the Arroyo Seco, and to Pasadena, is destined to carry a heavy pleasure traffic, it is worth doing a good deal for. Lying through Sonora town, the improvements along it are not without interest now, but as they would probably pass with the boulevard development of the street, the latter may as well be widened at once to a hundred feet or more, and, with a central strip planted in palms, made a striking stretch of boulevard. At its starting point from Sunset, I would have it swing out in generously rounded corners, so creating a Place that will be pleasant to look down upon from the Hill-street pergola—much as one looks down from the Pincian in Rome to the paved open space below—and that will make a fitting gateway to the long reaches of the boulevard. It will be observed that I have recommended more than one such development. They give, in the midst of the city streets, a fine air of spaciousness and amplitude—the sort of effect that should be characteristic of a city in California, where everything is big, and the cramped, the mean, and the crowded have no proper place. Then at its other end Castelar should be extended, and swung rather sharply to the right—on a curve, of course,—to strike Buena Vista street at the angle, between Bernardo and Cottage Home.

From this point, plans have been already matured for the widening of Buena Vista street by twenty feet, and for the removal of the ugly brown fence on its east side. When this is taken down, there should be substituted for it a low parapet which will open the view of the railroad's yards, which by day are interesting, and at night are beautiful with their jeweled studding of lights. Avoiding the awkward turn at the Fremont Gate to Elysian Park, it is planned that the new viaduct shall carry the street in a straight line over the rail-

road tracks and across the river, where swinging to right and left, it will reach Downey and Pasadena avenues. This is one of the best improvements that has been planned for Los Angeles, quite worthy the newly awakened ambition of the city, and the only pity is that there should be willingness to compromise on the beauty of the bridge. Because the railroad objects to allowing space in its yards for piers, it is proposed at that part of the viaduct to depart from the concrete arch type, which is to be the style of the bridge in its other portions, and to give it overhead steel braces. This will very greatly diminish the whole effect; it will change a stunning improvement to a commonplace one. With the realization of the function which this viaduct is to perform there ought to be absolute insistence on the preservation of the beauty of the bridge.

Pasadena Avenue

Taking the left arm of the viaduct, Pasadena avenue—here a broad street—is reached, and a few blocks bring one to Twenty-sixth street, where it makes its turn. The turn is an important point. The little triangle that closes the vista of the street might well be acquired and parked; Twenty-sixth street, as the best approach to the San Fernando road, should be widened and straightened from here, and given a better bridge; the corner between Pasadena avenue and Twenty-sixth street should be rounded, so improving the point of intersection, and from this junction Pasadena avenue should itself be broadened, to harmonize with its broader portions beyond, and should be given a better bridge. As there are small home gardens on either side of the street between the Twenty-sixth street corner and the Arroyo, the widening should not be costly. Beyond the bridge, it would not be my idea to use Pasadena avenue as a boulevard; but it is destined always to carry a heavy interurban and suburban traffic, and should be as much improved as possible. The treatment of the car tracks opposite Sycamore Grove, where they are on a slightly raised roadbed, separated from the drive by a curb, is here a good plan. It should be repeated on the avenue wherever conditions permit.

Arroyo Seco

At the bridge, we reach the Arroyo Seco. There is great unanimity of opinion that along that watercourse there should be a drive to Pasadena. There is great diversity of opinion as to the character which the drive should have. An analysis of the Arroyo's charm must indicate the type to be selected. If the charm of the ravine lies in its picturesqueness, in its seeming remoteness, in its very narrowness and shut-in character where nearly every other view is broad and sweeping, in its shadows and seclusions, there will obviously be destruction of the reason for the drive if we cut a wide boulevard through its length.

My idea of the Arroyo drive is, then, a comparatively narrow road, with many sycamores and live-oaks along its course; that it shall wind around trees and boulders and irregularities of topography, like a forest road of the East; that directness and breadth shall be avoided rather than sought, for here people should drive,

not to gain time, but pleasantly to spend it, and all the hurry of the world should be put away. Where practicable, existing streets of the Arroyo ravine may be utilized; and always there should be effort to secure as many park tracts as possible that building along the course may cease, lest the charm of the way depart. The development of these should not be on the model of Sycamore Grove, with its geraniums and home-gardening effects. It should be natural—for here nature and the trees are the thing. It should invite family outings, love-making and a forgetfulness that cities are at hand. The so-called "islands" should tempt one to climb their trails and get the view; Mineral Park, in the very fastness of the ravine, should be left full of mystery and romance; a bridle path should wander through the canyon, crossing and recrossing the stream by fords; here and there, where a broad space opens, there may be a playground, but it must not intrude on the quiet beauty of the way. And the railroad must be as completely hidden as possible.

The entrance to such an Arroyo may be just over the Pasadena-avenue bridge, whence it would follow the stream to the city's holdings at Sycamore Grove. Passing through that, it should proceed on lines to be determined in part by existing streets and in part by such tracts as the city may be able to secure; but always in the general type of development I have indicated. This cannot be urged too strongly. My own preference would be to make Griffin avenue the entrance, using this as it skirts the hillside of Montecito Heights—where it opens a noble view—and then at Avenue Forty-three crossing the stream and coming down to the lower level. This should in any case be an alternative route, for Griffin avenue will then make a direct connection with Eastlake Park.

Broad Boulevards

There is, I know, a strong and justifiable desire for a broad and handsome boulevard between Los Angeles and Pasadena. But I am sure that it should not be put through the Arroyo. On the one side the Huntington boulevard partly cares for such travel; and on the other a very beautiful scenic boulevard can be laid out on the line of the road which, turning off of San Fernando road, follows the electric railway line to Colorado street, in Eagle Heights. This opens a Swiss-like view of surprising beauty. From the terminus of the car line, where the carriage road now climbs the hill to pass Eagle Rock, it could—I should judge—be taken at easy grade through the beautiful little wooded canyon at the base of the rock, and so in to Pasadena.

Eastside Park Connections

The other east side boulevards must have to do with the east side parks. I have already spoken of Griffin avenue as a connection to Eastlake Park. The connection from the business center would be by Mission road, which is about to be wid-

ened to a hundred feet, direct to Aliso street; and by the straightened Aliso direct to the Administrative Center. This would make a good drive all the way and offer an attractive alternate route to the Arroyo.

On high ground, a short distance south of Eastlake Park, is the Hazard Reservoir site, where the city has already considerable holdings, dedicated to park and playground purposes, though not yet developed. Connection with Eastlake is, of course, exceedingly desirable, and there ought to be a loop drive, so that one could circle through this property with its far views and back again to pretty, shut-in, Eastlake. Mission road and Griffin avenue would be a natural course one way, on existing streets; but as the county owns considerable property between Eastlake Park and Griffin avenue, I should hope that a parkway strip could be secured through that, and a new and novel park road made for the short distance to Griffin; thence, direct to the property, where the drive and walk should wind around the hill, circling the reservoir—with a walk to the hilltop—and past the playground reservation in its northeast corner, and so to San Pebo street and back to Eastlake.

From this Hazard Reservoir property to Hollenbeck Park, St. Louis street offers a good connection. At Hollenbeck, the most necessary work seems to be the filling in of a portion of the bay at the northwest corner, opposite the Home, so as to get a good curve, reduce the slope of the bank, and secure a planting strip.

The National Municipal League is represented on the Uniform Legislation Committee of the National Civic Federation by its president, Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney-general under President Roosevelt; its fourth vice-president, Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, and several of its prominent members.

Woman's Rights

Suffragette—What we maintain is, that women should get men's wages.

Voter—Well, so they do, mum. Leastways, I know my old 'oman get's mine!—Weekly Telegraph.

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It is worth your while to go to the Auditorium, for there you may see John Mason doing the best acting of his long career in a play of fascination, force and flawless construction, surrounded by a company of notable excellence. The thrill of "The Witching Hour"—and there is a witching thrill to it—is both emotional and intellectual. One's attention never wavers from the abundant "heart interest," while one's reason is alertly concerned with metaphysical questions involved. The wonder of it all is the master craft of Mr. Thomas, which unfolds the arguments of mind power, "precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," enslaving one's fancy, playing havoc with one's skepticism, until one's credence grows to amazing proportions and one is ready to believe anything. Early in the play, Jack Brookfield, gentleman gambler, begins to realize that in him the mental influence exerted by all

emotional appeal as the mother of the condemned boy. The remainder of the company pleases almost without exception.

"Cameo Kirby"

A facile, graceful and romantic gambler is Dustin Farnum's "Cameo Kirby," at the Mason. He is introduced to us in the role of blackguard and turns out to be a hero. Prior to the play's action, 1832 in Louisiana, there has been a card game with attendant complications such as have based many a Southern feud. The estate of one Randall, who is intoxicated, is in danger of being won by Colonel Moreau, an unscrupulous "card shark." Kirby, suspecting foul play, wins the estate for himself, intending to return it. The disgraced Randall commits suicide and Moreau induces his family to believe Kirby the cause. At the start of the play Kirby, by a peculiar coincidence, finds himself a visitor on the Randall estate, mistaken for Moreau. He falls in love with Randall's daughter and recklessly determines to play the game to the finish. A more precarious position could not be imagined, as the family hates Kirby violently and the son aims to kill him. Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson have worked out this tale of old-fashioned adventure in a charming Southern setting with masterful technique. The suspense is sustained through four acts, when Cameo Kirby is revealed in his true colors and goes away with the girl's blessing to make himself wholly worthy of her.

Mr. Farnum's easy methods fit this picturesque role, while they might seem slithered in a different one. He shares honors with McKee Rankin, who is delightfully grotesque as Kirby's boon companion. Better comedy than Mr. Rankin's is seldom seen. Miss May Buckley adds an ethereal individuality to the characteristics of Southern maidenhood. The playing of Donald Gallaher, a remarkable child actor, is capital. The staging is irreproachable, and the entire performance remains a finished unit in the memory, clean-cut as a cameo.

Belasco

The Belasco Theatre Company will next week offer for the first time by a stock company, Robert Edeson's New York success, "Classmates."

This play has to do with military life at West Point and its chief personages are young men being trained for military service of the country. The Edeson role will afford Lewis S. Stone really fine opportunities for some effective acting, while Frank Gamp, who has already become genuinely popular with the Belasco audiences will have a part that will give him further opportunity to distinguish himself.

The scene in the South American jungle will give the Belasco scenic artist splendid chances for picturesque stage settings and at the same time disclose a scene of real pictorial beauty.

Following "Classmates" the Belasco company will give the first stock production of David Belasco's successful play, "Du Barry," in which Thais Maerane will be seen in the role created by Mrs. Leslie Carter. "Du Barry" promises to rank with the most ambitious efforts that have been attempted by the Belasco company and a production of real magnificence is vouchsafed by the management.

Mason

David Belasco will present Blanche Bates at the Mason Opera House for a week's engagement beginning Monday night, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, in "The Fighting Hope," a modern American drama in three acts by W. J. Hurlbut. This is surely an event of exceptional interest, for Miss Bates is foremost among the emotional actresses on the American stage today and she comes here in a play that was the notable dramatic hit of the past year in New York where it was played for over three hundred performances. In addition, the production is made by David Belasco, which means much in itself. In the past Miss Bates has been identified with such plays as "The Darling of the Gods" and "The Girl of the Golden West." The new play, "The Fighting Hope," is quite different. It is in every sense a modern play dealing with modern American conditions and in it Miss Bates appears upon the stage for the first time, as a star, in a modern costume. The company provided by Mr. Belasco for Miss Bates' support is exceptionally capable. It includes Milton Sills, John W. Cope, Wedgwood Nowell and Loretta Wells. "The Fighting Hope" in addition to being of timely interest is described as a play of unusual force and the central character, Anna Granger, is admirably suited to Miss Bates' personality.

The Auditorium

The second of the Shubert Opera Door theatricals, John Mason in Augustus Thomas' latest play, "The Witching Hour," will continue as next week's attraction at The Auditorium, and there will be both Wednesday and Saturday matinees of this bill. The new Thomas drama has attracted large and distinguished audiences the past week, and there is every indication of an audience-drawing record second week.

Majestic

For their final week at the Majestic Theatre Kolb and Dill, the laugh trust comedians, will present an elaborate revival of their most popular comedy success, "The Politicians." This is the piece that ran three weeks at the Majestic last season and that was pronounced on all sides the very best vehicle the Teutonic laugh manufacturers ever have had. It will be presented next week with only a few changes from last season's cast and with all the popular song hits retained intact. Percy Bronson, a favorite member of the company last year, returns to the organization for this one week to play again the part of Byrne Covine, democratic politician. The piece will run through the week, beginning tomorrow (Sunday) night, and including the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees. On Saturday night Kolb and Dill and their company will pack up and go on tour to make way at the Majestic for "The Girl from Rector's." There will be no extension of time and "The Politicians" will positively be played for one week only.

Miss Maybelle Baker will play the part of Marion Gav. assumed last season by Adele Rafter; and Miss Olga Stech will have the role of Lotta Bonds. Elsewhere the changes in cast are unimportant. Among the song hits are "Rock, Rock, Rock," "The Time to Kiss a Girl," "Katie Strauss," "Autograph Girls," "The Old Barn Dance," "Someone, Somewhere," etc.

Burbank

Miss Lillian Burkhardt, one of the most artistic players who has appeared on the Los Angeles stage, will begin a special five weeks' engagement with the Burbank stock company tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon,

appearing in the leading role in Rachel Crothers' fine play of life and love in a Western mining town, "The Three of Us." Miss Burkhardt's last appearance at the Burbank was made in Henry Arthur Jones' "The Hypocrites," in which she added largely to her reputation as an actress of marked ability. Rhy MacChesney, the part she will play next week, has always appealed to her, the play, in fact, having been selected for presentation at her own request.

A. Byron Beasley the Burbank company's very competent and popular leading man will play Steve, others of importance in the cast being David Hartford, Harry Mestayer, Master Peter Clancy, Henry Stockbridge, William Yerance, Willis Marks, Miss Lovell Alice Taylor and Miss Louise Royce. The play will be produced under the personal direction of Mr. Hartford and will mark his first essay in this regard at the Burbank. The usual Sunday and Saturday afternoon matinees will be given and the attraction should prove one of the strongest offered in stock in a long time.

Miss Billie Burke

Miss Billie Burke has positively and emphatically denied that she has any intention of playing "Juliet" this season. "Oh, I might play her some day," she told a recent interviewer, "but not just now." When Miss Burke returns to New York soon after Christmas she will appear at the Lyceum Theatre in a new play, but her manager, Charles Frohman, has not yet announced what it will be. She will be seen in "Love Matches" at the Mason Opera House the week beginning Monday evening, September 27.

"The Great John Ganton"

Seats will go on sale Thursday morning for the engagement at The Auditorium for the week of Sept. 27 of "The Great John Ganton," one of the conspicuously successful attractions of the Messrs. Shubert. This production comes intact to this city from a long engagement at the Lyric Theatre, New York. The star is Mr. George Fawcett, considered by many critics America's greatest character actor. Surrounding Mr. Fawcett is a company of players well known to Broadway audiences. The local engagement promises to be one of the auspicious events of the dramatic year.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"MATTER"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Christian Science Services

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist

Sunday services 11 a. m. Symphony Hall, 242 S. Hill street. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly; subject: "Matter." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting in Blanchard Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Reading rooms, 510-511 H. W. Hellman Bldg., open daily except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.



Scene from "The Witching Hour," Auditorium.

mortals in varying degrees possesses unusual activity and dominance. The power is distasteful at first, but under pressure of circumstances he employs it in various ways, saving, by its use, the son of the woman he loves from a murderer's death. In the last act it is made clear that his use of telepathy will be backed by honorable intentions, for he makes amends for past instances in which he has unconsciously exerted it with deplorable results. Yet one comes away doubtful if he can avoid trouble incident upon his invisible thinking, and one feels helpless in a vortex of thought-forces, ignorant of how to resist or protect one's self. Herein lies the harm of "The Witching Hour."

John Mason is always master of the situation, admirably natural throughout, and showing real power when at the last Brookfield awakes to his full strength and gets a firm grip upon his purposes. Russ Whytal does superb character drawing in the role of the old Justice. The second act is pre-eminently his, and he dominates it with rare artistry and dignity, infusing poetry and heart into his magnificent lines. Miss Amelia Gardner, without overacting, makes strong



General publicity has been given in many quarters to some recent remarks by Charles Clifton on sanity in motoring, says the Literary Digest. Mr. Clifton is president of the Association of Licensed Manufacturing Drivers. He says owners, as a rule, agree that the chief item of cost to purchasers of a car is tires. It is often the habit of owners to accuse the makers of tires of responsibility for these heavy charges. Mr. Clifton, however, sets forth that owners in large measure can control the charges, provided they resort to safer and saner methods in driving. He believes also they would derive greater pleasure from their cars by doing so.

"He names three prime factors as responsible for the short life of tires—first, excess speed, especially during the warm months; second, changes of direction at a high rate of speed; and third, excessive and unnecessary use of mechanical brakes. With punctures excepted, he believes, and his own experience has taught him this, that 'the life of tires is enormously prolonged by avoiding the above three cardinal enemies of the pneumatic tire. Mr. Clifton says the observance of these cardinal principles will not only save owners money, but will diminish to a minimum the liability of accidents and the high cost incident to damages to property and persons. A further gain will be a reduction in the wear and tear on the owner's mind and spirit. He adds:

"Sanity in the use of the motor-car is an incalculable money value which no owner should ignore; and the reverse of the proposition is an unnecessary extravagance, which if indulged in should not carry with it an invective against the tire-manufacturer or the manufacturer of the motor-car. In other words, the responsibility for high costs in running-expenses is absolutely in the hands of the owner, or perhaps more directly in the hands of the driver. Excessive speed under all conditions is made at high cost which can be reduced only by the adoption of sane methods."

"Mr. Clifton goes a step farther in his plea for sanity by writing of the proper use of highways. He refers not only to excessive speed, but to 'the relation which should exist between those who ride in cars and those who use highways in other and older ways.' He says:

"The antagonism of the farmer against the automobile is mainly the result of a series of circumstances which to 'the other fellow' seems like a succession of outrages. It is well for the driver of a motor-car to realize that the other fellow used the highway, more or less unmolested, ever since there were highways. That while he may feel he has pre-emption,

that pre-emption goes no farther than the joint use. For the driver of a motor car to assume to use more than his share of the road to make of his vehicle a menace, or at the very least a nuisance to other users, is a very natural cause for antagonism. The users and drivers of motor-cars can, by sane driving, do the larger part in accomplishing a reversal of this sentiment, and in any event only fair play will eliminate the friction."

The Franklin Torpedo, a speedy motor car built on lines much like those of the projectile for which it is named, has just been sent out from the Franklin factory in Syracuse. It is for the personal use of H. H. Franklin, head of the company by which it has been made, and it is pronounced the most complete car ever constructed in America.

Along what would be its water line if the car were a boat, which in its coat of battleship gray it much resembles, the motor car is cigar-shaped, presenting as little resistance to the air as an airship. It has a long, low body, the hood of the automobile being fashioned like the bow of a boat and rounding out the whole design. Such a hood is not possible with a water-cooled engine. The exterior of the body is smooth; nothing projects to catch the dust of the highway.

In the carrying out of the dustless construction the Torpedo has an innovation in enclosing with sides, flush with the top of the dash, the occupants of the forward seat as well as the passengers in the tonneau, four altogether. And in front there is only one door, at the left and away from the driver.

The car is capable of making from sixty to seventy-five miles an hour. It is provided with a regular six-cylinder engine and chassis of the forty-two horse power Franklin cars of 1910 model, with a special gear.

A feature of the Portola celebration to be held in the North will be the Portola Road Race which will be run Saturday, October 23rd. The officials of the Automobile Club of California are making arrangements to get some of the fastest machines and best drivers in the East to come

out for this race, and judging from the inquiries received to date for information of the contests, the event will be the greatest ever held in the West.

Work on the new speedway at Atlanta is being carried forward rapidly. This course is two miles long, the estimated cost of the track being \$300,000. The home stretch has been made 100 feet wide, the back stretch and curves 60 feet wide. The curves are banked 10 feet and have a radius of 880 feet. The surface has been made of clay, sand, and gravel, asphalt being used as a binding. It is believed that the grounds will be able to seat 40,000 people. The distance from Atlanta to the track is about eight miles. The management of this speedway believe the first races can be run on November 9 of this year. The main event will be a \$5,000 trophy to be given to the winning driver. Artists are now at work on designs for the trophy. The plan is to have the city of Atlanta provide the funds for it. Should that city fail to make up the entire amount, the Automobile Association of Atlanta is prepared to take care of the deficit.

New York State will be represented at the second annual National Good Roads Convention, at Cleveland, from September 21 to 23, by three of its State Highway Commissioners. Governor Hughes, in accepting the invitation of the National Convention Committee last week to have the Empire State suitably represented at the Cleveland convention, named six delegates. The responses from the various State Governors have been very favorable. One of the marked evidences in demonstrating the rapid growth of the good roads movement in all parts of the country is the request that has come from several Governors that they be permitted to appoint additional delegates beyond the number mentioned by the national committee. From five to ten delegates from each State were asked for, but in several cases from a dozen to fifteen have been named.

THE JESTER'S BELLS

Mrs. Kicker: "If you are going to another of those banquets, I don't suppose you will know the number of the house when you get back." Mr. Kicker: "Oh, yes, I will; I unscrewed it from the door and am taking it with me."—Kansas City Journal.

Shoe Dealer—Here are a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you?

Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The last I ever tasted.—Weekly Telegraph.

The muley cow awoke at morn

And caroled a blithesome lay;
For she thought as she lay on her downy couch

That her stomach was filled with hay.

That is, one stomach was filled with hay.

And one was filled with corn,
And one with oats; so she caroled away

On that bright September morn.

—New York Evening Post.

"My money's as good as anybody's," said the aggressive citizen. "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "fortunately for our commercial system, a dollar is not judged by the company it keeps."—Washington, Star.

Mr. Flatfoot—Good maw'nin', Miss Snowball. Whar is yo' all gwine dis maw'nin'? Miss Snowball—Ah ain't gwine nowhar dis maw'nin', Mistah Flatfoot. Ah done bin whar Ah's gwine.—Chicago Daily News.

Magistrate—Are you a friend of the prisoner? Buxom Witness—No, I'm his mother-in-law.—New York World.

Miss Orange—Do you know Poe's "Raven?" Miss Black—Why, no; whar's the matter with him?—Harvard Lampoon.

"Did you ever have appendicitis?" said the insurance man. "Well," answered the skeptic, "I was operated on. But I never felt sure whether it was a case of appendicitis or a case of professional curiosity."—Washington Star.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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WHY DO WE FEED THE SNAKE?

This is the question, put in various forms, by intelligent visitors to Los Angeles, with respect to the support given by our people to the Times. Their astonishment begins when they read the paper and note its innate vulgarity, its adoration of wealth and influence, its contempt for truth, its hatred for working-people; it continues as they discover in the paper itself all the outward signs of exceptional success and prosperity; but their surprise reaches its highest point when they learn by wide inquiry that the paper has practically no defenders among Los Angeles citizens, and is actually hated by the great majority of its own readers. Why then, they ask, is it patronized?

These things do not seem to hang together. Such conditions would scarcely apply in any other line of business. A grocery store, for example, that made a business of retailing poisonous food products, a drug store that gave one arsenic labeled quinine, a hardware shop that managed to arouse the hatred and enmity of its customers, whose clerks were trained to lie to the people and browbeat and insult them—how long would these establishments continue in business? Yet the Los Angeles Times makes a larger annual profit on the original investment than any commercial concern in Los Angeles, it has a larger advertising patronage (figured in inches) than any other newspaper in the Union, and as far as dollars and cents go, it is the most successful newspaper business enterprise west of Kansas City, where Mr. Nelson's Star sets a pace few papers in the nation can equal.

How does this anomaly come to exist and how long is it likely to continue? These are matters pertinent to discuss at any time, but particularly in order at the present crisis in the educational system of the city; for the Times as a mere matter of personal spite—to "get back at" the school superintendent for doing his duty—has tied up a bond issue by frivolous court procedure, and has compelled the dangerous over-crowding of many of our schools.

Now it is a fact well recognized in the newspaper business that attacks on individuals in a community, no matter how numerous and persistent and unjust they may be, do not in themselves diminish a newspaper's circulation but on the contrary tend to increase it. Indeed there are several instances of successful dailies that were built up largely on this basis. James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald was the first American newspaper to achieve the foundation element of publication success—to wit, circulation—and it won the battle through the excessive brutality and frequency of its personal attacks. The Chicago Times, of Wilbur F. Storey, is another case in point, and the San Francisco Chronicle. This has been attributed to cynicism. "In the adversity of our best friends," says Rochefoucauld, "we always find something that is not wholly displeasing to us." Perhaps;

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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or it may be merely curiosity—uncharitable but natural—a desire to know all that is going on, that prompts us to buy the brutal lying thing and then curse it to our friend, today's victim, whom we happen to meet a little later.

But this is only one feature, and by no means the most important one, of the Times' evil doing. Thus the attack on our schools, while having its origin in one of the Times' many hatreds, is in effect a blow at the entire community. Time and again in order to exact vengeance for some fancied wrong, or to "get even" with some individual who had refused to bow the knee, it has struck at the whole city. It is always ready to shoot into a crowd of innocent bystanders, in the hope of landing the one person it is after. For example, several years ago there was a grand jury, which, under specific instructions from the court, compelled the removal of two millions of public funds from the banks, and put it into safety deposit as the law required. Out of this episode grew the present law, allowing interest on such deposits properly protected. The Times had formerly favored exactly this policy, but because it hated the foreman of the jury, it deliberately went to work to start a bank panic, publishing day after day the warning that such a panic was likely to arise. That it did not succeed in this diabolical design, which might have ruined numbers of people and greatly injured the community, was due to the almost superhuman exertions of the bankers, a committee of whom at last went to the paper and implored it to desist. About that time the editor and publisher of the paper were haled into court, stood up before the bar like malefactors and fined \$500 apiece (remitted, of course, by the Supreme Court on a technicality) so the plot failed.

This phase of the situation is, we believe, entirely unique. We know of no other newspaper that has been able to insult and injure an entire community and yet continue to fatten on that community's gifts. It may be urged that these injuries are off-

set in a measure by the adoration with which it beslobbers the Merchants' Association and its own circle of personal favorites, but with respect to the city as a whole, that is a good deal like kicking a man and blacking his eye, and then giving him twenty-five cents to keep him from getting peevish.

Plenty of examples may be found in other cities of newspapers that support machine politics, that uphold the big interests as against the people at large, and that oppose all reform measures, although it is rare that all these evil characteristics are embodied in one sheet as in the case of the Times. Johnnie McLean's Cincinnati Enquirer is on the bad end of pretty nearly everything, as is also the New York Sun, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Chicago InterOcean; but for unanimous all around cussedness and wrong-headedness, nothing published elsewhere in the country will compare with our own horrible example. As a rule, moreover, the corporation papers, although prosperous in appearance do not get the circulation, whereas the Times, in spite of all these handicaps probably prints more papers than any other publication hereabouts, and certainly covers lots more white paper. We do not believe that its circulation in the city equals that of the Express, and may be less than that of still another paper, and its local display advertising does not equal that of the Express through six days of the week, nevertheless the stranger is correct when he gives it first place on the basis of its total business.

But wanton as this paper is in its personal attacks, treacherous as it is toward the town that has made its prosperity, and evil as its influence is in political matters, the crowning infamy of the Times is the very thing that many of our misguided people look upon as its one redeeming good quality—its attitude toward laboring people. No, we do not mean toward union labor particularly, although that is a feature of the case, but towards the working people generally, and for that matter toward the poor, the oppressed, the unfortunate and the common people—which it delights to refer to with a sneer as "The Peepul." Leave the union issue out of it for the moment, did you ever see an account of a strike in the Times in which the strikers had the faintest element of right on their side? Take the present conflict at McKee's Rocks. There is no question of union labor there, for the laborers have no organization and never had any, but while almost every other newspaper in the country, including the New York Post which is strongly anti-union, have expressed great sympathy for the iron workers in the long series of outrages that led up to the strike, the Times has had nothing but jeers and brutal abuse for them from the beginning. Labor Day, for example, which is not a day of union celebration, as the Times fools its readers into believing, but a day recognized by National and State governments in

honor of all classes and kinds of labor, is treated by the Times always with contempt and insult. Every form of labor legislation is fought and denounced by that paper. The efforts of workers to secure better pay or better conditions of work are invariably ridiculed. If a local strike occurs, the paper's object seems to be to fan the flame of distrust between employer and employe, and if possible tempt the latter by stinging taunts to commit some excess.

There are other papers in the United States that are opposed to unions, and every decent paper is opposed to law-breaking whether by unions or by anybody else; but there does not exist anywhere outside of this city a newspaper that disdains to draw any line between the vast mass of working people, who are striving peacefully and within their rights to better their conditions, and the few here and there who break the laws.

This brings us to the first great cause of the Times' money success—we cannot admit that it has any other form of success—and one is moved to wonder that so few newspapers have worked in this particular field of graft. Of course, when you come to think of it, the big advertisers are all of them either employers of labor—like manufacturers, store-keepers, railroads, hotels—or they are in close touch with them. The employer is in the market to buy labor, and he wants it as cheap as he can get it, and as free from conditions that may affect his control over it. Almost without exception the employer hates unions, because they make his labor cost more, and they, as he points out, "interfere with his business." He feels that they must be kept down, and he is grateful to the newspaper that will fight them in his behalf. The entire advertising element sympathizes with this point of view. Of course, none of them will endorse the extremes to which the Times in its frenzy has gone, but a large part of the business element of this city has, at intervals, surrendered to the belief that our comparative freedom from industrial difficulties is due to the active opposition to unions shown in the Times. The unions themselves have foolishly lent color to this idea, by maintaining a feeble and rather ridiculous boycott of that paper.

According to the last census Los Angeles was the 23rd city in population in this nation but the 81st in manufacturing interests. In other words we have only about one-fourth the manufacturing interests that go with a city of our size. In Pittsburg two men out of every three are laboring men—as we generally use the term. Is there anywhere in the Union a city where the percentage of artisans to the remainder of the population is as small as in Los Angeles? Anything like as small? Consider the miles and miles of homes of retired people, of people of means, and the comparatively small areas made up of men who could under any circumstances be gathered into trade unions. The chief reason why we do not have strong unions here is because we have a limited (proportionately) industrial population, not because an irrational and frenzied newspaper is eternally fulminating against them.

But all over the Nation—as well as here at home—there are plenty of people who think that the Times did it; whereas the wonder is that paper has not been more successful in its efforts to stir up industrial difficulty. It is the only enterprise in town that makes money out of strikes. At inter-

vals it springs lurid yarns about impending warfare—which never comes off—and then sends out its people to shake down timid advertisers for more money for their savior.

One other form of graft has been used with great success, and that is school children canvassing for subscriptions in advance. It is a ghastly bit of irony that the worst enemy of the schools manages to use educational concerns as a means of protecting itself from the wrath of its subscribers. Once a year it gets up a species of lottery or gift distribution, partly of cash and partly of scholarships. Great numbers of young folk go about the city playing the part of solicitors for the paper, begging their friends and their friends' friends to subscribe for a year in advance, that they may secure a scholarship, or a cash bonus. As the scholarships are paid for in advertising space, and as the space filled makes good bragging material, the paper wins at each end of the line. The whole process is vulgar and demoralizing and ought to be prohibited by law—but more than any other thing, except the labor graft, has increased the paid up subscription list of the Times, and allows it to defy public sentiment and attack the best interests of the community without much loss in circulation.

As to the merit of the Times as a newspaper, and the extent to which it holds its readers and advertisers on that score, there are some points to be counted in its favor, but they are not enough in themselves to offset the drawbacks we have described, were it not for the aid of the anti-labor graft and the scholarship-lottery scheme. It covers a gigantic amount of white paper, especially in its Sunday edition, and it spares no expense of money in getting news by wire from all over the world. But a miserable poison of spite, snobbishness, class hatred and general mendacity pervades the whole mass of local telegraph news, rendering it ineffectual and often disgusting. It reminds one of the banquet of the Freshmen class where the Sophomores have gotten in "unbeknownst," and scattered powdered soap over every dish. But there is an admirable system of collating, arranging and indexing news. No paper in the Union surpasses it in that one feature. In other respects it is not to be compared with the real newspapers of the eastern cities. Its editorials are a joke. The general tone of its local and miscellaneous articles corresponds to the paper's policy and is something low, vulgar and insolent. Like master like man, down to the latest fifteen-a-week reporter. Men of genuine character and of high intelligence, rarely continue long with the paper. There are a few notable exceptions, however, to this general rule.

We would be happy to round out this long article on the Times' iniquities—a long subject, in sooth—with a prediction of an early day when the people of Los Angeles will get a true perspective on this left-over piece of provincialism, this over-grown and bloated monster of our village epoch, and will by persistently refusing it custom compel it to reform or get out—but alas! we cannot hope that such a day is near at hand. In the melodrama and the Sunday-school book the bad man always gets his prompt "comuppance," but for us we have seen the wicked flourish as a green bay tree. Under the present mal-adjustment of things, you can get rich faster doing your fellow-man an injury than by treating him with justice and friendship. And under our system, too,

the dollar mark seems to be the measure of success in life. For those that wish that kind of success the way is always open, as long as they keep within the law—or the penitentiary if they lack a little in cleverness. But there is something else in the world besides the dollar and what the dollar will buy. For example, there is the sincere respect and the kindly regard of honest, decent people; and that is something that not all the wealth of the Times can win for it, nor any amount of insolent bullying call to its aid when the day of reckoning does come.

Remember that in a moral sense this paper we are discussing is already ruined, for it has lost power to influence the judgment of the community as a whole, and, indeed, but seldom can sway individuals. It matters but little that it still makes money. But if it had succeeded in so impressing itself upon the people of this city, that they should adopt its policies and beliefs, condone and imitate its vulgarity, accept its moral point of view and worst of all surrender their political rights into its control, if this had happened, it were a calamity irretrievable and not to be endured.

* * *

LEMONS TURN SOUR

When the Payne tariff bill was before the Senate, it may have been at first something of a shock to many of the people of this state to discover that our own home-made Senator, Frank Flint, had joined with the Aldrich crowd in the effort to hoist the tariff taxes on many of the necessities of life. As one schedule after another, containing articles of daily use, came up for consideration, some of us were astonished to behold our Senator voting always for the higher rate or for the maintenance of the existing rate. In other words, he was worse than a stand patter. He was a reactionist.

We say it was a shock to some people. Not to all. There were those who had not expected much and hence were not disappointed. A Southern Pacific attorney, they said, and an official of the state machine, where else would he naturally be found at the finish but in the camp of special interests?

However, there was, we were informed, an important offset, a consideration per contra, that should not be overlooked. There was a hen on. A great boon would be granted to California through the heroic exertions of our Senator. We were to have more tariff on lemons. Let the million and a half ultimate consumers of the state using half a billion of necessities a year, increased in cost at least a hundred millions by a high tariff, take comfort. A half cent a pound was to be added to the tariff on lemons, which would benefit some 2000 people, out of the million and a half, an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars apiece.

Pacific Outlook was one of the few Southern California publications that was not at all impressed by this programme. We were not pleased to see the representative of this progressive commonwealth, a fellow citizen with us all in this intelligent and up-to-date city, swallow the reactionary dose put up by Aldrich, Penrose, Frye, Elkins, etc., the notorious representatives of the special interest. The Republican party and its presidential candidate had promised us tariff revision in the form of a tax reduction, and here was a deliberate conspiracy to increase the burdens of the people—

and our Senator active in the camp of the conspirators. Even the assurance that we were to get part of the swag did not wholly satisfy us. We wanted some one to take a pencil and paper and figure it out for us where California, all the people of California, got off in the transaction, the entire transaction. Nobody seemed prepared to do that. Business was business. If we were going to sell our Senator to the Egyptians, was the 20 pieces of silver in the lemon bargain a fair price for him, just as he stood, on the hoof?

But—as we feared—our protest was unheeded! The programme went through pretty much as it had been doped out by the managers for the big interests. The President managed to save oil and hides, fumbled badly on lumber and lost on wool and cotton goods. The people did not get the relief they were praying for, but on the other hand they were not robbed of what little they had in stock as the senate amendments seemed to portend.

And lemons? O yes, we got the tariff on lemons. The growers who were to get the swag and who were then to divide it up among all the rest of us, so we would not mind about the woolen schedule, nor fret about the high cost of living generally—the lemon growers were so tickled that they were just about to give a great banquet to Senator Flint when—

A ghastly thing happened!

The railroad jumped in and grabbed the sack and got away with the boodle.

The transcontinental rate on lemons was raised 15 cents a hundred against the tariff advance of 50 cents a hundred. At first glance it looks like merely clipping off one-third, and it might be urged by the railroads that that was merely their share of the division. But stop and think. The 15 cents is levied at this end of the line before the fruit starts its long journey, and is paid anyhow whether it rots in transit or whether it ever finds a market or ever pays a profit or not. Lemons are perishable and the market is capricious—even with 50 cents added on the tariff; and the average lemon grower will tell you—with tears in his eyes—that he would lots rather have the 15 cents sure in his pocket on each hundred pounds of fruit than the 50 cents of possible profit involved in the tariff.

In other words the railroad has hogged it all.

Why not, pray? Isn't that the way the game generally is played? The money wrenched from the people by high tariff taxes is sifted through a ladder: what goes through is for the Big Interests; what sticks on the ladder comes back to the people.

And now the question is where on earth, or in the waters under the earth, does this leave Senator Flint, the hero of the lemon? He sells us all out for a mess of pottage, and we don't even get the pottage.

* * *

THE PARTISANSHIP OF TAFT

President Taft is too able a man and too fair-minded to be much of a partisan. As a matter of fact one of the first things that commended him to the nation at large was a speech he made in an Ohio campaign in favor of the Republican state ticket, in which he frankly declared against the ring in that party in Cincinnati, and urged the support of an independent nominee.

But it is exactly like a man of Mr. Taft's strong sense of loyalty and gratitude to feel that he should at times say something in support of the party organization that has

advanced him to the high position he now occupies. As a rule such utterances have been wisely timed and in excellent taste.

Liberal Republicans and non-partisans—of which latter this country has, we believe, a constantly increasing number—will not be pleased at the President's speaking in behalf of Representative Tawney of Wisconsin, chairman of the House appropriations committee. Tawney, although hailing from a progressive state, trains with the ultra-reactionary crowd in the House. He was one of the leaders in the fight against Roosevelt in the last session. He is a close henchman of Cannon and was a tariff stand patty—the only one from Wisconsin. Naturally he is under fire in his district, and the progressive element is seeking to unseat him. Now comes the President and raises his voice in his defense—a powerful aid in time of trouble.

We cannot but regard this as a mistake on the President's part. He is not the President of the Republican party nor of any faction of that body, but of all the people of the nation. The expense of the trip he is making is provided by Congress in a liberal amount. It is not a campaign tour, but a visit of the nation's chief executive to all the people. A discussion of the tariff and even a reference to the fulfillment of party pledges was entirely in order as a matter of national importance, but the question of whether Mr. Tawney is returned or not is strictly a local and a partisan issue.

If Mr. Taft intends to follow the course thus established and proposes to campaign in behalf of every Senator and Representative whose constituency is displeased at his vote on the tariff, he certainly has his hands full. There are plenty of such instances all along the route.

About the best we can make of it is to say that the President's little dip into politics was in very doubtful taste.

* * *

OMAHA STREET CAR STRIKE

At present writing it appears probable that the President's visit to Omaha will be marred by the street car employes' strike which is in progress there. It does not appear that the strike was undertaken because of the impending visit. A disagreement, as to wages and hours which had existed for some time between the company and its people, came to a head just at this time and resulted in the strike.

This is regrettable enough, for the people of Omaha and vicinity, cut off from means of local transportation, will not be able to enjoy the President's visit as they might if things were in a normal condition; and yet the very prominence of the affair, thrown suddenly upon the screen of public attention, gives it unusual value in helping to bring us nearer to the remedy that must come sooner or later. If the incident will not adorn a tale it can at least point a moral.

Whatever legal or economic objection there may be to compulsory arbitration as applied to the ordinary private corporation, there can be no question as to its legality and its good public policy as applied to a public service corporation, enjoying a franchise from city or country or state, and gifted with the right of eminent domain. Privileges are accompanied by obligations, one of which is actually to supply, at all times the service, to secure which the franchise has been given. A street railway is a monopoly. If it fails to give service nothing can satisfactorily fill its place.

Under such conditions the people have a right to be provided as against every conceivable form of interruption in traffic—and experience has shown that the strike is the most frequent form of interruption.

As a rule in these cases, it is the employes that ask for arbitration and the companies that refuse it. Similarly the objection to any form of a law for compulsory arbitration comes from the companies and not the men. These facts must be borne in mind in placing the blame for the present misadventure in Omaha. For a long time it has been plainly evident that compulsory arbitration for public service corporations was the only way out. Such strikes have been going on for 50 years. They get no better, no fewer, as time passes; and as our population increases, the distress and confusion steadily grows worse. But let anyone try to pull such a law through any state legislature, from what quarter does the opposition come? From the working people? Nay verily, for if it had we should long ago have won this reform. No; it is the public service corporations, who own most of the state legislatures, and have great influence with all, who have interposed. Where, then, does the real responsibility for this and for other similar strikes lie?

However, it is easier to blame it on the striker than to stop and think and reason a minute, and many there are that will prefer that method.

* * *

CHECKING UP ON THE TARIFF

The proposition that some official inquiry should be made as to the extent to which protected manufacturers are dividing up the bonus paid them by the public in the form of tariff taxes is one that must commend itself to every fair-minded and reasonable man, whether he be protectionist or free-trader.

When the laboring man asks wherein he is benefited by the high tariff scheme under which this country exists, he is told that the bigger profit thus granted to the manufacturers enables the latter to pay the laborer more money in wages. The working man has doubts, however. He knows by experience that raises of pay usually come through unions fighting for them and rarely through the increased profits of the business. And he obstinately prefers to think that the price of the commodity he has to sell—labor—is determined by the general law of supply and demand, and not by whatever philanthropy there may be in his employer's disposition.

Nor is the "pauper labor of Europe" argument entirely satisfactory, though it carries some weight; for he sees labor better paid in free trade England than in high tariff France and Italy. He knows, too, that the price of labor is always higher in young countries where there is plenty of land for expansion. And he does not find labor better paid in the petted and protected industries than in those left to shift for themselves.

To answer these questions for him and for the rest of us ultimate consumers, it is right and proper that there should be an investigation of wages in protected industries, before and after the tariff tax is levied in their behalf. Let us know whether they "divide up" as the theory of the tariff demands. If they are failing to comply with the rules of the game, we may refuse to give up our money in such unlimited amounts.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Treating Sick Trees: The city of Bangor, Maine, has a force of men at work doctoring up sick trees, and filling out the trunks of old ones with cement.

Cherry Trees: The Mayor of Tokyo, Japan, has offered to present 20,000 cherry trees to be used in the new park along the Potomac at Washington.

City's Share of Repaving: In Rochester, New York, the city pays 25 per cent of the cost of resurfacing paved streets, the remainder being assessed to the property owners.

To Refund Fares: The supervisors of San Francisco have passed an ordinance compelling street car companies to give passengers a check good for one fare during the next five days, whenever the car, for any reason, fails to complete its trip.

Mayor Arrested: New Jersey has a state law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday which the authorities of Atlantic City have chosen to ignore. As a consequence the Mayor has been put under arrest by the state authorities and must suffer trial.

Scouring Streets: The experience of Wheeling with street flushing machines on brick pavement shows in an ordinance requiring the use of sprinklers instead of a pressure stream. The latter, it is said, washes out the grouting between the bricks.

Record Low Priced Paving: Because of competition in the various elements that enter into asphalt paving, the price of work has fallen in Seattle from \$1.85 to \$2.25 per square yard, according to the Municipal Journal, to \$1.50, which last is a record low price for that vicinity.

Commission Plan: Over forty cities are now working under the commission system of city government, and thirty more have it under serious consideration. It is spreading rapidly in Oklahoma, Kansas and Iowa. The law recently passed by Wisconsin on that subject is not a success.

Medals for Babies: The Mayor of Portsmouth, Virginia, is recommending that every child born in the city be given a medal bearing its own name and the name of the parents and the seal of the city. Evidently the mayoralty stunt does not keep one very busy in Portsmouth, and the incumbent has plenty of time to let his mind wander.

Housing Commission: A report was given at the recent meeting of the Los Angeles Housing Commission last week, of the tour of inspection made about ten days ago by Mr. Wallace, chairman of the Finance Committee and Mr. Mushet, City Auditor, under the guidance of the chairman and several members of the Commission. The two gentlemen were first shown some of the dreadful conditions prevailing in parts of Chinatown, and the pressing need of such work there as falls within the province of the Housing Commission; and then were shown the improvement of old places and erection of new living quarters, comfortable

and sanitary, in other parts of the city, showing the large amount of work already accomplished by the Commission. The chairman of the Finance Committee and the City Auditor commended the work of the Housing Commission, and as a result of their inspection more funds will be devoted to this work.

Wooden Pipes Last: In the city of Newark, New Jersey, street excavations recently brought to light a number of wooden water pipes which were laid over one hundred years ago and are still in a good state of preservation. They were of tulip tree wood from 18 to 35 feet in length with an inch-and-a-half augur hole through the center.

Four Miles of Pole Clearance: The two-mile-a-year pole ordinance having been held in abeyance for two years, the wire companies are now up against the problem of doing four miles at once. With respect to the region east of Main street they are proposing as a form of compromise to construct high, steel, lattice poles, which can be used by all the companies including the street cars. The experiment would be worth trying for a mile, perhaps.

Arcade Construction: A European traveler suggests that many narrow streets in business sections of American cities could be widened at comparatively little expense after the Swiss plan—which is to work back under the buildings with an arcade, which allows enough more sidewalk space to admit of widening the roadway if necessary. The commercial and artistic value of the arcade has never been properly understood in this country.

Cork-Asphalt Paving: Chicago has sent a Commissioner to Europe to study paving problems, and among other things he gives a favorable estimate of cork-asphalt paving used in London, particularly because of its noiseless quality. It is said to be especially favored by King Edward, and it has been used on the streets in the vicinity of Buckingham and Windsor castles. Its wearing qualities seem to be good.

Policemen Must Be Good: The new rules of the Kansas City police department prohibit the men of the force from drinking, swearing or playing cards at any time, and from the use of tobacco in any form while on duty. They are required to be respectful to the public, but to avoid all unnecessary conversation. They are warned to keep their temper, and are charged to show the military forms of respect to their superiors in office.

The Other Stool Pigeon: At the public meeting in behalf of the schools one of the principal speakers, Mr. T. E. Gibbon, put a large part of the blame for the present crisis on the city auditor, who now, oblivious of all the evil he has wrought ventures before the people as a mayoralty candidate. But for the assistance given by Mushet, the Times campaign of injury against our schools would have fallen entirely flat and would have been abandoned

at the outset. All through the affair the Times has struggled to hide behind some stool pigeon—in the suit a certain Spencer, and in the city hall the auditor, W. C. Mushet. The fact that the latter was willing to aid a conspiracy of revenge and spite merely to gain the good will of a newspaper is enough to shut him off from consideration for further honors from the people.

Mail Boxes on Street Cars: Des Moines, Iowa, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, are unique in the practice of outfitting each street car with a mail box. It is conveniently located on the outside of the car, where it may be used either by passengers, or by people on the street when the car comes to a stop. As in each of these cities all cars pass one central point, the mail is taken off at that place. Probably no such plan would be practicable in Los Angeles, at best not to be applied to all cars.

Utilities Commission: Council seems suddenly to have changed its mind about the establishment of a utilities commission. At the meeting last Tuesday, Dromgold offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the city attorney to draw up an ordinance for a commission to investigate the affairs of utility companies which commission should contain an attorney, an engineer, an accountant and two professional members. Of this commission three, including the lawyer and the accountant are to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Municipal League, and two, including the engineer, are to be appointed by the council. The

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compensation is fixed at \$1000 a year. The Municipal League has in preparation an ordinance for the attainment of the same object somewhat broader in its scope and better adapted to the city's needs. The proposition to pay the commissioners \$1000 each does not meet with much favor. It is too little for professional work and too much for the limited amount of service that would probably be given by the non-professional members.

Dance Hall Ordinance: About a year ago Council undertook to pass an ordinance regulating the conduct of dance halls, but a referendum petition caused the law to be suspended to be voted on at a regular election. This has been held up by the anti-direct legislation press as an example of the defeat of popular will by the referendum, for there was no reasonable doubt that the majority of the people of this city desired the dance halls regulated. Council, however, was not compelled to let the whole matter drop, as it did. It could have drawn up a new ordinance without the features that met with the most serious objections. Council has at last come around to this way of thinking, and has drawn up a measure that seems to be agreeable to all hands.

Charges Against Broadhead: The Municipal League has taken the step which seemed to be required in order to procure an investigation into the conduct of Captain Broadhead with respect to gambling and prostitution and his fitness to serve as a police officer. Under our charter the trial of charges against police and fire employees must be made by their respective boards, instead of the civil service commission, as with all other city departments. This served to require that charges should be made against Broadhead by somebody in order to insure an investigation, and the League brought in the charges. While the charter provision may be wise in the case of patrolmen and ordinary firemen, it is open to question when applied to the higher officers. It would seem wiser to have them tried by some outside tribunal.

Prominence and Merit: Objection is sometimes made to the direct primary that candidates brought out by this method are not, as a rule, as well-known and as prominent as those obtained by action of convention. Granting that this is true, does it amount to anything as a legitimate objection? Prominence consists in getting one's name into the papers and being talked about, and it bears no relation whatever to actual merit. This city contains hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men who would make excellent councilmen or would fill other city offices with credit, whose names never appear in the paper. In the field of politics most reputations are newspaper-made and some of them are little more than a joke. Practically the entire campaign of one of the leading candidates for mayor this time is based on the giving of cigars to newspaper men and political workers. From the day he entered the city council, this gentleman made it a habit to carry his pockets full of cigars—good cigars they were, too, we can testify—and these he handed out with an astonishing liberality to all who came within his reach that might by any chance help to make him "well-known." His candidacy now seems perfectly legitimate—although not likely to achieve success—whereas, if he had not given away all those

cigars, people would be saying of him, as they do of others, "Well, who in thunder is Smith?" A great presidential campaign was waged once in the face of a cry "Who in — is James K. Polk?" and Polk was elected.

Selling the School Bonds: The most creditable piece of work done by the Examiner for a long time is its effort to market the issue of school bonds among our own people. The work may prove to have been unnecessary because the withdrawal of the "Spencer" suit will probably put the bonds on the market in good order, and they will be taken up at a premium by bond buyers; nevertheless the show of public spirit called out by the Examiner's efforts is highly encouraging and serves an excellent purpose. It is a satisfaction to see the Examiner back in harness again trying to be a local paper, instead of a foreign Hearst circular. With all his absurd egotism, Lowenthal, the former manager, had some sense of perspective on local matters, and that paper stood somewhere. But his successors adopted a would-be foxy policy of not committing the paper on local issues, the idea being to avoid displeasing anybody. They seem to be gradually getting acclimated, and are learning the location of Spring and Main streets. They do not seem to have discovered yet, however, who is to blame for the miserable fix we are in with respect to our schools.

The Unsettled Problem: Most of the difficult issues that American municipalities have to meet present some solution that is attainable by good government, patience and a reasonable expenditure of money. There is one exception to this, however. If there is a city in the United States where the garbage problem has been worked out in satisfactory form within reasonable cost, we do not know that city's name. A few cities claim to have satisfactory incinerators. As a matter of fact, the device which would get the largest vote for successful work is the one we have here in Los Angeles, which ranks with us as an utter failure. But there is always a row about the location of the incinerator, not necessarily because the destructive process is offensive in itself, but because the garbage must be handled at that point. As for the gathering of garbage that is productive of countless complaints in every city. And the cost of the entire procedure has been steadily mounting, as the higher standard of health and cleanliness in American cities has demanded better and hence more expensive methods. This city is presently to open bids for a new garbage system, but the requirement that the stuff must be carried way beyond the city limits is likely to make the cost a very serious consideration.

The two supreme dangers that menace a democratic state are despotism on the one hand and mob rule on the other. . . . The more constant and universal the voice of the people makes itself manifest, the nearer do we approach to an ideal government. The initiative and referendum make public opinion the controlling factor in the government. The more promptly and the more fully public officers carry into effect such public opinion, the more truly is government of the people realized.—Justice David Brewer.

It's a wise candidate who can take a drink or refuse it without raising the temperance issue.—Dayton News.

School Days



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DIVISION of CALIFORNIA

Address of Hon. Robert N. Bulla Before the City Club.



The very interesting address of Hon. Robert N. Bulla at the City Club last Saturday was listened to by a large gathering, emphasizing the attention which our foremost citizens are taking in the subject of State Division. Mr. Bulla quoted largely from a pamphlet which he had prepared and read before the Sunset Club. The paper was too lengthy to allow of a reproduction here in its entirety but we give extracts containing the salient features:

* * *

The subject of the division of the State of California may be fully considered in the answers to three questions, viz.:

- (a) Can the State be divided?
- (b) Should the State be divided?
- (c) Will the State be divided?

Can the State be Divided?

The question is by no means a new one in California. Indeed, one of the most hotly contested subjects discussed in the Constitutional Convention of 1849 was that with reference to the proposed boundaries of the new State.

In the year 1850 a delegation of Mormons from the State of Deseret submitted to the State of California a proposition that a new Constitutional Convention be called so that the Salt Lake region might be included "for the time being" within the boundaries of the State of California. At the same time they attached, as a condition, that a line might be agreed upon which was ultimately to separate California and Deseret, when the latter had attained a greater population.

The proposition was "respectfully laid on the table."

When the question of the admission of California as a State came before Congress, even then, efforts were made to divide the territory included in the boundaries as adopted. One member proposed that all south of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north (which would have been a line some distance north of the present northerly line of San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino counties) should be cut off and a territorial government to be created therein, to be known as Southern California, and to be admitted as a State, when willing and able to perform the functions of a State. Another moved to amend by changing the name of the territory to Colorado. Efforts to change the original proposition were not successful and on September 9, 1850, President Fillmore signed the bill, and the great and incomparable State of California was finally established. As stated, however, its admission, as at present constituted, was not accomplished without the most bitter opposition, proving that even at that time a very large percentage of the State and national legislative bodies favored the creation of two separate governments for the territory included within the present boundaries.

Nor did the agitation cease with the admission of the State. In the Legislature of 1852 the question of State division was presented in the form of a resolution which was referred to a committee of thirteen, which after due consideration, filed a majority report favoring a Convention "for the revision of the Constitution and the consideration of the division of the State." Upon filing this report a bill was introduced to divide the

State, but did not meet with any consideration, being immediately laid upon the table where it remained during the entire session. In the succeeding session (1853) the subject was again introduced in the form of a joint resolution for the division of the State into "two or more States" which received full and serious consideration, but was finally laid upon the table.

Again in 1855 a member from San Joaquin County introduced in the Assembly a bill to divide the State into three States, to be known as North, South and Middle California. The measure was regularly referred to a committee, but never reached the files of either House for further consideration.

But the question would not down and in 1856 a member from Trinity County introduced a bill for the creation of three States which was referred to a committee and favorably reported therefrom, but never reached a vote in either House.

In 1858 another proposition was submitted to the Legislature of California asking the cession by the State of all lands lying east of the main Sierra Nevada Range of mountains for the purpose of combining that with other lands and forming a new territory. The matter was duly referred to a committee but was never returned to the files.

It is a significant and interesting fact that up to this time all propositions looking to the division of the State originated with members from the north or middle portions of the State, and that at least two of them proposed the formation of three states within our present boundaries.

In 1859, another bill was introduced in the assembly by representative from Siskiyou County to authorize the withdrawal from the State of all lands lying north of the 40th parallel of north latitude and the creation therein of a separate government. This line would have been the present southerly line of Humboldt County extended eastwardly and would have included the whole of the seven counties as they now exist and a part of two others. It does not appear that this measure ever received any consideration from the legislature.

At the same session Andres Pico of Los Angeles County introduced a bill to permit the six southern counties to separate from the State and form a territory to be known as Colorado. This was the first definite action by a resident of Southern California in favor of the division of the State. After the bill had taken its regular course through the committees of both Houses, it was duly passed on the 18th day of April, 1859, and by it, consent was given to the segregation of all that portion of the State now included in the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and about two-thirds of the county of Kern. The measure was conditioned upon its adoption by a two-third vote of the territory to be separated, and being submitted to the voters at the next general election, was carried by about two to one.

The statute also provided the method of the submission of the question to the people residing in the portion to be segregated and for certifying the results of such election and the presentation of the subject matter to Congress, and in the event of favorable action by that body, the appointment of Commissioners to

"settle and adjust the property and financial affairs between the State of California and the new government."

The passage of the act was not obtained without bitter opposition on the part of the press and some of the representatives from the northern part of the State.

The Act, having been duly adopted by the Legislature and ratified by more than a two-thirds vote of the people, to whom it was submitted, it became the duty of Milton S. Latham, who was inaugurated as governor of the State of California on January 9, 1860, to see that proper measures were taken to bring the matter before the Congress of the United States, and on the 12th day of January, 1860, he sent a communication to the Legislature, embodying a letter which he had written to James Buchanan, President of the United States, not only calling the attention of the President to the matter, but containing an elaborate and forceful argument in favor of the constitutionality of the proceedings.

He stated that some question had arisen as to the legality of the ratification of the act by a part only of the electors of the State, but claimed that under the Constitution it was not necessary to submit the question to a vote of the people at all. He cited numerous instances of analogous cases and claimed that the Federal Constitution gave express power to form a new state by dividing a state.

This communication was submitted by Governor Latham after his election as United States Senator, there being at that time no constitutional inhibition against the chief executive of the state being elected to the United States Senate.

Upon the submission of his special message a resolution was introduced into the Assembly to carry out the provisions of the act of 1859 by the formation of a territorial government in the six southern counties. The resolution was adopted in both Houses, thus completing all that could be done by the state government to carry out the provisions of the act. It only remained for Congress to ratify the action of the State Legislature and this action was never taken. When the matter reached the National Capital, the whole country was excited over the vital questions which had arisen between the north and south as to the extension of negro slavery and the rights of the states

to secede from the general government, and it was feared that if secession followed, the creation of a new state or territory in Southern California would greatly strengthen the secessionists by giving them another territory, which would favor negro slavery and furnish them with an outlet upon the Pacific Ocean.

This, as far as I have been able to ascertain, was the only reason why the question of the division of the State of California was never considered by Congress, and had it received consideration, there is no reason to believe that the state would not have been divided and a new state or territory created in its southern part.

I believe that there is no inhibition contained in the Federal Constitution against the creation of a new state from within the boundaries of one already existing, and that if the Statute of 1859 is still in force, the only thing legally necessary to secure the division of the State of California is the consent of Congress.

If this Statute is not still operative it would, of course, be necessary to obtain the consent of the Legislature of California by the passage of another act and possibly the consent of the people of the State, or at least of that portion to be segregated, upon submission to them of the proposition at a general election, such action, of course, to be followed by the subsequent consent of Congress. I say "possibly the consent of the people," as it is by no means certain that such consent is necessary in order to effect the division of a state.

Our own State Constitution, Article XXI., sets forth the boundaries of the State of California and it has been claimed that a change of boundaries by the division of the State, or otherwise, would be an amendment to our Constitution, which could only be effected by the submission of the question to the vote of the people. If, however, the contention be correct that Article III. of the Federal Constitution provides a means of state division, it would take precedence over any requirements of our State Constitution, and the vote of the people would not be necessary for the creation of a new state within the boundaries of one already existing.

The question, then, of the present status of the Act of 1859 becomes of vital importance in the consideration

(Continued on Page 11)

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A Visit To Old Spain

By JAMES SLAUSON

I often wonder which gives us the greater enjoyment, the realization of the long-planned visit, or the building of "Castles in Spain?"

Expectation is so great a part of pleasure that it often times overshadows the actuality, so that you analyze the result as disappointment. This, however, is unfair as the retrospect, in which is lost all the discomfort, throws sharply on the screen the real pleasure and profit.

To visit Spain, should you have to forego Italy, Switzerland, France or Germany—never having before visited any of the countries—I would say continue to build "Castles," and forego the actuality.

Should you, however, have the time and inclination, and are willing to give up what we call comfort, but which is better defined as luxury, and wish to revel in the splendid art of Velasquez, Ribera or Murillo, and lose time and space in the wonderful Cathedrals, or get a bit of romance in the monuments of the Moors, go to Spain by all means, and you will be more than repaid. You will miss the little things, the "local color" of Italy, and you will find the general mass with whom you come in contact, unresponsive and indifferent. After all, can you blame them, natives of a country old in civilization long before we were discovered, a country which at one time practically dictated to the nations of the Old World and owned most of the New World? Unfortunately, they live too much in the memory of their faded power and achievement, and in so doing miss the golden opportunity of the present.

Too self-satisfied, they sorely lack the spirit of enterprise and progress.

They have yet to awaken to the fact that the traveling tourist is a crop worth cultivating; for when it comes to the question of hotels and trains in Spain, the less said the better.

But, and the but should be spelled with a capital B, when it comes to the cathedrals and art—you are lost where to begin or where to end.

The splendid Gothic architecture of Burgos, Toledo and Sevilla, each one seeming more wonderfully beautiful, yet each so different in their points of interest and adornment.

What can I say that has not already many times been said, but which must be seen to be realized?

The splendor of their sacristies and treasures, such marvelous examples of the goldsmith's cunning handiwork wrought from the treasure brought from the New World.

When you visit at Granada the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, and when in Sevilla make a pilgrimage to the monumental sarcophagus which

formerly contained the ashes of Columbus, you try and realize in some small way how much as a nation we owe to those who have long since passed to dust.

I will only mention the pleasure of Holy Week and Palm Sunday in Sevilla, with their remarkable church processions, the equal of which can be seen nowhere else in Europe.

Do not misunderstand me and think that I have said the spirit of gallantry is dead in Spain for such is not the fact.

When waiting at the railroad station in Cordova, a handsome brown-eyed urchin, who was selling periwinkle petals, greatly interested us, so one of our party gave him from the coach window, some chocolates, and an unfinished box of Fard dates. The sweets were greatly enjoyed by the boy and two of his ragged friends, and just as our train pulled out, in through the open window plump into the lap of the fair donor of the sweets, fell the box formerly filled with dates now crammed with fragrant periwinkle blossoms—and merry peals of laughter and scampering heels were all we could see of our little ragamuffin as the train moved away.

This incident helped to remove from our memory the goat's milk which had spoiled our morning's cup of coffee, at the Hotel Suizo.

The usual hour of arrival by train was the uncomfortable one of six o'clock a. m., so with keen appetites we drove from the depot to the hotel, with visions of something to eat, only to find the domestics "washing down the decks," the proprietor not yet disturbed from his morning's slumber, and when the breakfast appeared, the goat's milk for the coffee, and the butter, for which our same frisky friends were responsible, did not tend to make us over amiable.

All was for the time being forgotten when we afterwards visited the wonderful Mosque built by the Moors and its splendid court of Oranges with the bell tower, from which, for so many centuries, the Muezzin's call to prayer was made—goats' milk or no goats' milk, you longed to linger in Cordova.

Andalusia with Granada and its Alhambra, are the ideal spots of Spain, for with the trees in their new foliage of spring, and the nightingales singing in the glorious old elms planted by the Moors in the shadow of the ruins of the marvelous pile constructed by their artistic hands; is it any wonder that the ghost of Boabdil still haunts its courts and fountains?

If you are fond of the mediaeval, go to Segovia and Toledo and enjoy their quaintness.

Both places are quite unchanged since the days of Cervantes, and especially in Toledo, built on its steep hill almost surrounded by the river Tagus, its crooked, irregular streets

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furnish at every angle a bit of color which almost bewilders you.

Like all the cities of Spain built by the Moors the streets are very crooked and narrow.

Castile seems terribly barren, and you wonder how its population makes a living, for mile after mile your train crosses the arid mountains and plains, and outside of some barley there seems to be little grown. You see hardly any trees, which I suppose accounts for the sterility of the country.

It is only when you get into Andalusia and the country bordering on

the south that you find a fertile soil, and it is here that you see the same irrigating systems that were built and used by the Moors.

In Italy large numbers of people immigrate each year for eight or ten months to North and South America, returning to their homes for a part of the year, bringing with them new ideas of enterprise and progress and new thrift to their own home land. In Spain but little of this goes on, and until some future generation introduces new methods and ideas, one cannot expect much change to take place.

CITY CLUB'S ATTITUDE ON SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

The mass meeting called by the City Club in Simpson Auditorium Tuesday night to consider the disposal of the school bond issue was attended by a fair-sized audience. Mr. Frank Finlayson, vice-president of the City Club presided, and with him on the platform were Mayor Alexander, Dr. E. C. Moore, superintendent of schools, members of the Board of Education, City Club and City Council. Superintendent Moore was the principal speaker, and made an earnest plea for the immediate alleviation of the present deplorable conditions with regard to the accommodation of students. He said that ten or twelve more elementary school buildings are needed and that by the time these are provided we shall need as many more.

"It is said," said Dr. Moore, "that a superintendent epitomizes the work of the schools. That is true in a way, whatever is done to damage him must to a certain extent injure all the schools of the city. So therefore if the superintendent is not competent to fill the position for the sake of the

schools and the scholars he must be gotten rid of. We ought to have 50 per cent more High schools today. It would take at least one and a half years to build a new school, and when that is completed we will need more.

"I want to urge on those present that the support of the school system as a whole, and not any one individual connected with it will solve the problem."

Mr. T. E. Gibbon reviewed at length the holding up of the school bonds, and the causes which led up to it. He believes that City Auditor Mushet was primarily responsible for this deplorable condition of affairs, and introduced many arguments in favor of this contention. Said he:

"I make the statement that the revengeful and hateful manner in which Mushet has pursued the Board of Education and Superintendent Moore has no precedent in our annals, but thanks to the patriotism of our citizens, we are going to get out of this difficulty. If this experience teaches us to hold men and institutions to strict accountability so that no man

can ever use a city office to attack our school system, the suffering endured by the school children will not have been in vain."

Richmond Plant introduced the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Whereas, The condition of affairs in the public schools of Los Angeles at the present time would be a reproach and reflection on our progressive city, were it not that the influence and motives responsible for the same are so well understood; and

Whereas, Public schools properly equipped and sufficient in number must immediately be provided for all the children of the community; and

Whereas, The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools have labored to the best of their ability to take care of the situation, difficult at best on account of the phenomenal growth of our city but rendered unnecessarily complicated by the attacks which have been made through personal spite and enmity and for ulterior motives;

Now, Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, men and women of Los Angeles present at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the City Club of Los Angeles, do condemn in the most vigorous terms every interference with the work of the School Department;

That we call upon the people of Los Angeles to see to it that they are freed from attack and supplied with moneys sufficient to carry on their work, and that the agencies responsible for the existing conditions be made to feel the full force of the well-deserved public censure; and

Be it further resolved that we commend the Los Angeles Examiner, the Herald and the Express for their hearty championship of this cause of the people, and we call upon all our fellow citizens who can arrange to do so, to subscribe for the school bonds;

We request the city officials, if possible, to use such public moneys as are available for the purpose in the sinking fund of the Owens River Aqueduct to the same end; and

We request the State Board of Examiners to invest in these bonds as much of the State money as they may feel warranted in doing.

Meyer Lissner introduced a resolution authorizing the president of the City Club to appoint a committee of five to form a social center and civic club system like some of those now in existence in eastern cities. He quoted from the annual report of the Rochester Center in urging its adoption here.

GETTING THE CIVIC POINT OF VIEW

Oakland Enquirer

A gentleman who was advocating a certain civic project through a purely disinterested point of view was accosted by an official of a certain city with the query: "What is there in it for you? Why do you take such interest in this matter?"

This public official manifested the purely personal point of view. He could not or did not seem to appreciate the fact that there is any other point of view than that of personal advantage or self-interest, and, furthermore, he did not appear to appreciate the fact that the advantages of the individual might be bound up in and identified with that of the community as a whole.

The average councilman and the average administrative official of a city is so used to dealing with special interests, involving the efforts of private interests of individuals or of cor-

porations to make money at the expense of the community; is so given to seeing individual and selfish interests promoted, that he almost loses sight of the fact that there is such a thing as a civic point of view.

But this is the point of view which a city councilman or administrative official of a municipality should take. For he is essentially the representative of the whole people and ought to be able to assume the civic point of view.

Naturally the private interest or the corporate interest that is bent only upon profits and exploitation looks to the cheapest way of doing things; it moves along the lines of least resistance, resorts to temporary expedients without regard to what may be best for the community.

On the other hand, the community interest requires that things be done with the fullest regard for the general welfare in the most permanent manner, in a way that will conduce to the greatest safety and convenience of the public and with the fullest regard for the symmetrical and aesthetic development of a city.

Sometimes these interests can be reconciled and it is a wise policy for the public service corporations to work in harmony with, and, so far as possible, for the promotion of the public interest to avoid unnecessary friction, which only goes to accentuate the antagonism between the people and the public service corporations. The wise policy for the public service corporation is that of conciliating and serving the public, because such corporations only exist under law for the purpose of serving the public, and it is only upon this pretext that they are permitted special privileges as quasi public corporations in the use of streets and other public property.

The idea of control, the civic point of view, is steadily being enlarged to embrace not only the regulation of public interests on public streets, but is reaching over into the domain of what has heretofore been considered purely private property and requiring that these, too, shall be improved and administered with due regard for the general welfare. This intervention is upon the ground that the community interests in a city are paramount to any private interests and that private interests must be related to the community interests.

This is shown by regulations with regard to the sanitary construction of houses, plumbing regulations, restrictions upon building material to be used, as is done in the establishment of fire limits in a city within which no frame building can be erected. This interference with what was formerly regarded as individual property is a restriction upon the private "right" of a person to do as he may please with his own. It is a recognition that the community is superior to individual interest. It demonstrates the development of the civic point of view which the governing body of a municipality should take in dealing with any public question.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

The resolution presented to the Council by Councilman Dromgold was as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED. That the Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association be requested to each recommend to this City Council, on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1909, the name of one person, to be appointed on such commission, one of the three members to be an accountant, and one an attorney, and that the two remaining members of said Commission be named by this Council without such recommendation, one of such two to be a civil engineer. The term of office of each of such Commissioners shall be the period of two years.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the compensation for each member of such Commission be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, and that such Commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a compensation of

twenty-four hundred dollars per annum;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That on October 5th, 1909, the City Attorney be and he is hereby instructed to present an ordinance providing for the appointment of such persons as may be named for said Commission, prescribing their duties and fixing their said compensation. Adopted.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

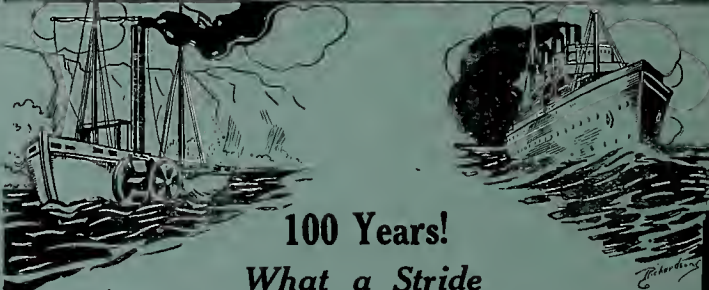
At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., Hon. A. B. Nye, of Sacramento, State Controller, will address the club on the subject "The Growth of State and Other Public Expenditures."

"Does your wife put you on the carpet when you displease her?" "Worse than that. We have hardwood floors."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Avenue Sixty-three; Ord. est. the name of Ave 63 for certain parcel of land conveyed to city by Bd. Water Commissioners. Adopted.

First St., from Alameda to Santa Fe; Bd. Pub. Wks. req. to see that rocks piled up along street be removed or placed in such position that street will be passable.

Fourth St., for a distance of 215 ft. East from intersection with Central Ave.; pet. from L. A. Lee & C. S. Co. for paving of said portion. Granted.

Fifth St., from Mott to Bell; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Sixth St., from L. A. to Central Ave.; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Eighth St., bet. Figueroa and Francisco Sts.; pet. from R. S. Daring et al. for const. of sidewalk on north side. Granted.

Twenty-eighth St., from Figueroa to Hoover; adoption of duplicate maps of assessment district for improvement. Carried.

Thirty-sixth St., pet. from H. A. Yarnell et al. for a sewer commencing at Naomi Ave. and running E. on 36th St. to Hoover Ave. Granted.

Thirty-eighth St., from Grand Ave. to Del Monte; report from City Atty. on matter of opening said portion and stating that total cost will be \$46,000. Deferred till Sept. 28th.

Thirty-ninth St., Comm. from Edwin Baker et al. asking that instructions given with reference to condemning strip of land 100 ft. wide on S. side of old 46th St. (at present 39th St.) for an entrance to Agricultural Park, be rescinded and that original proceeding to condemn strip 50 ft. wide on each side of old 46th St. (now 39th St.) be finally adopted and carried out. Filed.

Forty-third St., from Hooper to Central; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Forty-seventh St., pet. from Edwin Baker et al. asking council to condemn lot 60x150 facing 60 ft. on W. 47th St., being lot 25, Kendall Berry Land Tract, for purposes of continuing Orchard Ave. to W. 47th St. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Fifty-first Place; pet. from So. Cal. Ins. Co. for improvement of street from a point running from West line of Denver Ave. west 599.09 ft.; by private contract. Granted.

Fifty-second St., from a point running from west line of Denver Ave. west 599.09 ft.; pet. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

Fifty-second St., pet. from Wm. Quandt et al. for oiling of street from Compton to Long Beach Ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Fifty-fifth St., from Central to 1256.55 ft. west; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Fifty-fifth St., bet. Central Ave. and point 800 ft. westerly; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Fifty-fifth St., bet. Central and McKinley; recommendation of Bd. Pub. Wks. that instructions heretofore given for improvement be changed to read from Central Ave. to a pt. 800 ft. west. Adopted.

Alley, first south of 1st St. bet. Lucas and Witmer; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Alley, from 29 to 31; time for making assessments for opening and widening extended to 90 days from Sept. 27.

Alley, north of Humboldt St. bet. Aves. 20 and 21, to the right of way of Santa Fe Ry.; assessment and dia-

gram for opening and widening. Adopted.

Alvarado Park Tract; acceptance from G. A. Johnson and wife, easement for storm sewer purposes over lot 26, Alvarado Park Tract. Adopted.

Alvarado St., 1st to Temple; contractor who is putting in sewer ordered to complete said work.

Bellevue Ave., Michaeltoena to Hoover; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Boston St., Figueroa to Centennial; street ordered oiled.

Commonwealth Ave., from 1st to Council; Ord. estab. width of sidewalk. Adopted.

Commonwealth Ave., pet. from Forest Park Co. et al. appealing from act of Bd. Pub. Wks. in issuing assessment for improvement. Set for hearing Sept. 28.

Canyon St., from its intersection with Lookout Drive north to its second intersection with Lookout Drive; Ord. fixing and estab. curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Carrillo St., bet. Helen and Bellevue; Ord. of intention of May 11th to improve street, rescinded as improvements would necessitate construction of storm drain to cost \$1100 and council has declared itself opposed to assessing cost of storm sewers upon property owners.

Denker Ave., pet. from So. Cal. Inv. Co. for permission to improve west half of Denker Ave. from S.E. cor. of lot 1, Blk. C., So. Cal. Inv. Co. Tract, to point 661.17 ft. north. Granted.

Eagle St., bet. Ezra and Concord; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Fremont, cor. Boston; fire hydrant ordered placed.

Fremont St., Temple to Boston; street ordered oiled.

Grattan St., pet. from Henrietta Leighhead et al. protesting against proposed improvement. Set for hearing Sept. 28.

Hobart Blvd., bet. 29th and Jefferson; pet. from Louisa Raschig et al. protesting against proposed improvement. Set for hearing Sept. 28.

Henry St., Griffin to Eastlake; pet. from Edward Keyes et al. against being included in assessment dist. for improvement. Deferred until Sept. 28th.

Henry St., Griffin to Eastlake; protest against improvement from B. Biggy et al. Deferred until Sept. 28.

Hoover St., from 37th Place to Santa Monica Ave.; pet. from O. W. Brown et al. for opening, widening and extending of street. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. with inst. to confer with property owners.

Isabel St., Jeffries to Pepper; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Illinois St., into Douglas St.; time extended for making assessments for opening and widening to 90 days from Sept. 27.

Jarvis St., bet. Amador and Casanova; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Jefferson St., at Austin; pavement of Jefferson St. four inches higher than improvement of Austin St. City Eng. inst. to report steps necessary to correct grade.

Kearney St., Utah to Clarence; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Lake Shore Ave., bet. Berkeley and Effie; pet. from T. DeWitt et al. for improvement. Granted.

Magnolia Ave., from Adams to 27th; time for making assessments for opening and widening, extended to 90 days from Sept. 27.

Meridian St., Ord. est. name of Meridian St. for certain parcel of land conveyed to city by Bd. Water Commissioners. Adopted.

Maple Ave., from 5th to 7th; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Main St., recommendation of City Eng. that proceedings be abandoned for remodeling of gutters and curb in connection with storm sewer. Adopted.

Main St., 3rd to 6th; Ord. abandoning proceedings for storm drain. Adopted.

Mora St., from Lookout Drive to northerly terminus; Ord. fixing and estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Moore St., cor. Alessandro; light ordered placed.

Pico St., intersection of Main; City Eng. reported that in paving it will be necessary to re-surface at city's expense. Adopted.

Pico St., bet. Main and Central; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Pepper Ave., San Fernando Rd. to Cypress Ave.; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Pavilion Place, bet. California and Temple; light ordered placed.

Quintero St., bet. Sunset Blvd. and Macbeth; pet. from Home Builders for improvement. Granted.

Rockwood St., Belmont to Union; Ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Ruby St., bet. Aves. 62 and 63; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Ruby St., bet. Aves. 62 and 63; protest against improvement from Elizabeth McCarthy. Denied.

San Julian St., from 5th to 7th; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Stanford Ave., from Vermont to 45th St.; time for making assessments for opening and widening extended to 90 days from Sept. 27.

San Pasqual Ave., from end of Pasadena Ave. to base of hill; req. from Bd. Pub. Wks. providing for employment of ten additional teams for improvement of street. Adopted.

Santa Barbara Ave., bet. Grand and Vermont; City Atty. inst. to investigate and report the condition of city's title.

Vermont Ave., Deed for acceptance to city from S. W. Land Co., Lot L, Vermont Ave. Square, Sheet 3. Adopted.

Valencia St., bet. Pico and 16th; pet. from J. A. Adell et al. against proposed improvement. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

General Legislation

Aqueduct Welfare Fund; Ord. creating such fund presented. Deferred until Sept. 28th.

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Works author-

ized to purchase new plates for ball mills of cement plant at Monolith at price not to exceed \$1500.

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to employ three electrical and mechanical engineers to examine sites of proposed power plants.

Bids Awarded by the Board of Public Works

For furnishing one 18-in. Engine Lathe, under Specifications No. 95. Awarded to Pacific Coast Mfg. Co., at \$750 f.o.b. Los Angeles; immediate delivery; shipping weight 3630 lbs.; Schumacher & Boye lathe.

For furnishing blue printing for the City Engineer. Awarded to the Los Angeles Blue Print & Supply Co.

For furnishing sand and gravel under Item 1 of Specifications No. 94. Awarded to San Fernando Rock Company at 50c per cubic yard; point of free delivery San Fernando; time of shipment ten days; shipping weight 3000 lbs. per cubic yard.

For furnishing mining candles, under Specifications No. 183-B. Awarded to Standard Oil Company, at \$4 per case; shipping weight 45 3/4 lbs.; delivery 30 days from receipt of order, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Extra Hard No. 3 Special mining candles.

For repairs to the south abutment of the bridge across the Arroyo Seco at Avenue 26. Awarded to Donald Keith at \$13.50 per cubic yard of concrete in slope wall.

Carpenters for Street Dept., Bd. Pub. Wks. request for 3 additional carpenters for 60 days from Oct. 1st at \$3 a day. Adopted.

Claim for Damages; demand of Horace S. Foutz in sum of \$12,000 for injuries received while working on electric dredger No. 2. Ref. to Finance Comm.

Dance Halls; Ord. presented regulating dance halls, and dancing academies, and providing for granting and revocation of permits. Deferred to Sept. 28.

Cow Limits; pet. from I. W. Burger et al. asking that district bet. Hoover, Normandie, Slauson and 61st St. be included in cow Ord. Ref. to City Atty. for Ord.

Demand for Decorating; demand for \$100 in favor of George Mathews for decorating City Hall during Elks' Week. City Auditor refused to approve demand; City Council approved notwithstanding objections of auditor.

Earth Being Removed from Streets Under Contract; Comm. from Geo. Rheineild asking why St. Dept. is using its teams to remove earth from streets being improved under contract. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Fire Marshal; Ord. creating office of Fire Marshal. Adopted.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles Bank Clearings from September 16th to 22d, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
September 16	\$ 1,968,201.29	\$ 1,782,770.00	\$ 1,513,844.58
September 17	2,065,354.71	1,601,666.67	1,638,767.29
September 18	1,850,982.06	1,451,150.18	1,853,618.02
September 20	2,027,997.02	1,728,003.17	1,791,210.82
September 21	1,932,107.43	1,791,658.02	1,800,129.01
September 22	2,395,768.89	1,828,207.52	1,715,736.04
Total	\$12,240,411.40	\$10,183,455.56	\$10,313,305.76

Fire Dept.; specifications for 12,000 feet of 2½-in. fire hose; also for motor-propelled combination hose wagon and chemical engine; also for city service truck and chemical engine, and for 4th size steam fire engine. Approved.

Garvanza Tract, Quit Claim Deed; pet. from Fanny M. Lewis for quit claim deed to lot 41, blk. 55, Ralph Rogers sub. Garvanza Tract. Ref. to City Atty. for Ord.

Hay Barn; recommendation that Council appoint architect to draw plans for hay barn in rear of fire dept. headquarters on Hill St. Adopted.

Humane Animal Commission; Motion to allow said commission \$150 per month from Charity Fund. Lost.

Industrial District; Comm. from Jennie D. Hooper et al. asking that certain lands bounded by Boaz St., S. P. R. R., Hooper Ave. and 33rd St.; also those certain lands bounded by Hooper Ave., S. P. R. R., Compton Ave. and S. boundary of lands belonging to Mrs. Jennie B. Hooper, be set aside for industrial purposes. Ref. to City Atty for Ord.

Industrial District; pet. from Hattie T. Blaney et al. asking that block bounded by Maple Ave., Santee, 16th and 17th, be placed within industrial dist. Ref. to City Atty. for Ord.

Lunch Wagons; Ord. prohibiting lunch wagons from standing on Sts. of San Pedro. Adopted.

License Refund Request; pet. from T. Cordes requesting refund of \$150 paid as license for carrying on business of lending money. Denied.

Municipal Music Commission; Ord. creating Municipal Music Commission defining its powers and duties, creating a Municipal Music Fund and directing transfer of sum of \$10,000 from General Expense Fund to Mun. Music Fund. First adopted and then reconsidered and action postponed until Sept. 28th.

Muzzling Dogs; City Atty inst. to present an Ord. repealing Ord. adopted Sept. 14th, regulating the keeping and muzzling of dogs.

Market; demand of Al Hiriart for 14 months rent of his place on the market at \$5 per month. Denied. No just claim.

New Park; pet. of Garvanza Improvement Co. et al. asking that the property bounded on north by Meridian St., southeast by Ave. 63 and west by Garvanza Reservoir, be set apart for Park purposes. Ref. to Bd. Water Commissioners.

New Subdivision; presented for adoption, a map of the So. Cal. Inv. Co.'s tract, a new subdivision lying west of Denker Ave. and south of 51st St. Adopted.

New Subdivision; presented for adoption, map of tract No. 573, a new subdivision lying north of Ninth St. and east of Fries St., Wilmington. Adopted.

Oil Well Cables; pet. from Harry T. Johnson to be allowed to run a wire cable used for pumping an oil well to cross alleys bounded by 1st St. Belmont, Rockwood and Lake Shore. Granted.

Outfall Sewer Gates Claim; City Eng. instructed to draw demand in favor of J. H. Robertson for \$30 in settlement of damages sustained to corn crop during construction of outfall sewer gates.

Oil Well Cables; pet. from Harris Oil Co. to be allowed to cross certain street in oil well district. Granted.

Primary Nominating Election; City Atty. inst. to present Ord. calling primary nominating election for Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1909.

Public Utilities Commission; resolution to draft Ord. appointing such commission and defining duties, etc. Adopted.

Protest Against Juvenile Det. Home; from North, Northeast and Northwest Imp. Assn. against location in Fort Moore Place, and asking

that said spot be converted into improved park, the assessment dist. to consist of 2nd and 8th wards. Ref. to Park Comm.

Power Companies; City Atty. inst. to draft Ord. amending present license ordinance in respect to water power companies.

Residence District; pet. from I. W. Whiting et al. protesting against territory bounded by 37th Place, Santa Monica Ave. and McClintock Ave. being excepted from residence dist. Action deferred to Sept. 28.

Spur Track; pet. of Diamond Coal Co. for spur track on Santa Monica Ave. Withdrawn.

Street Dept.; Ord. providing for additional employees in Bureau of St. Maintenance and Inspection. Adopted.

Seventh St. Bridge; pet. from R. A. Collins complaining of length of time taken for const. of bridge, and recommending that contractor be called upon to appear before the council in the matter. Adopted.

Sunset Park; presented duplicate map of proposed assessment dist. for extension of Sunset Park. Adopted.

Sale of City Hall Property; Bids to be received Sept. 21st. No bids received.

Volunteer Firemen; Ord. providing compensation for volunteer firemen at San Pedro. Adopted.

Building Permits

From Sept. 1st to Sept 17th, inclusive, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 488 permits, amounting to \$601,479, which are classed as follows:

	No. of	Valua-
	Permits.	tion.
Class A, rein. concrete...	1	\$ 72,000
Class C	5	13,900
Class D, 1 story	199	263,583
Class D, 1½ story	23	52,203
Class D, 2 story	24	113,626
Class D, 3 story	1	23,000
Churches	2	700
Public buildings (city)...	8	14,628
Sheds	59	5,810
Foundations	1	150
Brick alterations	20	9,967
Frame alterations	145	31,910

Grand total 488 \$601,479

Comparison with last year:
1908—From Sept. 1st to Sept. 17th, inclusive, permits, 403; valuation, \$546,751.

Following is a report by wards:

	No. of	Valua-
	Permits.	tion.
Ward One	51	\$ 52,626
Ward Two	45	45,893
Ward Three	32	40,488
Ward Four	39	86,170
Ward Five	152	224,020
Ward Six	98	39,186
Ward Seven	10	78,915
Ward Eight	10	2,400
Ward Nine	51	31,781

Grand total 488 \$601,479

Compiled by C. O. Welch.

HOW ABOUT LOS ANGELES?

Oakland has a right to be indignant because the geography used in the California schools—even in Oakland—gives bare mention of that important city. It is less an Oakland than a California matter. There should be no tricks played on the school children of California.—San Francisco Star.

"What books have helped you most?" asked the serious young woman.

"I don't remember their names," replied Senator Sorghum. "But they're the Government publications I am permitted to present to my admiring constituents."—Washington Star.

Famous Short Stories

A MATTER OF DUTY

From "The Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope

Note:—With the issue of September 4 Pacific Outlook began the publication of a series of short stories of recognized literary standing, on the theory that the average man or woman often prefers to re-read a story of genuine merit than take chances on doubtful new material. We are glad to have suggestions from our readers of stories (not under copyright) available for this series. The next of the series will be "The Diamond Necklace," from "Short Stories of the Tragedy and Comedy of Life," by Guy de Maupassant.

* * *

Lady Mickleham is back from her honeymoon. I mean young Lady Mickleham—Dolly Foster (well, of course I do. Fancy the Dowager on a honeymoon!). She signified the fact to me by ordering me to call on her at tea-time; she had, she said, something which she wished to consult me about confidentially. I went. "I didn't know you were back," I observed.

"Oh, we've been back a fortnight, but we went down to The Towers. They were all there, Mr. Carter."

"All who?"

"All Archie's people. The Dowager said we must get really to know one another as soon as possible. I'm not sure I like really knowing people. It means that they say whatever they like to you, and don't get up out of your favorite chair when you come in."

"I agree," said I, "that a soupcon of unfamiliarity is not amiss."

"Of course it's nice to be one of the family," she continued.

"The cat is that," said I. "I would not give a fig for it."

"And the Dowager taught me the ways of the house."

"Ah, she taught me the way out of it."

"And showed me how to be most disagreeable to the servants."

"It is the first lesson of a housekeeper."

"And told me what Archie particularly liked, and how bad it was for him, poor boy."

"What should we do without our mothers?" I do not, however, see how I can help in all this, Lady Mickleham.

"How funny that sounds!"

"Aren't you accustomed to your dignity yet?"

"I meant from you, Mr. Carter."

I smiled. That is Dolly's way. As Miss Phaeton says, she means no harm, and it is admirably conducive to the pleasure of a tete-a-tete.

"It wasn't that I wanted to ask you about," she continued, after she had indulged in a pensive sigh (with a dutifully bright smile and a glance at Archie's photograph to follow. Her behavior always reminds me of a varied and well assorted menu). "It was about something much more difficult. You won't tell Archie, will you?"

"This becomes interesting," I remarked, putting my hat down.

"You know how. Mr. Carter, that before I was married—oh, how long ago it seems!"

"Not at all."

"Don't interrupt. That before I was married I had several—that is to say, several—well, several—"

"Start quite afresh," I suggested encouragingly.

"Well, then, several were silly enough to think themselves—you know."

"No one better," I assented cheerfully.

"Oh, if you won't be sensible!—Well, you see, many of them are Archie's friends as well as mine; and, of course, they've been to call."

"It is but good manners," said I.

"One of them waited to be sent for, though."

"Leave that fellow out," said I.

"What I want to ask you is this—and I believe you're not silly, really, you know, except when you choose to be."

"Walk in the Row any afternoon," said I, "and you won't find ten wiser men."

"It's this. Ought I to tell Archie?" "Good gracious! Here's a problem!"

"Of course," pursued Lady Mickleham, opening her fan, "it's in some ways more comfortable that he shouldn't know."

"For him?"

"Yes—and for me. But then it doesn't seem quite fair."

"To him?"

"Yes—and to me. Because if he came to know from anybody else, he might exaggerate the things, you know."

"Impossible!"

"Mr. Carter!"

"I—er—mean he knows you too well to do such a thing."

"Oh, I see. Thank you. Yes. What do you think?"

"What does the Dowager say?"

"I haven't mentioned it to the Dowager."

"But surely, on such a point, her experience—"

"She can't have any," said Lady Mickleham decisively. "I believe in her husband, because I must. But nobody else! You're not giving me your opinion."

I reflected for a moment.

"Haven't we left out one point of view?" I ventured to suggest.

"I've thought it all over very carefully," said she; "both as it would affect me and as it would affect Archie."

"Quite so. Now suppose you think how it would affect them."

"Who?"

"Why, the men."

Lady Mickleham put down her cup of tea. "What a very curious idea!" she exclaimed.

"Give it time to sink in," said I, helping myself to another piece of toast. She sat silent for a few moments—presumably to allow of the permeation I suggested. I finished my tea and leant back comfortably. Then I said:

"Let me take my own case. Shouldn't I feel rather awkward—?"

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"Oh, it's not good being your mother-in-law!"

"Why not name as well as father?"

"Because I told him about you long ago."

"I will not be surprised. But I could not permit Lady Mickleham to laugh at me in the unbecomable manner in which she proceeded to laugh. I spread out my hands and observed blandly:

"Why not be guided—as to the others, I mean—by your husband's example?"

"Archie's example? What's that?"

"I don't know; but you do, I suppose."

"What do you mean, Mr. Carter?" she asked, sitting upright.

"Well, has he never told you about Maggie Adeane?"

"I never heard of her."

"Or Lilly Courtenay?"

"That girl!"

"Or Alice Layton?"

"The red-haired Layton?"

"Or Florence Cunliffe?"

"Who was she?"

"Or Millie Trehearne?"

"She squints, Mr. Carter."

"Or—"

"Stop, stop! What do you mean? What should he tell me?"

"Oh, I see he hasn't. Nor, I suppose, about Sylvia Fenton, or that little Delancy girl, or handsome Miss—what was her name?"

"Hold your tongue—and tell me what you mean."

"Lady Mickleham," said I gravely, "if your husband has not thought fit to mention these ladies—and others whom I could name—to you, how could I presume—?"

"Do you mean to tell me that Archie—?"

"He'd only known you three years, you see."

"Then it was before—?"

"Some of them were before," said I.

Lady Mickleham drew a long breath.

"Archie will be in soon," said she.

I took my hat.

"It seems to me," I observed, "that what is sauce—that, I should say, husband and wife ought to stand on an equal footing in these matters. Since he—has no doubt for good reasons—not mentioned to you—"

"Alice Layton was a positive fright."

"She came last," said I. "Just before you, you know. However, as I was saying—"

"And that horrible Sylvia Fenton—"

"Oh, he couldn't have known you long then. As I was saying, I should, if I were you, treat him as he has treated you. In my case it seems to be too late."

"I'm sorry I told him that."

"Oh, pray don't mind, it's of no consequence. As to the others—"

"I should never have thought it of Archie!"

"One never knows," said I, with an apologetic smile. "I don't suppose he thinks it of you."

"I won't tell him a single word. He may find out if he likes. Who was the last girl you mentioned?"

"Is it any use trying to remember all their names?" I asked in a soothing tone. "No doubt he's forgotten them by now—just as you've forgotten the others."

"And the Dowager told me that he had never had an attachment before."

"Oh, if the Dowager said that! Of course, the Dowager would know!"

"Don't be silly, for goodness sake! Are you going?"

"Certainly I am. It might annoy Archie to find me here when he wants to talk to you."

"Well, I want to talk to him."

"Of course you won't repeat what I've—"

"I shall find out for myself," she said.

"Good-bye. I hope I've removed all your troubles?"

"O, yes, thank you. I know what to do now, Mr. Carter."

"Always send for me if you're in any trouble. I have some exp—"

"Good-bye, Mr. Carter."

"Good-bye, Lady Mickleham. And remember that Archie, like you—"

"Yes, yes; I know. I've enjoyed our talk so—"

"There's Archie's step."

I left the room. On the stairs I met Archie. I shook hands sympathetically. I was sorry for Archie. But in great causes the individual cannot be considered. I had done my duty to my sex.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 6)

of the subject of State division. My own conclusion is that the said act is still in full force and effect. It has never been expressly repealed, and repeal by implication is never looked upon with favor by the courts. Unless repealed by the adoption of the codes in 1872 or of the new Constitution in 1879, the Act is still a part of the laws of our State.

As the life of a statute is not affected by the lapse of time, it seems to me that the conclusion is unavoidable that the Act of 1859 is still in full force and effect, and that a proper representation to Congress of this fact and of the result of the vote of the people, taken in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, will properly bring before that body the question of division of the State of California for consideration and action.

Should the State Be Divided?

This brings us to the consideration of the second sub-division of our subject—should the State be divided? If the state of public sentiment in Southern California were an answer to this question, I do not believe that I would need to consume time in offering arguments for or against state division, as I think that within the last few months, the people with practical unanimity have accepted the opinion that it would be desirable and advantageous to our section to effect a division of the state.

This unanimity of opinion has been crystallized and greatly strengthened by the recent action of a majority of the members of the State Board of Equalization, in enormously increasing the assessment valuation of the southern counties of the State, an action so palpably unfair as to arouse the just indignation of the people of the south. I trust I may be pardoned, however, if I say that this act alone is not sufficient to justify State Division, and were there not many other good and sufficient reasons in favor of separate statehood, I should advocate some less drastic remedy for the injustice we are smarting under at present, such, for instance, as an amendment of the law so that the action of the Board of Equalization could be reviewed by the courts. The argument that in the near future we may be in control of the State Government and in a position to retaliate upon the north for wrongs inflicted by them, is hardly dignified or commendable and I think should not be given weight in deciding the question of the advisability of State Division. I believe, however, it can be demonstrated that division of the state would be for the benefit not only of the people of the whole State of California, but also of great advantage to the entire Pacific Coast.

Even the Commission preparing the State Series of School Books has discriminated in favor of Northern California. In the advanced geogra-

phy just published, a map of North America is printed, on which San Francisco is the only city shown in the United States, although Vancouver and Victoria, British America, both appear; Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles are all excluded.

It is certain that public opinion throughout the northern and central portions of the state does not favor division, although there are not a few in that section who are willing at least to see the separation effected.

But even public sentiment is not entitled to consideration and would not justify state division unless based upon good judgment and sound reasoning. There are many substantial arguments in favor of the division of this State. Among the most important, I should place the fact that large subdivisions of government, whether states or counties, are always exceedingly expensive to maintain, and result in a very great inconvenience frequently amounting to hardship, to the people residing within their jurisdiction. Few people realize the enormous extent of the area of California (155,980 square miles) which is practically as large as all the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania combined. Imagine the storm of indignation that would arise were the residents of Pennsylvania compelled to go to Boston to attend to business necessary to be transacted at their state capital! At present, a resident of Siskiyou or of San Diego would require at least four or five days and the expenditure of seventy-five or a hundred dollars to visit and transact any business at Sacramento, the capital of the State.

The transportation of criminals and incompetents from the various counties of this State to its public institutions is an item of enormous expense in the administration of the State government. Our own county (Los Angeles) in the year 1905 paid out in round numbers \$20,000 for this purpose alone, and this notwithstanding the fact that we have in the south a State hospital to which the insane of this section are sent. Add to this the expenditures by other counties of equal or greater distance from the public institutions, and one is startled by the enormous amount involved.

One of the most serious and far-reaching objections to the inconvenience arising from the great distance from one point to another in the State of California is the enormous political power given to transportation companies who are always willing to provide passes to delegates and "cheerful workers" in attendance upon political conventions.

By fixing the place for holding political conventions in distant or inaccessible localities, a political organization dominated or influenced by special interests, acquires a power which is practically invincible. Were it possible to hold conventions at places within easy reach of business men of independent political opinions and actions, the personnel of the delegates would be found to be better, and far different from that which would characterize a gathering held under present conditions in the State of California.

It has been suggested that the creation of a new State in Southern California would destroy the political power of the railroad companies. I do not believe that such would be the effect. I am not aware that the influence of the railroads in political affairs is any less potent in Southern than in Northern California, and I do not see that it would make any great difference whether they were working under one or two state governments. It must be remembered, however, that many members of the Legislature, while feeling kindly to the railroad corporations, recognizing the rights of

their large vested interests and realizing that some members of the Legislature are willing to occupy the position of highway robbers in attempting to hold up corporations, compelling them to maintain lobbies and expend moneys to prevent the enactment of unjust and unfair legislation, are not by any means completely subservient to such influences, and that if the place of holding legislative sessions were accessible and could be easily and quickly reached by citizens generally, such members could be influenced along right lines and be prevented from making mistakes by voting for bills detrimental to the interests of the people. Most people, whether in official positions or not, are greatly influenced, and their actions largely governed, by their immediate environment, and, if the large and influential legislative delegation from this county could hold their sessions in the City of the Angels, where the people could be in close touch



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with them, it is easy to perceive that their action as legislators might be very different from that which it is under present conditions, which make it impossible for their friends and neighbors to consult and advise with them during the progress of legislative sessions.

The laws of our State provide for the holding of sessions of our Supreme Court in three different parts of the State, a fact resulting in very heavy expense because of the duplication of court records, the maintenance of additional officials, and which is rendered necessary solely by the vast extent of our territory. As it is, however, it very frequently happens that litigants are compelled to attend the sessions of the Supreme Court at a distance of from five hundred to six hundred miles from their homes, involving enormous expense, amounting in many cases almost to a denial of justice. Under such circumstances do not the burdens of government come near to exceeding its benefits, and if so, should not relief be granted by proper and legitimate means even to the division of the State?

Another, and possibly the most potent argument in favor of State division, is the fact that it would increase the representation of the Pacific Coast in the United States Senate. At present, the entire Pacific seaboard, with its coast line of about two thousand miles, has but six representatives in this body, whereas the Atlantic seaboard, not including the Gulf States, has twenty-eight representatives, and with the Gulf States, thirty-two United States Senators. With the great era of development upon which the west has entered, have come most urgent demands for greater attention from our National Government. Our harbors need improvement; our coast defenses are utterly inadequate; we should have a far greater number of war vessels patrolling the Pacific, and in numerous other ways we are not receiving our fair and just proportion of the expenditures of the general government. I believe that this is due more largely to the small number of our representatives in the upper house of Congress than to any other one cause.

What assistance was ever rendered by any representative in Congress from the northern part of this State in the fierce struggle which resulted in the establishment and improvement of San Pedro harbor? It has not been forgotten that it was with the greatest difficulty that at an election a few years ago, at which the question was submitted to the people, bonds for the improvement of the sea-wall at San Francisco were carried by the voters of this State. The fact is, and it may as well be admitted and declared, that the improvement of the harbor at San Francisco or Eureka is of no more material benefit to the residents of Southern California than would be the improvement of the harbors at Portland or Seattle, and it is just as evident that the completion of an adequate harbor at San Pedro or San Diego would be positively detrimental to the material interests of the northern part of the State.

The State of California by its peculiar location and topographical formation is subject to the most widely varying conditions of climate, resulting in greatly diversified products and constantly conflicting interests. In round numbers, it is 800 miles from its northern to its southern boundary line. In the north, the climate is temperate; in the south—semi-tropic. The north is one of the most heavily wooded countries in the world, so that its timber interests are paramount. The south is practically without forests available for the manufacture of lumber. The north is well watered by living streams; the south is a semi-barren country until fructified by the application of irrigating wa-

ters. These differences in climate, conditions and products make it almost impossible to pass general laws which will satisfactorily meet the requirements of both sections. The fact of their existence enables members of the Legislature to make free and almost unlimited use of that most pernicious element of state legislation, the trading of votes, thus rendering possible the passage of acts, which, while satisfactory to one section of the State, are entirely useless, if not absolutely detrimental to the interests of the other. For many years the mining interests of the north were enabled to maintain their privilege of dumping the slickens from hydraulic mining upon the fertile farms of the valleys, because of the support they obtained from members of the Legislature from Southern California who were not materially interested in the subject, in return for support, which they gave southern members, for measures which they had introduced into the Legislature.

The above are some of the arguments in favor of State division and I must confess, from the standpoint of a Southern Californian, I have been unable to discover any valid arguments against State division.

When we consider the vastly increased economy of the State administration by reason of the more restricted territory, we cannot doubt that we could maintain a State government in Southern California with very little, if any, greater cost to the tax payers than would be our proportion for the maintenance of the State government with its present enormous area.

Will the State be Divided?

I confess that I have slight expectation that this will be accomplished. Admitting that the Statute of 1859 is still in force, and that all that is necessary to carry it into effect is the consent of Congress, there must be back of this right, the will and the determination to enforce it. If the people of Southern California desire a separate state government, they must demand and insist upon consideration of their rights by Congress. If the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles City would take hold of this matter with the vigor and determination which always characterizes its efforts, there is no doubt in my mind that they could obtain consideration from the next session of Congress. It is a matter of history (see Willard's History of Los Angeles City, page 342) that "In 1881 a mass meeting was held in Los Angeles at which a report was drawn up in the shape of a series of questions addressed to the leading attorneys of the city, asking them what steps were necessary to bring about State division. The reply, signed by eight attorneys, was to the effect that the action taken by the Legislature in 1859, followed as it was by a favorable vote of the southern counties, was still in effect and that the new territory could proceed to organize and ask for admission to the Union. A circular was then issued calling for delegates from each county to meet in convention at Los Angeles, September 8, 1881. This gathering came together on the appointed day, all of the counties being represented. Resolutions were passed favoring State division, but it was decided to take no active steps until the population of the new district was large enough to insure its reception as a State. In 1888 the subject was again called up in a mass meeting at Hazard's Pavilion, in Los Angeles. * *

The meeting was slimly attended and little enthusiasm was shown. Subsequently General Vandever, who represented the Sixth Congressional District, then composing Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties, introduced a bill into Congress, providing for the division of the State, but the measure not be-

ing supported by an enthusiastic and determined public sentiment, received no consideration and was never reported back from the committee.

The East is just beginning to realize the prodigious possibilities of the illimitable West. Its statesmen, its scholars, its captains of industry, are recognizing the fact that the West must not longer be ignored if our nation is to maintain its position among the great powers of the world. The thoughtful among them already see the fleets of all countries dotting the bosom of the broad Pacific, transporting the commerce of the world between the Orient and the Occident. The result is a battle for supremacy among the giants of finance. Additional lines of transcontinental railway companies are bending their energies of mind and means to obtain a foothold upon the western shores bordering upon the waters that soon will teem with the traffic of the world. The vested interests of the East will not be benefited by this development and are already exhibiting a jealous fear of its accomplishment. Their representatives in Congress realize beyond any shadow of doubt what it means to give to these competing interests additional representation and consequent power in the halls of national legislation. No one has forgotten the bitter contest over the question of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the Union. Unquestionably one of the strongest reasons for the inexcusably unjust attempt to compel the union of these two territories against their will and interest, was the fact that their separate admission would give the West four instead of two more senators, and I cannot avoid the feeling that this will be the most important factor in the consideration that may be given it in attempting to secure the creation of a new State within the boundaries of California. This feeling will certainly increase with the lapse of time and if Southern California desires to avail herself of her present right to ask for admission as a State, the sooner it is done, the better; for the longer it is delayed the less apt will she be to attain her object.

But even if we were assured of a favorable consideration I am not certain that it would be for the best interests of Southern California to proceed under the Act of 1859. The boundaries provided for in that Act are not what we should ask for at this time, as they exclude the County of Inyo from which our future water supply is to be obtained, and it might result in unpleasant complications to have the source of our water supply located within the boundaries of another State. Outside of this consideration, the County of Inyo should be included if the new State is to be created in Southern California, as it is naturally tributary to this section. If the new State is created in the south, it should include San Luis Obispo, Kern and Inyo counties and all of the territory lying south of them. This would give us a State of over 60,000 square miles, vastly larger in area than most of the states in the Union, and with a present population of half a million, amply sufficient to support a separate government economically and advantageously.

As stated before, if it should be deemed inexpedient by the people of the south to accept the boundaries defined in the Statute of 1859, it would then be necessary for the Legislature of California to pass another act before further steps could be taken

looking to the separating of the State. This would involve a delay of some years and would nullify some of the existing arguments in favor of State division, as by that time large appropriations would doubtless be made for the betterment of conditions in the north, of which we would have to pay our pro-rata, and in the meantime our representation and consequent power would be increased in the State Legislature by the re-districting of the State which must be done again in 1910. With increased representation we might possibly obtain more recognition, but even this would not alter the fact that the vast area of our State results in great expense and inconvenience in the support and maintenance of our State government. On the whole it might be better to accept the provisions of the Act of 1859, taking the risk of any complications that might arise by the admission of Inyo County, and trusting to securing it later on as a part of the new state.

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	100%

* * *

To show in a measure what Chicago has proposed doing to beautify her city, we reproduce excerpts from an article in the September Outlook (New York) by George C. Sikes, entitled "The New Chicago":

Chicago citizens once dreamed of a World's Fair that should surpass anything of the kind before attempted. The dream was realized in the spectacle of beauty which was unfolded in Jackson Park in 1893. Now Chicago citizens are dreaming of a beautiful city, whose charm, instead of lasting for a season only, shall be as enduring as the city itself.

This dream takes concrete expression in the form of a report by the Commercial Club, entitled a "Plan of Chicago." The report represents about thirty months' work of men whose thoughts for years have dwelt upon the subject of city building and beautification. The work was in charge of Daniel H. Burnham, chief architect and director of works of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, who gave his services to his city without compensation for the purpose of this report. Even so, the expense of preparing and publishing the report has approximated \$75,000, all raised by voluntary subscriptions from the business men of Chicago.

The origin of the plan of Chicago, we are told by the men who devised it, "can be traced directly to the World's Columbian Exposition. The World's Fair of 1893 was the beginning in our day and in this country of the orderly arrangement of extensive public grounds and buildings." One result of the World's Fair was to stimulate a desire for the improvement of the water front of the city. Designs for such improvement on a large scale were devised and have been the subject of much discussion, though not actually reaching the stage of execution. The period since the Fair has been for the people of Chicago one of increasing political morality, developing social consciousness, and growing familiarity with large ideas. The Metropolitan Parks Commission pointed out the need of anticipating the future by the early acquisition of large outlying areas for park purposes. The small parks and playgrounds established within the past few years by the South Park Commissioners have been particularly admired. The ten years' agitation over the traction question, although distressing in some ways, was possessed of great educational value for the community. The report of the Street Railway Commission and the Council Committee on Local Transportation, and the Arnold report on the engineering and operating features of the Chicago Transportation Problem, all breathed the hopeful spirit of a greater and better Chicago. The comparative ease with which the railways have been induced to spend millions of dollars on track elevation as a means of eliminating the deadly grade crossings has developed confidence in the power of a

determined community to overcome obstacles, however formidable, to the city's progress. Thus the spirit of the city's environment was one of hope, activity, and democracy—just the environment to call out the best in men who combine imagination with practical efficiency.

Early in 1906 the Merchants' Club, comprising a group of the younger business and professional men of the city, arranged for the preparation of a complete project for the future development of Chicago. The next year the Merchants' Club was merged with the Commercial Club under the name of the latter organization, and the city planning work was continued under the auspices of that body. Aside from Mr. Burnham and staff under him, prominent among whom were Edward H. Bennett and Jules Guerin, members of the Commercial Club gave a large amount of time to the work. Charles D. Norton was the energetic chairman of the general committee until called to Washington recently as first assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Franklin McVeagh. Mr. McVeagh also had been a member of one of the committees. Since the retirement of Mr. Norton the position of chairman has been held by Charles H. Wacker, who believes in transplanting to America the high ideals which pervade the German municipalities. Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad, is the secretary of the committee, and the treasurer is Walter H. Wilson, who is serving the city ably in the position of comptroller. Acting on the committees are the keenest business men in the city, among them Edward B. Butler, David R. Forgan, A. C. Bartlett, Clyde M. Carr, John V. Farwell, Jr., Joy Morton, and Charles H. Thorne. The spirit of disinterested public service actuating these men in this work is well told in an extract from the report:

"This same spirit which carried out the exposition in such a manner as to make it a lasting credit to the city is still the soul of Chicago, vital and dominant; and even now, although many new men are at the front, it still controls and is doing a greater work than it was in 1893. It finds the men; it makes the occasion; it attracts the sincere and unselfish; it vitalizes the organization, and impels it to reach heights not believed possible of attainment. This spirit still exists. It is present today among us. Indeed, it seems to gather force with the years and the opportunities. It is even now impelling us to larger and better achievements for the public good. It conceals no private purpose, no hidden ends. This spirit—the spirit of Chicago—is our greatest asset. It is not merely civic pride; it is rather the constant, steady, determination to bring about the very best conditions of city life for all the people, with full knowledge that what we as a people decide to do in the public interest we can and surely will bring to pass."

It is a mistake to assume that beauty only, in the narrower sense of that term, is the sole purpose of the plan as projected. The aim is to promote order, unity, and the correlation of civic, industrial, transportation, and kindred instrumentalities in such manner as to make them separately and collectively more effective agencies for furthering the common welfare. These

things are all necessary to the comprehensive ideal of beauty which is in the minds of the city planners. The scope of the plan is indicated by the following paragraph from the report:

"The plan frankly takes into consideration the fact that the American city, and Chicago pre-eminently, is a center of industry and traffic. Therefore attention is given to the betterment of commercial facilities, to methods of transportation for persons and for goods, to removing the obstacles which prevent or obstruct circulation, and to the increase of convenience. It is realized, also, that good workmanship requires a large degree of comfort on the part of the workers in their homes and their surroundings, and ample opportunities for that rest and recreation without which all work becomes drudgery. Then, too, the city has a dignity to be maintained, and good order is essential to material advancement. Consequently, the plan provides for impressive groupings of public buildings and reciprocal relations among such groups. Moreover, consideration is given to the fact that in all probability Chicago, within the life time of persons now living, will become a greater city than any existing at the present time, and that therefore the most comprehensive plans of today will need to be supplemented in a not remote future. Opportunity for such expansion is provided for."

While none of the men engaged in devising the Plan of Chicago expect to profit personally above his fellows from the improvement of the city, they all believe that the community as a whole must reap large commercial gain as well as aesthetic, moral and physical benefit from the execution of the plan outlined.

They cite the gain to Paris from the policy of beautification which has made that city the Mecca of visitors with money to spend. It is their aim to make Chicago so attractive that citizens of wealth will not desire to go elsewhere in years of leisure. The city that brings about the best conditions, it is urged, will become the most prosperous. "For the sake of the state the citizen should be at his best, and it is the business of the state to maintain conditions conducive to his bodily welfare. Noises, ugly sights, ill smells, as well as dirty streets and workshops or offices, tend to lower average efficiency. It does not pay the state to allow them to continue. Moreover, citizens have pride in and loyalty to a city that is quiet, clean, and generally beautiful. It is not believed that 'business' demands that our present annoying conditions be continued. In a state of good order all business must be done better and more profitably. With things as they should be every business man in Chicago would make more money than he does now."

The dependence of the highest commercial prosperity upon orderly and wholesome development is thus indicated in the report:

"Thoughtful people are appalled at the results of progress; at the waste in time, strength, and money which congestion in city streets begets; at the toll of lives taken by disease when sanitary precautions are neglected; and at the frequent outbreaks against law and order which result from narrow and pleasureless lives. So that while the keynote of the nineteenth

century was expansion, we of the twentieth century find that our dominant idea is conservation. The people of Chicago have ceased to be impressed by rapid growth or the great size of the city. What they insist upon asking now is, How are we living? Are we in reality prosperous? Is the city a convenient place for business? Is it a good labor market in the sense that labor is sufficiently comfortable to be efficient and content? Will the coming generation be able to stand the nervous strain of city life? When a competence has been accumulated, must we go elsewhere to enjoy the fruits of independence? If the city does not become better as it becomes bigger, shall not the defect be remedied? These are questions that will not be brushed aside. They are most pressing questions of our day, and everywhere men are anxiously seeking the answers."

The purpose of the Chicago city planners at the outset was:

First, to make a careful study of the physical conditions of Chicago as they now exist.

Second, to discover how those conditions may be improved.

Third, to record such conclusions in the shape of drawings and texts which shall become a guide for the future development of Chicago.

The main features of the plan of improvement, as summarized in the concluding chapter of the report, are:

First—The improvement of the lake front.

Second—The creation of a system of highways outside the city.

Third—The improvement of railway terminals, and the development of a complete traction system for both freight and passengers.

Fourth—The acquisition of an outer park system, and of parkway circuits.

Fifth—The systematic arrangement of the streets and avenues within the city, in order to facilitate the movement to and from the business district.

Sixth—The development of centers of intellectual life and of civic administration, so related as to give coherence and unity to the city.

Each of these six fundamental features calls for explanation.

First—The project for lake front improvement contemplates the creation of broad strips of parkway adjacent to the shore line, then long lagoons flanked by outer parkways with pleasure islands dotting the lake here and there. The lagoons would be admirably suited to boat racing, and, stretching as planned for long distances along the shore, they would be convenient for the boat crews both of the University of Chicago, located near Jackson Park, and of Northwestern University, situated on Lake Michigan, in Evanston, a suburb just north of Chicago. Yacht harbors and suitable driveways would be provided, and access to the lake front would be made easy to dwellers in all parts of the city.

Second—The designers of the plan of Chicago did not confine their vision to the present limits of the municipality. They have indicated the need for highways, both circuit and radial, extending for miles into surrounding areas. The larger of these suggested outer circuits would begin at Kenosha, Wisconsin, nearly sixty miles north

of the center of Chicago, and extend by a semicircular route around the city to Michigan City, Indiana, on the east.

Third—The question of railway terminal facilities in Chicago presents a problem of very great difficulty. The framers of the Commercial Club report do not hesitate to attack the problem with boldness. Their most radical suggestion is that the railways be asked to give up track and terminal facilities that extend in disjointed fashion farther into the business center than is considered necessary, and to build a series of passenger stations on Twelfth street as widened, extending from State street to the river. Such a rearrangement, it is argued, would afford better accommodations for the public, and at the same time would remove a barrier to the necessary expansion of the business district to the south of the present restricted center. There is a suggestion for another series of connecting passenger stations just west of the river, between Canal and Clinton streets, extending from Twelfth street north to Lake street. There is a recommendation for a common freight and warehouse center at a point convenient of access to all the railways. Harbors are planned at the mouths of the two rivers, the Chicago and the Calumet. The necessity of correlation of all the transportation agencies is indicated.

Fourth—The acquisition of outer park areas of large extent and the creation of connecting driveways are regarded as necessary to give the people of the city easy access to places of natural beauty and restful quiet.

Fifth—In connection with the systematic arrangement of streets and avenues, suggestions of a radical nature are deemed necessary. It is proposed to widen and otherwise to improve Michigan avenue so as to transform it and the connecting Lake Shore Drive and Sheridan Road into one of the most magnificent pleasure thoroughfares in the world. Michigan avenue runs north and south. Congress street, on the southerly edge of the business center, is chosen for the great east and west axis, and its widening and improvement recommended. There are also suggestions for widening other streets and laying out new ones, somewhat as was done in the reconstruction of Paris by Baron Haussmann. Chicago is laid out on the rectilinear plan, with some radial streets. The idea is to add more radials and to cut through semi-circular thoroughfares where none now exist, with a view of promoting ease of circulation.

Sixth—The plan contemplates two great centers, one of intellectual life and the other of civic administration. The site selected for the future civic center, where the city hall and other public buildings would be grouped, is at the intersection of Congress and Halsted streets. This point is near the center of population, but it is outside the area of present business congestion. The location is but a few blocks from Hull House, the social settlement presided over by Miss Jane Addams. The territory is not at present given over to expensive buildings, so that the cost of acquiring the property for the street improvements contemplated in the neighborhood and for public building sites would not be prohibitory. It is planned to locate the other center, that of intellectual life, on the improved lake front, where it is intended to group the Field Museum, the Crerar Library, the Art Institute, and possibly other structures of kindred purpose.

Malice Prepenze

Knicker—"Who does the baby look like?"

Bocker—"They are going to blame it on the richest relative."—Brooklyn Life.

Theatre

Auditorium

New York theatre goers have put the seal of their endorsement upon "The Great John Ganton," a new drama by J. Hartley Manners, which comes to the Auditorium September 27 for two weeks, direct from the Lyric theatre in that city. "The Great John Ganton" is a dramatization of Arthur J. Eddy's novel of business "Ganton & Co."

Upon none of their productions have the Messrs. Shubert lavished more care than on the preparation of this play. The scenic effects are costly, and the cast supporting Mr. Fawcett is made up of many names familiar to Broadway play goers. Mr. Thurston Hall appears as Will Ganton, Mr. John Webster as Allen Borlan, Mr. Allan Fawcett as Browning, Ganton's secretary, and Lucius Henderson as Lawrence Delaney. The role of May Keating is played by Miss Fanchon Campbell. Miss Ruth Tomlinson appears as Hester Ganton and Miss Elsie Scott as Mrs. Jack Wilton. There will be a special Wednesday matinee with the usual ones on Saturday.

Mason

Miss Billie Burke comes to the Mason Opera House next week in "Love Watches." Miss Burke is now making her first transcontinental tour as a star. She was nearly that, though when she made the trip season before last as John Drew's leading woman in "My Wife." She went the other 10 seconds last autumn when Charles Frohman presented her in "Love Watches" at the Lyceum Theatre in New York.

Written by two French playwrights, Mm. de Flers and de Gaillavet, and adapted into English by Miss Gladys Unger, the play tells a pretty story.

Miss Burke's company is an exceptionally good one, including Vernon Steele, an English actor who has come to America especially to play in this piece, Ernest Lawford, Stanley Dark, Maude Odell, Kate Meek and Muriel Ashwynne. Miss Burke will give two matinees at the Mason, on Wednesday and on Saturday.

Belasco

With the production of David Belasco's play, "Du Barry," the Belasco Theatre Company Monday night enters upon a most ambitious work. The Belasco piece which served Mrs. Leslie Carter for four theatrical years and which proved to be her most successful offering, is not well calculated to engage the attention of the average stock company, first on account of the expense attached to the presentation of the big scenes and secondly on account of the large cast required for the portrayal of the different personages of the play. Besides Mrs. Leslie Carter and Florence Roberts, no native actress has been seen in the name part of the play and to Thais Magrane will come the opportunity of her career Monday night when she is seen as Jeanette Caubernier the little Parisian milliner of humble parentage but of great physical beauty and charm of manner.

The entire numerical strength of the Belasco company will be made use of in "Du Barry," with Mr. Stone as Cosse Brissac, the young soldier-lover of the Kingly favorite; Frank Camp as Louis XV.; Richard Vivian as the faithful servant, Denys; Charles Giblyn as the unscrupulous brother-in-law, Jean Du Barry and the other popular members of the big Belasco

company in the two score or more contributory roles. In addition to the regular Belasco players there will be found in "Du Barry" over one hundred and fifty specially engaged actors in the big scenes in the play.

Burbank

Another play, never before seen in stock, will be the offering at the popular Burbank next week where Manager Oliver Morosco's players will offer Ethel Barrymore's comedy of "Lady Frederick," with Miss Lillian Burkhart in Miss Barrymore's role, the character being that of a young woman who is troubled chiefly by trades people with bills to collect and too importunate suitors with suits to press.

The comedy is by W. Somerset



Musical progress in the West has taken another forward step in the formation at Spokane, Wash., of the Spokane Orchestral Association. This enterprise has as its president Eugene C. Winburn, and will immediately form a symphony orchestra of from forty to fifty pieces, with Karl Riedelsberger as conductor and A. Thurston as concertmeister. Prominent business men of Spokane have guaranteed sufficient funds to put the orchestra on a solid footing, and it planned to give five popular concerts on Sunday afternoon in a local theater.

Los Angeles friends of the Misses Pasmore will be interested in the following item from the Pacific Coast Musical Review:

"Will L. Greenbaum announces for the season 'The Women's Lyric Quartette,' which will assist at his third season of 'Pop' concerts and also appear at many other events under his direction. The excellent organization is already rehearsing several times a week and will have a splendid repertoire prepared. The members of the organization are Miss Mary Pasmore and Miss Sallie Ehrman, violins; Miss Viola Furth, viola, and Miss Dorothy Pasmore, violincello."

Mrs. Jones-Simmons is now occupying studio 100-101 in the Blanchard Building, having moved there from her former rooms 339-340 in the same building. Mrs. Simmons' studio is on the left of the Hill street entrance, and is most artistic in furnishings and arrangement.

Just to read over the list of compositions forming the work for the first concert of the Musical Salon does one good. It contains such varied and splendid material. This program is one of the fruits of Mr. Harley Hamilton's journey East, and under his able direction the Musical Salon will be heard at no very distant date. The work at present in preparation follows: "Gypsy Life," Schumann; "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land," Elgar; "Goodnight, Goodnight Beloved," Pinski; "Irish Folk-Song," Foote; "Recalmed at Sea" and "Prosperous Voyage," Beethoven.

Maugham, whose "Jack Straw" was played at the Burbank a few weeks ago. In addition to Miss Burkhart in the name past the cast will include in important roles A. Byron Beasley, Harry Mestayer, Henry Stockbridge, John W. Burton, David M. Hartford, Willis Marks, Wayland Trask, Frederick Gilbert, Miss Lovell Alice Taylor, Miss Margo Duffett, Miss Louise Royce and Miss Maude Beatty.

Majestic

Theatre-goers are anticipating, with a show of interest, the forthcoming production at Hamburger's Majestic Theatre of "The Girl from Rector's," which comes direct from an entire season's run at Weber's Music Hall, New York.

"The Girl from Rector's" is declared by the Metropolitan critics to be one of the funniest of high-class productions made there in many years.

The engagement of "The Girl" at the Majestic Theatre is limited to one week, beginning tomorrow (Sunday) with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

The Day of Atonement, Saturday, September 25, will be marked by continuous services from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at the Jewish Synagogue. The choir, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Dupuy, will sing over one hundred numbers during the Friday evening and Saturday services; violin and cello solos by Nathrop Blumenfeldt and Mme. Elsa Von Graf Menasco also forming part of the program.

In the programs to be given this season by the Orpheus Club the work of the American composer will be given a prominent place.

Mrs. Mary Le Grand Reed and Mrs. Kathryn Warner Bernard were the soloists at the mass meeting held Thursday afternoon last in Temple Auditorium. Mrs. Bernard is a pupil of Mrs. Jones-Simmons.

It is said that Strauss is scoring his eighteenth century light opera for a small orchestra.

The words of Schumann might well be a restraining touch on the hand of some would-be composers: "Unless a composer be sure that in rushing into print he will not only add to the quantity but also enrich the quality of existing music, he had better wait awhile and study more. For what is the use of reproducing ideas which we can draw fresh from the fountain-head."

Mr. J. N. Whybark has resumed his classes at the Friends' College, Whitier, and is also conducting a course at the U. S. C. to prepare teachers for the position of Supervisor of Music in the public schools.

Anxious Mother—How do you know young Cashleigh is in love with you? Has he told you so?

Pretty Daughter—N-no; but you should see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him.—Chicago News.



By LETA HORLOCKER



The Blanchard art galleries will be opened again to the public with a general exhibit of Southern California artists' work, Oct. 4th, continuing for thirty days. This exhibit is always looked forward to as one of the most enjoyable of the season, when we may view collectively the work of the local artists.

Mr. Blanchard and his able assistant, Mr. Maxwell, as curator, have very many fine exhibits and things of special interest to the art loving people to offer us during the coming season, so many that every week offers some change until late in the season, which shows the active interest manifested in the art world for the coming year.

Beginning with December will be a General Arts Crafts, including all the southern territory, and invitation will be extended to all the best crafts workers to join in making it the finest exhibit of the kind ever held on the coast. As the crafts workers are increasing in number, and skill in workmanship and of artistic decorative value and the demand for the handicrafts is becoming a necessity.

In January will be an exhibit of old masters, principally from a private collection now in the safe deposit, which has been placed in the hands of Mr. Blanchard for exhibition. There are other exhibits, the exact date not having been placed.

The gallery occupied formerly by the Ruskin Club, will be absorbed into the main gallery. One of the special features of the galleries this year will be a sculpture department for the exhibit of local work. There is so much excellent work done here that this will be a most acceptable opportunity to see and know the work of this great field of art.

There is also a plan being arranged for three series of art educational lectures, given in relation to the gallery exhibits on Friday afternoons, at 3:30 p. m., this hour and time has been chosen so that students from the various schools might avail themselves of this privilege.

There is also a very fine collection of Japanese prints to be placed on view, and a consignment of small oil paintings from Paris by artists and art students, is to be forwarded for exhibit.

This is only a brief outline of the coming season's exhibit and the excellent things that are to be offered, but a more extended review will be made of them from time to time as the plans develop. In view of all the fine things in the field of art that seem to be coming our way, Los Angeles is bound to be recognized as an art center in the near future, and we shall not feel ourselves cut off from the vast advantages offered in our eastern cities. We must remember that these are still pioneer days in the art side of our coast city, and it is through art exhibits, familiarizing ourselves with the advancement in one's own community that we can best show our appreciation, and thus express an interest in forwarding the advantages and encouragement of the fine arts and handicrafts which is now opening the door to play a great part in the industrial, economic, and civic movements of the day. If you feel inclined to say, "Oh, Los Angeles has so little to offer one from the artistic or fine arts side," or that there is so little appreciation extended, just you get

busy and play your own little part and you will find what there is for you to do, that you may have omitted doing, and you will also acquaint yourself with the fact that there is a keen desire and growing demand for the best in art.

"California is beautiful, but in addition there must be storehouses of art, museums to educate our people, and art patrons to encourage art achievement." "Tis art alone which marks the prime of nations."

Mr. Granville Redmond is now showing several of his late canvases at the Kanst Art Gallery. They are excellent and surely bear a standard of merit that should give to him a place among our best American landscape painters. In most all of these new pictures he has striven for the fanciful play of the direct sunlight and shadow effects, and his own poetic harmonious color feeling gives the dominant note of interest to the picture "Twilight." The setting sun shining through the old oak branches is the central thought of interest. This is so skillfully handled where there are so many small openings to be considered that it forms an interesting mosaic of color. The artist must have been filled with the poetry of the same to have translated it into this beautiful effect—the foreground simple and quiet and related to the composition only to give distance.

"Sunlight and Shadows." The effect of the sunshine across the center of the picture into the large oaks, which cast a dark shadow onto the foreground, is striking; there are a few cows browsing. This is a masterpiece, the clear, beautiful, warm color in the light and shadow contrasted with the grey of the sky arouse the emotions at once and this joy and appreciation of the harmonious and refinement of color. This picture was sold at once on the opening of the exhibit to a collector who already owns twenty of this artist's pictures.

"Early Moon-Rise" is another charming picture much to be desired. It possesses all of those qualities in composition and color that this hour of the evening offers to you in repose and best in the quietness of the landscape.

"Sheep at Twilight" on a dusty road in the old Salina river bed, is a contrast to the other pictures with trees in the composition. It suggests a bit of Italy.

"The Sunset," the opening between the trees in the foreground discloses a brilliant sunlight field, a man plowing and beyond the distant hills. This gives one the sensation and color feeling, produced by the old Barbizon school.



William R. Ruess, or "Wild Bill" as he is familiarly known, won the Mount Baldy race last Sunday with his Pope-Hartford. Time was 3 hours 4 seconds. Apperson "Jackrabbit" was second. Time 3 hours 24 minutes 40 seconds. Harris Hanshue driving. The White Steamer met with an accident and was put out of the race. This race had previously been won three times in succession by the White Steamer and its record last year was 3 hours and 32 minutes.

Not so many years ago automobiles were regarded as presumptuous intruders on the public highways, existing only on the sufferance of the other users, says "The Automobile." In England, until the passage of the "Motor Car Act," which only recently saw its tenth anniversary, automobiles had to be driven at a speed of not more than four miles an hour, preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag. Holland, we believe, once seriously considered excluding them altogether. The day of such annoyances is by no means past; but now the great army of automobile users need not beg humbly for scattered favors. They can ask for their rights in a way not to be neglected.

The State authorities of Massachusetts recently instituted a census of road traffic as novel in form as it was commendable. The results of this census, although not surprising to well informed and observant travelers, will be somewhat startling to those who have not been keeping abreast of the times in this respect. Briefly, the figures show that over one-third of the road users in Massachusetts are automobilists. Nor can it be said that this proportion is exceptional. Many will be found to assert that the same would be found true in every State north of the Ohio and the Potomac and east of the Mississippi. We can hope for no better fortune than that the authorities of these States will institute censuses similar to that of Massachusetts. Then the blindest cannot deny the conclusion.

One-third forms a very respectable minority. With such a weight of numbers the automobiling public with reason can demand certain reforms for which formerly it could but petition. First among our needs is a National Highway Commission, with such powers and appropriations as will enable it to give substantial aid in the building of trunk highways, as well as guiding and directing State constructions. Then we will have uniform State laws, abolishing arbitrary speed limits and compelling all road users to carry lights at night. Final-

ly there will come National registration. Once Utopian dreams, these benefits lie now in the automobilist's grasp if he will but use the strength of his numbers. Organization is the source of all power, and clubs will now assume even greater importance.

A trip in a motor-car over the Mt. Cenis Pass, the route by way of which Napoleon crossed the Alps, was a feature of a five months' trip of 9000 miles through Europe which has just been completed by George T. Odell and party of Salt Lake City. The tourists traveled in a six-cylinder Franklin touring-car of 42 horsepower, which not only carried them across the Alps but well up to the crater of Vesuvius.

While there was considerable snow about them on the Alpine trip and the height attained was between 7000 and 8000 feet, the road made a pathway so much better than that which Napoleon and his soldiers had to use that the car made the climb without difficulty. The run at this point was one of 30 miles between Mondane in France and Sousa in Italy, which was made in about one and a half hours.

Mr. Odell is convinced that the Automobile Club de France and the Automobile Association of England can be of great service to the American tourist who joins them, as he did. "I crossed the frontiers of various countries sixteen times during my tour," he says, "but I never had a bit of trouble, owing to the good auspices of these organizations."

"The worst roads I found," says Mr. Odell, "are those which I have found since returning to America."

"Young man," said the successful Old Guy, "I started as a clerk on three dollars a week, and today I own the business."

"I know," answered the Young Chap, "but they have cash registers in all the stores now."—L. A. Citizen.



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FLINT AND THE RAILROADS

The banquet which was to celebrate Senator Flint's great lemon victory came off in due time, some six or seven days after the railways had announced a new freight rate that ate up the tariff increase at one gulp.

Naturally the affair was scarcely in the nature of a celebration. The festival baked meats did coldly set forth the funeral collation. The only way to get anything approximating pleasure out of the affair was to lambaste the railroads. The one who should utter the deepest curses and threaten the direst punishment for the common carriers, he was to get the loving cup prize.

Class tells. Merit wins. You can't keep a good man down. Senator Flint, he is entitled to the cup.

Why, the things he is going to do to the railways in the next session, if Aldrich and Penrose and Frye will only give their consent, are something scandalous. He would make Tom Lawson look as mild as Gentle Annie in the springtime. Roosevelt whirling live lions round his head by the tail will hereafter gain only the passing tribute of a yawn from the public. Cook pulling up the north pole by the roots, Taft bearding Insurgents in their dens, Geo. Smith, quivering under a Republican nomination—why do these heroes lag superfluous in the limelight, when the center of the stage is needed for one who is going to Bosco the railway systems of the country—eat 'em alive?

As soon as we have recovered from the thrill, let us see what the railroads went and did, that caused Mr. Frank P. Ajax to hurl his senatorial thunder pops at them.

They raised the tariff on one commodity 15 per cent—lemons, eastbound advanced from \$1.00 a hundred to \$1.15.

Just for that they are to be cut off from the privilege of conducting their own business in the future; for Mr. Flint proposes to take rate making out of their hands and vest it in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

All for one raise that the Senator happened to notice.

Less than a year ago the transcontinental westbound rate was hoisted on 300 different commodities, a general average of 10 per cent. Or if we consider California products going east to market there is the case of beans advanced a few months ago about 35 per cent, canned goods 20 per cent, and walnuts 12 per cent. But the Senator was so busy helping Aldrich increase the national tariff that these things escaped his attention. Lemons apparently is the pet.

There are hundreds of railway systems in the country, and their rate sheets involve everything that human beings use, except atmosphere (and there is a rate on that in liquid form), and they all have a number of high-priced men who do nothing else but mark these rates up higher and

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
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higher. Through the past five years especially (which period happens to coincide with the Senator's term), this hoisting process has gone on to an alarming extent. The entire commercial edifice has creaked and groaned under the strain, and the cries of half a million protestants have made the welkin ring like a country town fire alarm at midnight. Did the uproar awaken the Senator? Not so you could observe it. But now that the tariff—the railway tariff—on lemons is raised fifteen per cent, he sails into the robbing transportation corporations sumpin' fierce.

But let the rest of us remain calm. Nothing very terrible is likely to happen. Railway securities have not fallen a single point since the great speech flashed across the country—to Garvanza, and Watts. Though Senator Flint may not know it, there are a number of men in both houses of congress—ex-railway attorneys and ex-machine managers for corporations—who will see to it that the transportation systems are not destroyed root and branch. And by the time congress meets again even the Senator himself may have recovered from his wrath.

* * *

NO WONDER THEY HOWLED

When that able political orator, Mr. George N. Black, presented Candidate Smith's name to the Republican convention to be "indorsed" for the office of Mayor, the delegates undertook to howl him down.

"Remember," he shrieked, "this speech will be the platform of the Republican party in the coming campaign."

The convention seems to have been rather a messy affair. It forgot to draw up any platform, just as it forgot to make nominations for Board of Education, and as it absent-mindedly put Mr. Hayhurst into the wrong pew.

While Mr. Black's announcement, or you might call it a threat, failed to intimidate the howlers who went right on howling, while he went right on talking, still we owe

it to Mr. Black's courage and good lungs, in the face of such odds, 2000 to 1, that there are even these rudimentary traces of a Republican platform to be discussed before the people.

Omitting the real estate boom dope with which Mr. Black's hand-me-down platform starts off—the usual references to city of magnificent proportions . . . garden spot . . . soil and climate . . . Bountiful Providence . . . world's market place—we get down to solid material when he tells us that we need for mayor a "man progressively and conservatively Republican . . . trained and tested in the broad school of Republican statecraft."

Um. Let us see. Just as a platform is needed properly to understand a candidate, sometimes a candidate is needed properly to understand a platform. In a case like this where the same man produces both, so to speak, it is a cinch that they must fit together. Now we know just what it is to be progressively and conservatively Republican: It is to bolt the party's ticket. Three years ago Mr. Smith wanted the Republican nomination for mayor. He failed to land it—poor Dr. Lindley was the lamb led out for slaughter that time. Thereupon Smith announced himself for Harper, the Democratic candidate, subscribed handsomely to his campaign fund, and helped materially in the miserable destruction of Lindley's hopes. Are these facts unknown to Mr. Black? Considering that he presided over the convention that nominated Mr. Lindley, and was active in the latter's melancholy campaign for third place, we are not going to insult Mr. Black with any such suspicion. He is no Captain Broadhead, not to know what is going on in town. Therefore it follows that the official definition of a conservative Republican is one who bolted the party ticket at the last election. Dr. Lindley and his friends are requested to take notice.

The next high spot that Mr. Black hit with his platform nominating speech was the valiant service to taxpayers performed by Mr. Smith as councilman, when he reduced the tax rate from \$1.40 to \$1.20 the first year of his term, and \$1.16 the second year. This constitutes the "financial plank" of the structure. But it doesn't set very well. The tax rate for general purposes is fixed by the charter at \$1.00 maximum, and that is the only portion of the total that council has any power over. The maximum prevailed during the whole of the Smith incumbency, the rest of the rate whether 40 or 20 or 16 cents, was determined by the need for interest and sinking fund for existing bond issues—a matter over which Mr. Smith had no more influence than he had over the rising and setting of the sun.

The next greatest service rendered to the city by Mr. Smith and enshrined by Mr. Black in the Republican platform, was his vote against the river-bed franchise. This effort to give away one of the city's most valuable possessions was very properly de-

nounced by Mr. Black, who is correct in stating that Mr. Smith voted against it. The beautiful elasticity of the platform is revealed, however, in the fact that a little later the convention "indorsed" the nomination of Mr. Barney Healy, who twice voted in favor of the river-bed franchise. With respect to Mr. Smith's vote it should be noted in passing that it was evidently a mere matter of form. Every other one of the nine members of council, including Summerland, the acting mayor, had already declared in favor of the measure, so a bit of gallery play was perfectly safe. And it wasn't even well played, for Mr. Smith did not offer to assist the city attorney and others who were moving heaven and earth to stop the steal. There were a hundred things he might have done to show bona fide opposition, but he did none of them. It was a palpable fake, the whole proceeding.

The saloon plank in the platform is interesting. It is that Smith kept the saloons off Broadway. We had not suspected before that the machine was opposed to saloons anywhere, but it seem that Broadway must be protected at all hazards. The exact facts in this matter are that the Municipal League had for more than a year been urging the passage of an ordinance requiring the consent of a majority of the frontage on both sides of the street before a saloon license should be issued. The ordinance remained hung up in committee for nearly a year in spite of frequent appeals made by the League to Mr. Smith and others to let it out. Then some city hall employees went into a syndicate to locate a saloon next door to a building on Broadway in which Mr. Smith had an interest, and the tenants of the building put up a fierce objection. Also property owners and tenants all along the street woke up, and besieged the city hall. The League then demanded the passage of its ordinance, and it went through under Mr. Smith's chaperonage. That time his work was sincere and effective.

One more plank in the platform deserves comment. Mr. Black claims for Mr. Smith the paternity of the street car ordinance—stopping on the near side—which has done such effective service. It will be remembered that in the summer of 1906 the commercial bodies—on their own initiative—appointed a street railway accident commission of seven, who, in the month of November, made a notable report containing 40 suggested changes, of which 30 were either adopted directly by the railways or were presently put into legislation. Stopping at the near side was one of these, and was adopted by the railways under agreement between them and the commission January 1, 1907. The new council, coming into office just at that time, passed a large bunch of ordinances prepared by the City Attorney and the commission on these subjects, and the near crossing was in the bunch. Smith's paternity over the measure was never before "suspicioned."

Considering the unreliable nature of such planks of the platform speech as escaped the oblivion of general uproar, one is moved to wonder that the delegates did not howl even louder and more viciously.

* * *

LOCAL POLITICAL LINE-UP

Council has fixed November 10th as the date for the try-out primary election. Every one who registered by October first as a city voter will be entitled to the franchise

at that election, and he will not be asked his party preference. The ballot will contain the names of all candidates who have, prior to October 8th, turned in their names to the City Clerk. These names will be printed in alphabetical order under the various offices for which they are nominated. There will be no designation to show party.

The two having the highest number of votes for each office will be the contestants in the final election December 8th. In the case of councilmen the final list will be a total of 18.

The try-out ballot will contain four bona-fide candidates for the office of Mayor and three, or possibly four, whose names are put in for amusement or for principle. Under the latter head come the nominees for the Socialists and Prohibitionists.

The real contest will be between Alexander, Smith, Mushet and Farish. Two of these four names must be eliminated.

Without doubt Alexander will be one of the two that will remain for the final bout. He has the united and enthusiastic support of the Good Government people, whose organization is in excellent shape, covering every section of the city. As a Mayor, Alexander has unquestionably made good, and there is no reason that will commend itself to the average citizen, of non-partisan tendencies, why any change should be made in this office. We may safely therefore limit the discussion to the issue of which one of the other three, Smith, Mushet and Farish, will pull through to the final.

No one of them is, in our judgment, a formidable competitor for Alexander and each presents serious drawbacks when considered in a purely political way—as a candidate.

Smith is handicapped by the "Republican" convention indorsement, which is nearly equivalent to hanging the letters "S. P." around a man's neck. It is to his credit that he did not formally ask for this nomination, but on the other hand his lieutenants were at work weeks beforehand fixing delegations in his behalf. Ostensibly he has the machine on his side, but whether it will stick to him until the finish is another question.

Mushet is generally recognized as the Times candidate, which would seem to be hoodoo enough to put him out of the running almost from the start. If anything else were lacking, his war on the public schools, conducted for the benefit of the Times spite against the superintendent, would be sufficient.

Farish's chief handicap is general lack of strength. As the Chinaman said of his pair of treys: "No habee legs enough." If there is not much to be said against him, there is also little or nothing to be said in his favor. He is good natured and well meaning, but the public is not going to take his candidacy very seriously.

Smith's chief point of advantage is that he has a lot of old-time political workers enlisted in his behalf. Even should the machine play him false—which is easily possible—he would still retain most of these. He has, therefore, by all odds the best chance of lasting to the final election and of being Alexander's competitor at the finish.

Mushet's chief point of advantage is the support of a number of business men—chiefly wholesalers—who are loyal to their former secretary. At the head of his committee stands Mr. M. H. Newmark, one of the ablest business men of the city and an

all round, splendid good fellow. Pacific Outlook welcomes his advent into politics, and can only wish it were in behalf of a better candidate. Mr. Mushet's published list of supporters, while it looked very imposing, does not bear analysis. If Mr. John Smith who signed up happened to be a messenger boy in the — National Bank, it appeared "— National Bank, by John Smith." By that device the names of many of the principal commercial concerns of the city were worked into the list. Mr. Mushet is also believed to have the support of the "Liberal Alliance," a motion to that effect having passed a thinly attended meeting of the executive committee. Also Mr. Mushet has the support of the Record, although how that paper is going to manage to ram down the throats of its working-people readers a candidate touted by their chief enemy, the Times, is a bit of a mystery.

Farish's largest advantage is supposed to lie in the fact that he is a Democrat inheriting the partisan strength that went to Harper. There ought to be enough in that to bring his vote about up to the level of Mushet's, but there is not enough in our judgment to put him in the same class with Smith and certainly not with Alexander.

If, as the campaign develops, the machine becomes convinced of the inherent weakness of Smith, so that the leaders decide to leave him, they are much more likely to go to Farish than to Mushet. With the machine will go the bulk of the Liberal Alliance vote, that is to say the saloon vote. But we rather expect Smith to put up a forcible campaign and to hold the party strength together. Mushet's campaign will be noisy, but will lack substance; and a feeling of resentment and anger will develop against him, on account of his attitude toward the schools and the School Board, that none of the other candidates will be called upon to endure. It is regrettable that he has managed to induce a number of good fellows to embark with him upon his hazardous and ill-fated trip.

* * *

RING DOWN!

The most extraordinary political gathering ever held in Los Angeles took place on the evening of the 23rd of September at the Shrine Auditorium, and went by the name of a Republican convention. It had this much right to the name: It was called by a hold-over Republican city central committee, but it was outside the pale of law and of party custom. Caucuses for the election of delegates were held in most of the precincts of the city, and a complete list of 2000 was actually made up and sent to the newspapers. When the gavel fell some 700 or 800 of these delegates were present. The remaining seats were filled either by spectators or by proxies.

Thus far, there was a fair degree of regularity, but from that on all was chaos. To begin with there were no candidates before the convention as party usage would define candidates, men who offered themselves "subject to the decision of the convention." Apparently no one placed enough value on the nomination to let go of his rights in the try-out ballot. It must not be supposed that the attitude of the convention in allowing this state of things was due to liberality. The delegates would have been glad enough to have enforced the ancient rule, but that would have left them with no candidates except a few councilmen like Barney Healy, Henry Lyons and Yonkin, good old standbys, who will never wake up to what

has been happening in this town, until the December election is all over and the last vote counted.

Of the five candidates for Mayor three had practically filed a caveat against nomination by the convention. The other two, Smith and Mushet, would neither of them ask for the nomination. Smith declared on various occasions that he did not care whether the nomination came to him or not, as he intended to run independently, anyway and thus comply with the spirit of the Direct Primary Law. This attitude, by the way, is highly creditable to Mr. Smith and entitles him to a consideration on his actual merits, free from the stigma of the nomination. (Unfortunately he hasn't any to speak of.) Mushet was ashamed to ask openly for the thing, but his manager, a Johnnie-come-lately reporter on an evening paper, was seen in conference with the S. P. Republican leaders several times before the convention. However, the deal slipped a cog somewhere, and at the last minute it was decided to nominate Smith by acclamation. And if Smith ever told the G. O. P. (S. P.) delegates "Thank you," he did it in so soft a whisper that the public never heard it. The next day he declined to be interviewed on the subject.

In the short space of an hour and three-quarters an entire city ticket was selected "with careful discrimination," as the chief speaker declared in advance, all except the Board of Education for which no slate had been prepared. The machine intended to indorse the present board, which was good enough politics as the places carry no pay and nobody wanted them, but some of the delegates thought that loyalty to the morning paper that is engaged in a fight against the schools required them to vote against the indorsement, and the noes seem to have had it.

The convention bore very little semblance to a deliberative body. Riot and disorder prevailed constantly. The ballot was a hap-hazard proceeding, full of irregularities and with no attempt at proper checking. In the Killkenniest days of the local Democracy nothing was ever seen like unto it.

The convention episode demonstrates the utter degeneration that is going on in the Machine Republican party, which is due primarily to two principal causes: 1—Its abject surrender to the S. P. 2—Its acquirement of a notorious newspaper hoodoo. It was the hoodoo that insisted such a convention should be held, hoping thereby to discredit and partially nullify the direct primary law. The disinterested, old-line party leaders advised against the venture, but the S. P. people wanted to please their newspaper ally and carried out the plan. The result was a fiasco more absurd and more injurious to party discipline than the worst enemy of the machine could ever have hoped to behold.

* * *

SOMEBODY'S BUSINESS

The real test of the direct non-partisan primary is yet to come. The theory is a sound one, and up to date the scheme seems to have worked admirably. One of the principal objects was to abolish partisanship—as exemplified by the national political parties—in local affairs. The miserable failure of the so-called "Republican" convention demonstrates the success of the law in that regard.

But will the law result in bringing out better candidates than under the old party system, and help in the selection of the best

from among all that are brought out? Perhaps we have no right to ask this on the first trial of the law, but certainly we should be able to get a line on future prospects.

Thus, we may say, the law itself is on trial in the coming city elections.

The theory of nomination by party is that a convention, made up of delegates from all parts of the city and representing all classes of voters, will possess a greater volume of knowledge as to the capabilities than the average individual citizen, and hence can assist and guide him to a wiser selection. Experience shows, however, that the party machinery soon falls into the hands of designing men and the voter is misled.

"But what am I to do?" asks the voter. "Here is a list of about 50 candidates for council from which I am expected to select 9. There are five or six of these that I know enough about to be ready not to vote for them, but of the remainder I know practically nothing. If I am to vote intelligently, I must have, from some source in which I have confidence, the fundamental important facts concerning these men, on which I can base a choice."

The voter's argument is sound and reasonable. It is idle to tell him that he should make a personal investigation into the record and standing of each of the 50 men. He has neither the time, inclination or capacity to undertake such an investigation.

Plainly, therefore, it is the duty of some organization or agency in which the people have confidence to present the facts, particularly with respect to candidates for council, in a disinterested non-partisan spirit, in order to make the situation clearer for the voter. It is not necessary that recommendations for or against should be made. What the people want is fact not opinion.

Whose duty is it? The Republican (Southern Pacific faction) party has taken a shy at the case by recommending nine candidates selected by ward convention. One of these voted for the infamous river bed franchise, two others are members of the present Republican majority in council, and the remaining six are known chiefly as machine (S. P.) workers. So the voters must look elsewhere for the desired facts. The Good Government organization stands ready to do the work, if no one else does it; but in the minds of a great many people this is a political party, and no matter how just and disinterested its expression might be, it must suffer some discount. The same must be said of any compilation made by the newspapers. These journals are before the people as partisans with the possible exception of the Examiner which takes little interest in local matters except as they may be useful for purposes of exploitation.

Each candidate should be allowed 100 or 200 words in which to state his own case and give the names of half a dozen references. His biography should be given in 100 or 200 words more and possibly a picture. This matter should be printed in a pamphlet and distributed among the voters by say, the 25th of October—which is two weeks before the try-out.

Plainly it is somebody's business; who is the somebody?

* * *

The "drama of the future" is being discussed with an optimism which leads to the hope that the drama's recent past may be lived down.—Washington Star.

PRESS COMMENT

Who's Who at the North Pole?—Boston Herald.

By the way, when is the Aldrich Presidential boom to be launched?—Cleveland Leader.

We agree with the gentleman who says it is hard to get around President Taft.—Charleston News and Courier.

Fortunately the joker in the boot-and-shoe schedule was discovered in time. We were only half-sold.—Indianapolis News.

They say in New York that every time a Tammany man looks at the statue of Liberty he laughs.—Charleston News and Courier.

A Massachusetts library has a collection of souvenir post cards. They'll probably have to build an annex for the books.—Cleveland Leader.

The Department of Commerce and Labor announces that we have coal enough to last for 7,330 years. Say, who's "We"?—Cleveland Leader.

The ultimate and irrepressible conflict in this country is between the interests and the people. It is the age-long fight of the privileged classes against the exploited masses.—Oakland Enquirer.

A little later on, of course, the government will have to wrestle with the question as to who will be postmaster at the North Pole. The postoffice always follows the flag.—Kansas City Journal.

One bright spot illuminating the otherwise gloomy industrial period following the financial panic that broke just two years ago has been the happy relations between employers of labor and their employees. Drawn closer together than any time during the previous years of prosperity, marred by little strife and contention and characterized by a heartier co-operation, these mutually helpful relations bid fair to continue at least through the autumn and into the winter. Why may they not continue indefinitely? Why should they fade under the influence of the sun of prosperity, when developed and hastened toward glorious maturity amid the lowering clouds of adversity?—Iron Trade Review.

Charles Ferguson hits the nail on the head when, in his article on "Overcapitalization" in one of the Hearst papers, he explains that the worst kind of overcapitalization is any capitalization at all of public franchises. "It is absurd," he says, "to suppose that the law of a free state intends that its franchises, granted to private persons, shall have any money value in and of themselves—any value over and above the value of the investments made under them. That is to say, a public franchise cannot be regarded as a private asset. It is merely the legal definition of an opportunity—reserved to a particular concern because that is the only way the public can get it attended to. That franchises should in themselves have money value is preposterous, because it amounts to nothing less than the putting of a public taxing power into private hands."—The Public.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Commission System Rejected: The city of Auburn, Maine, recently voted on a new charter modeled on the Des Moines plan. It was defeated by a considerable majority.

Another Long Aqueduct: The city of Oklahoma is very nearly at the end of its water supply and is considering a project to build an aqueduct nearly 200 miles long.

Fifty Years of Parks: Hartford, Connecticut, has a park commission which is about to celebrate a half-century of continuous existence. This is said to be the oldest park organization in the United States.

St. Joseph and the Recall: St. Joseph, Missouri, a city of 150,000 population, has adopted the commission system, together with the initiative, referendum and the recall. This is the first large eastern city to secure direct legislation and the recall.

Heinly's Aqueduct Story: The October monthly issue of "New York Outlook" has an article on the Owens River Aqueduct by Bert A. Heinly, formerly a reporter on the Express, now the general publicity man for the big enterprise. The article is interestingly written and contains a number of excellent pictures.

Progressive Houston: The municipality of Houston, Texas, publishes a monthly paper under the title of "Progressive Houston." It is illustrated and is a clean, well printed sheet about the size of Pacific Outlook. The information it contains must be of considerable value to taxpayers and citizens, but the general writing seems to be done by amateurs.

Billboards in Washington: The national capital will probably be the first city in the Union to tear up the billboard measure root and branch. The commissioners make no secret of their purpose. They will grant no more permits, and are waiting a decision of the courts to revoke those already out. If the decision goes against them, they will put a prohibitory license tax on the space used.

New City Hall: The astonishment of Council over the high price asked for new sites for a city hall will be no greater than its disgust over the low price offered for the present site when it is offered for sale. It is rare enough for a change of that kind to be anything else than unprofitable. Probably the best move for the next five or ten years will be the enlargement of the present structure.

Playground Figures: During the past eight years New York City has expended \$15,000,000 on children's playgrounds. One piece of two acres cost \$1,811,000. Chicago during the last three years has expended \$11,000,000. It has the most complete system of recreation centers in the world. Boston is operating 82 playgrounds. Pittsburg will construct 13 new recreation centers, costing \$2,000,000. Los Angeles is now appropriating \$40,000 for the support of its seven playgrounds. Pasadena is just opening a new, splendidly equipped playground,

a special feature of which is the four perfectly constructed tennis courts, where many famous matches will be played in the future.

Street Car Strike Averted: The long-feared street car strike in Chicago happily failed to come off. The men accepted the three-year contract proposed by the companies although it fell something short of their demands. The schedule of pay starts in at 23 cents an hour for beginners. 26 cents for second year and by gradual advances to 30 cents maximum for those who have served over 5 years.

Report on Garbage: The Director of Public Health of Pittsburg, Dr. E. R. Walters, recently made a tour of Eastern cities to study their garbage methods. He reports against reduction and in favor of incineration. He does not believe that it pays to separate garbage and rubbish, but that they should all be burned together. The city had set aside \$185,000 for an incinerator, but he says that will not be enough.

Manchester Municipal Tramway: One of the most successful of the British city enterprises is the street car system of Manchester. The consular report shows that it paid last year a gross revenue to the city of \$1,345,507, which was \$734,066 of profit. Of this margin \$340,655 was turned into the city treasury for the decrease of general taxes. The usual rate for passengers is 2 cents. The line also carries parcels at a low rate, and is much used by the stores for general delivery.

Automobiles and Milk: The automobile is helping to purify the milk supply of cities. Many cities now have one or more inspectors equipped with the machines that eat up distance, and they cover a radius of 10 to 15 miles with a thorough inspection of all dairies that serve the city milk. Those that do not come up to the required standard of cleanliness are driven out of the market. Such an inspection made without the use of machines would be almost prohibitory in cost.

Genuine Liquor Evil: The worst phase of the liquor selling evil in Los Angeles at present and the one most in need of regulation is in connection with the restaurant-saloon license. The drunks that show up in our police courts on Monday do not get their liquor in saloons but in restaurants. Many of these restaurants are run largely for the purpose of selling liquor on Sunday and after midnight and otherwise to make the most of privileges that are denied to saloons. The city prosecutor, Mr. Eddie, declares that it is impossible to put a stop to those bad practices under the existing laws, and he has proposed to Council a number of changes which seem to be in the interest of temperance and good order. Regulation of restaurants is more difficult and embarrassing than the regulation of saloons, because public sentiment is by no means awake to the seriousness of the evils in the former quarter, while greatly exercised as to the latter. Moreover, as all such



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legislation must be general in its character, the restrictions that are needed because of the low restaurants often seem ridiculous as applied to establishments of the orderly class.

* * *

The Conduit City: Anyone who desires to study the municipal conduit proposition should hie himself to Baltimore which city leads all others in cleaning her streets of wires and in maintaining a practicable conduit system which all the companies are compelled to use. It has now 111 miles of conduit, and is engaged upon projects which will bring the total up to 166. Practically all the business and the good residence sections of the city are under conduit. The project is self-supporting and is as satisfactory to the companies as it is to the city.

* * *

New York's Daily: There is only one municipal daily paper published in the United States. The New York City government issues every day in the year except legal holidays "The City Record," for which a subscription price of \$9.30 per annum is charged. It is in the form of a magazine 11½x16 inches and bears some semblance to the congressional record. It presents each day the minutes of the meetings of the chief executive bodies of the city government and a detailed account of the business transacted by the various departments.

* * *

A Swell Council: The new quarters of the select council of Philadelphia as described in a recent issue of the Municipal Journal suggest a degree of luxury that does not well accord very prettily with the stories of deficit and impending financial disaster that come from that municipality. The walls are of Alabama marble with carved mahogany panels. Heavy French portiers hang over the windows, and the seats are of Spanish leather. The clerk's desk is of marble and mahogany, and over the windows are mantels beautifully carved. However, the taxpayers of Philadelphia have long been used to this sort of thing. They are resigned.

* * *

End of an Ancient Custom: What will probably be the last Republican city convention ever held in Los Angeles took place on the evening of the 23rd of September. There was considerable feeling against making the attempt to hold this convention, the majority of members of the party regarding it as contrary to the spirit of the charter amendment providing for a non-partisan primary and ballot. Even the machine leaders regarded this experiment with a good deal of doubt and suspicion, fearing that it would show the inherent weakness of their position. They were, however, goaded to action by the exhortations of the machine daily paper, which was backing the candidacy of the present city auditor, for whom that paper hoped to land the nomination for Mayor. The one clever play made by the machine was fixing a large number of delegates, 2000, for the convention. In every other way the affair was a mere succession of flukes. The uproar created just at this time about the school bonds frightened the leaders away from the Mushet nomination, as he will run chiefly on his record for fighting the school board and the school bonds. This lost the convention the support of the newspaper at whose behest the thing had been held. The 2000 delegates took the bit in their teeth and

ran away with it and the result was a miserable mix-up that satisfied nobody. The attempt to hold an indorsement convention in advance of non-partisan primaries will never be made again, and thus an ancient institution passes out of existence.

* * *

Grocery Liquor License: Council refuses to adopt the policy advocated by the Police Commission cutting grocers out of the wholesale liquor business. Those who have apprehended an increase of the drinking evil from this source will be reassured by considering the facts. Although the wholesale liquor privilege has always been open to groceries, only four or five such licenses have been taken out. It can apply only to groceries in the down town district and only to those establishments where the consenting signature of property owners, making a majority of frontage on both sides of the street, can be obtained. As a result of these restrictions, only two such licenses have been applied for in the three years the law has been in existence. This is not one of the serious evils of the liquor business—except in so far as the sale of any liquor whatsoever may be regarded as an evil.

* * *

The Broadhead Case: In answer to the charges of incompetence and neglect of duty, Captain Broadhead declares, through his attorneys, that the Police Commission has no right to try him because, he avers, this duty rests with the Civil Service Commission, and furthermore that Messrs. Graham and Andrews and Mayor Alexander are prejudiced judges and disqualified because they are members of the Municipal League. Mr. Graham never has been a member of the League and Mayor Alexander ceased to be a member when he became a city official, although his name is carried on the list as a courtesy. Andrews signed up to join the League about a month ago, but has paid no dues nor has he ever attended a meeting. Of course the bringing of charges by the League was merely a matter of form to comply with the requirement of the charter that charges should be brought before the commission from some source outside the commission. There was no meeting of the 800 members of the League to take this action, but it was done by the executive committee—as all such things are done in the League—just as they are always done in any large body. The provision of the charter that all policemen and police officers are to be tried by the Police Commissioners and not by the Civil Service Commission is quite as plain as English words can make it. All these matters, however, have no real bearing on the question at issue—the competence of Captain Broadhead. Technicalities of this sort are all very well in a court where the object sought is not justice but to provide

employment for lawyers, but they are quite out of place before a sane body like the Police Commission.

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"The Growth of State and Other Public Expenditures"

Controller Nye's Address Before the City Club.



Hon. A. B. Nye of Sacramento, State Controller, addressed the City Club last Saturday on "The Growth of State and Other Public Expenditures," and held the attention of his audience throughout the presentation of an important and carefully prepared subject. Mr. Nye was one of the Members of the Board of Equalization who opposed the "Solid Three" in their unjust discrimination, in taxing Southern California and did his best to have Los Angeles accorded fair treatment. For his efforts in this behalf the Controller was tendered a rising vote of thanks by the members of the City Club. Meyer Lissner introduced a resolution lauding the stand which Mr. Nye had taken on this question, and had many seconders. Following was the speaker's address:

* * *

"The census reports of 1902 presents a computation of all public expenditures in California, by state, counties, cities and other minor civil divisions, which make a total showing of some \$45,000,000. Since that year, the state and the counties have largely increased their expenditures, and the municipalities also have not been standing still. On the basis of the most conservative computation I can make, it appears that, during the last fiscal year, the total public expenditure exceeded \$60,000,000. If we can assume that the population of the state is 2,000,000, which is the estimate of the state board of health, this makes an average of \$30 per capita. In the census year the corresponding figures were \$27.54, which was a larger per capita expenditure than was reported in any other state except Massachusetts, whose per capita was \$29.53.

"The figures more in detail for 1902 and 1908-9 are given in the following table:

Census 1902

State	\$ 9,322,513
Counties	14,896,871
Cities 25,000 population or over	12,366,207
Cities 8000 to 25,000 population	2,958,974
Minor civil divisions	5,617,300

Total

Estimate 1908-9

State	\$13,981,018.42
Counties	17,386,423.20
Cities 25,000 population or over	22,549,573.20
Cities 8000 to 25,000 population	3,440,405.51
Minor divisions	6,000,000.00

Total

"It is not possible to ascertain, even approximately, the total expenditures of the minor civil divisions in 1908-9, and therefore I have estimated them conservatively at \$6,000,000, which is undoubtedly a good deal less than they really were. San Francisco is treated as a city and not as a county. In the total of \$63,000,000 there is a duplication to the extent that the apportioned school moneys are reported both by county and city, and therefore it will be safe to assume that \$60,000,000 is approximately the correct total. This would make 33 1-3 per cent increase in six years as against, say, 25 per cent increase of population.

"Before proceeding to discuss the growth of our state expenses, let us consider briefly both the county and municipal statistics.

"Under our system, with no townships possessing organized local governments, county expenditures are necessarily large, but how large in the aggregate, few persons take the trouble to inquire, and indeed, exact statistics of expenditures for the whole state are lacking. But the amount of taxes charged up for county purposes and the rates of tax in each county reported to the controller's office. A record of tax rates extending back to 1871 shows that, from that year on, the county rates, in a majority of the counties, gradually diminished down to about 1890, which was a turning point. From that year there has been a steady increase in the tax rates, and since 1900 the increase has been rapid.

"A comparison of county taxes charged up for the last nineteen years shows that in 1890 they amounted to \$9,417,071, and in 1908 to \$24,201,805, an increase of 157 per cent. But this increase has been most rapid in the last few years, 81 per cent of it occurring in the last eight years. In the ten years between 1890 and 1900, the increase was only 41 per cent, or half as much. The following figures show the total of county taxes charged up in each of the last three years:

1906	\$18,124,692.37
1907	22,145,665.60
1908	24,201,805.21

"In 1907, there was an increase of \$4,000,000 and, in 1908, \$2,000,000. Those figures included only county taxes proper; if special school district taxes were included the showing would be still more striking.

"All of the counties participate in the increase, but it has naturally been greatest in those counties which have been growing fastest. In the ten years between 1898 and 1908, the taxes charged up increased 46 per cent in San Francisco county, 186 per cent in Alameda county and 264 per cent in Los Angeles.

"Some of the other county increases in the same ten years have been as follows: Butte, 92 per cent; Colusa, 64 per cent; Contra Costa, 82 per cent; Fresno, 102 per cent; Humboldt, 144 per cent; Mendocino, 43 per cent; Nevada, 17 per cent; Riverside, 107 per cent; Sacramento, 140 per cent; San Diego, 52 per cent; Santa Barbara, 147 per cent; Santa Clara, 64 per cent; Siskiyou, 104 per cent; Solano, 62 per cent; Sonoma, 114 per cent; Stanislaus, 65 per cent.

"In most of these counties there has been some growth of population, but not in proportion to the growth of expenditure. The following is the simple

average of all the county tax rates for the years named, (using the outside rate, which includes road tax):

1871	\$1.7276
1875	1.325
1880	1.403
1885	1.365
1890	1.136
1895	1.353
1900	1.393
1905	1.462
1907	1.5364
1908	1.5153

"In the last two years the average was affected by the new county Imperial, which has had extremely high rates, especially in 1907. Leaving out Imperial, the averages for 1907 and 1908 have been \$1.5054 and \$1.5051, respectively.

"But the averages, which are influenced by the high rates which have prevailed for years in some of the smaller counties, are less significant than are the exact rates for given years in a few of the leading counties. For example:

Year.	Alameda.	Los Angeles.	Sacramento.
1890 .....	.72	.92	.72
1895 .....	.845	1.015	.965
1900	1.152	1.3353	1.154
1905	1.31	1.21	1.51
1908	1.36	1.30	1.26

Year.	San Joaquin.	Santa Clara.	Sonoma.
1890 .....	.54	.72	.67
1895 .....	.785	.765	.845
1900 .....	.952	1.002	1.151
1905	1.16	1.15	1.41
1908	1.25	1.24	1.50

"The following comparison is made by choosing twenty representative counties and striking an average of their rate for the years named.

Tax Rates—Average of 20 Counties

1890 .....	.879
1895	1.088
1900	1.255
1905	1.399
1908	1.403

"As before said, these are all 'outside' rates; in incorporated cities, where county road taxes are not collected, the rates have not grown so rapidly.

"It is generally believed that increased rates for road and school purposes have been responsible for higher county taxes, and as to roads this is true. In some of the counties, in consequence of the insistent demand for road improvement, the tax has been doubled within the last ten years; for example, Los Angeles county, in which, as in five or six other counties, the rate for road purposes is now 60 cents on \$100. This is indeed a high rate of tax for a single object, and dissatisfaction with it in the rural districts, which alone pay it, incorporated towns and cities escaping, is no doubt at the bottom of many county road bond movements, which, if they succeed, will have the effect of compelling the cities to bear their fair share of expense in building the roads which all use in common.

"On investigation, I do not find that the county tax rate for primary and grammar schools has been advanced to any great extent; the average remaining steadily at about 25 cents on \$100, although there has been a great increase in special district taxes, including those of high school districts.

"But the reasonable conclusion is that county tax rates have increased for practically the same causes as have increased government expenditures generally; that is, they are operated upon by a whole circle of causes involving our entire civilization and plan of government, as it has been the endeavor of this paper to explain.

"Wishing to reserve space for the discussion of state expenditures, I
(Continued on Page 8)

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A Near View of Our Teddy

Through the courtesy of A. L. Stetson of Los Angeles, Pacific Outlook is able to present its readers an entertaining sketch of President Roosevelt as he appeared to a cultured American lady who met him for the first time in Africa just before the great hunt began. The writer is Mrs. Winthrop McMillan at whose husband's ranch Mr. Roosevelt stayed for a few days before he entered the wilderness. Mrs. McMillan writes to a friend who is Mr. Stetson's sister. The letter reads as follows:

Nairobi, British East Africa,
May 26, 1909.

We are in the saddle all day, or most of the time. We made several trips to Una Hill Farm, the new place which Northrop has given to me (as lovely a spot as anyone could wish), and we had a good many people with us first and last, and when the Roosevelt party came, there was no time to be dull. They left us on Thursday, we rode in to Nairobi on Friday; came to Mombasa on Saturday and sailed Monday night. The week or more that we had with the Roosevelt party was most interesting, and to know him well, (or even a little) is a liberal education. He is disappointing at first, because of an ultra-emphatic, effusive, distinctly political manner, it smacks of the lime-light, and is almost too cordial to be dignified, considering his position. But, when one gets beyond that manner, he is the most intensely interesting personality I have ever met, the greatest mind and the widest intelligence. In a word, we were all completely captivated with the man, he is so alive, so vividly human and alert in his sympathies and understandings, so in touch with every phase of life from king to peasant, so judicial, and above all, so modest of his own abilities and attainments. Now, imagine anyone thinking the 'great Teddy' modest, to judge from the press, but he is, astonishingly so. And, he is kind, thoughtful, and considerate to a degree I have rarely seen equalled. He possesses a marvelous memory and is amazingly well read, one minute he will be telling of some intricate and almost unknown detail, in ancient history, the next telling you some tale of early cowboy days, until one's sides ache with laughing, the next giving some insight into political questions, etc., etc., until one is fairly bewildered by his marvelous scope and the magnetism with which

he carries you from one subject to another. And the deference and attention with which he listens to other people! But I must not bore you by writing too much. You may suspect from what I have said that from being somewhat prejudiced against him, I have become one of his warmest admirers, and you won't be far wrong. Northrop the same, while he and Mr. Bulpelt got on beautifully, much to my pleasure. Kermit is a nice boy, very well educated, clever, simple and natural. He looks about sixteen, but his mind is far beyond his years.

They had fair luck shooting at Jirja—got a hippo, rhino, leopard, and several buck that they had not got before. We didn't try for lions, as he had already got seven, and ours are both difficult and dangerous of pursuit, as the ground is honey-combed with caves, it is often a waste of time to try for them.

They had an exciting time with the leopard, and he caught one of the boys and there was hand to hand fighting before the leopard was dispatched. The boy was badly bitten and mauled, but is recovering, as most natives do. Mr. Roosevelt also wounded a python, which promptly charged straight at him, much to the terror of Judd, our safari manager, who was with him that day. Mr. Roosevelt did not know there was danger, so he stood his ground quite calmly and shot it through the head, about four feet away. I never thought a python would be dangerous, but it seems they are.

The morning after Mr. Roosevelt left us he got two fine buffalo bulls on the neighboring ranch, so he has quite a splendid bag so far. The three scientific men with him were all agreeable, and as Louise had a very sharp attack of fever that week, I was thankful for the presence of a doctor. She was very bad indeed. There has been a great deal of sickness in British East Africa this year, among humans and animals. An epidemic of small-pox (several cases among our own boys), fever, horse sickness, swine fever and cattle diseases have all ravaged the country, and a famine threatens on account of lack of rain.

I am sending home my two favorite ponies, have on the boat with me six dogs, two tame cheetahs, and a monkey, and we are giving to the Washington Zoo (through these scientific men) all our collection of wild animals, five lions, a gorgeous leopard (half tame), a wart hog, baboon, and several gazelles and birds, so we are leaving very little at the farm.

Difficult Situation

About a year ago a cook informed her Boston mistress that she was apt to leave at any time, as she was engaged to be married. The mistress was genuinely sorry, as the woman is a good cook and steady. Time passed however, without further word of leaving, though the happy man-to-be was a frequent caller in the kitchen. The other day the mistress was moved by curiosity to ask:

"When are you to be married, Nora?"

"Indade, an' it's niver at all, I'll be thinkin', mum," was the sad reply.

"Really? What is the trouble?"

"'Tis this, mum. I won't marry Mike when he's drunk, an' when he's sober he won't marry me."—Judge.

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An Imported Holiday In Chicago.

The neighborhood of the Chicago Commons has been buzzing like a hive of bees for several days, but now has subsided into its accustomed noises and dirt. The festival is over, the festival celebrating the birthday of the Virgin, La Nascita de la Madonna del Grazie. The strings of lanterns that were draped across Morgan street and along Grand avenue, the little push carts temporarily glorified by awnings, and festoonings of cotton cloth, some all white, some in Italian and some in American colors, the platform trimmed with gayly colored fringes and flags, with its rectangle of benches from which the band discoursed sweet music, the tall skeletons of fireworks—all are gone. Gone are the throngs of dark-eyed citizens, loyal to the new country of their adoption, but loyal still to the customs and traditions of the old, and ever loyal, most loyal, to their spiritual mother, the Roman Church.

It was not many years ago that our immigrant population found it so difficult and so conspicuously foreign to reproduce in this country the customs of the old that they made no attempt at celebrations that must be public to be worth while. But the policy of the settlements, beginning with Janc Addams and Hull House, soon encouraged a revival or continuance of these precious traditions. Far from retarding the process of coalescence, as was dismally prophesied, these observances have tended to make the newcomers contented and happy in the feeling that their American friends were sympathetically tolerant of their cherished usages.

Dr. Graham Taylor of the Commons, following this line of least resistance, has encouraged the people of his neighborhood to use the House for their merrymakings and occasions of ceremony. The young people frequent the kindergarten hall and the chapel quite familiarly and have come

to regard the Doctor as their benevolent patron. Now and then, it is true, they have been mystified when he failed them, as when he had to refuse little Lucia Delimagine, who asked to use the House for her wedding. The ceremony, of course, was to be performed at the church; but Lucia wanted a reception, "a party," and conceived the idea that the commons would be a fine place for it. She was such a tiny dot of a bride, surely not much over twelve years old, that the Doctor was rather startled at the idea of her getting married at all. But as he was not in a position to suggest reconsideration he faced about and fell in with her idea.

Lucia was delighted. She entered into her plans and dilated at length and with astonishing volubility on the decorations and refreshments. It was here that the good Doctor felt a sudden fear. Yes, they would bring their own beer of course; papa was going to order a keg; one always got so hot dancing. "And what day is the wedding to be?" inquired the benevolent patron, accidentally breaking in. "Tree week' from nex' Sunday, sir." (What is the matter with us New Englanders that we must impose our system of Sunday observance, our notions of temperance, on these joyous, pleasure-loving children of the sun?) Dr. Taylor's ancestral Puritanism rose up in him, albeit accompanied and sweetened with a shameful kind of pity; and poor little Lucia went crestfallen away to ask her father to hire the tawdry dance hall from which the Doctor was trying so hard to wean his young friends.

Sunday is a favorite fete day in the Italian Quarter. The Virgin's birthday in tradition is the 8th of September, which this year fell on Wednesday. But the celebration was postponed till Saturday and Sunday, two days being none too generous an allowance.

(Continued on Page 15)

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., Grant Jackson will address the Club on "State Division—A Menace to Los Angeles."

OUR MILK SUPPLY

Dr. L. M. Powers, City Health Officer, will speak before the Friday Morning Club next Friday on "The Milk Supply of Los Angeles."

The milk supply of Los Angeles is a subject of extreme importance to every homekeeper. Dr. Powers is an expert upon this and kindred subjects.

"The Growth of State and Other Public Expenditures."

(Continued from Page 6)

will not enter at length into municipal statistics, an excellent reason therefor being that, in this state, we have really had no statistics on which comparisons could be made and from which deductions could be safely drawn.

"Indeed, with regard to expenditures and taxes in this state we have a most anomalous condition in the lack of any comprehensive reports covering the whole field. The state government, fifty-eight county governments, more than two hundred incorporated cities and towns, several thousand school districts, sanitary districts, road districts or divisions, reclamation districts, irrigation districts, fire protection districts, library districts, and a few more, are all empowered to cause taxes to be levied, and some of them are authorized to incur bond debts.

"Each one of these taxing and spending authorities keeps books in its own way, which is generally a different way from its neighbors, and only in the case of the counties, and these but partially, do they report to a common center. It has been impossible to know the sum of taxes, expenditures or debts, although under our constitutional theory all this diversified machinery of government constitutes a part of the one great state government machine. No one local government knows what another is doing, although often-times their jurisdictions lap and overlap, and their tax burdens cumulate.

"But all of these different taxing authorities are drawing checks against the same bank, which is the bank of industry. It is doing business without a business organization. When, in a commonwealth like California, it is impossible for any one to ascertain the aggregate of the revenue or of the expenditures or to learn the total indebtedness of cities, towns, school districts and sanitary districts, the situation is like that of a business house—if you can conceive of such a business house—which does not know how much it owes and keeps no account of bills receivable or bills payable. In private affairs such methods would invite bankruptcy, but in government business they excite little or no comment, and a demand for a different system is apt to elicit the inquiry: 'What is the good of statistics anyway?'

"Last year, through a little voluntary effort on the part of the controller's office, statements of assessed values, tax rates, revenues and expenditures were received from 150 incorporated towns and cities, and they show the following facts of interest: These cities and towns contain not far from half of the assessable wealth of California; they have revenues of more than \$30,000,000 and they are indebted, or were last year, to the extent of \$28,500,000. This year, since the issuance of additional bonds by San Francisco and Los Angeles, the total indebtedness has been largely increased.

"In the decade between 1880 and 1890, as shown by census figures, municipal indebtedness in California was not over \$5,000,000 and was decreasing. But between 1890 and 1900 it doubled, and it is now growing even more rapidly, as is also the indebtedness of school districts and other minor civil subdivisions.

"It is proposed to continue these reports, if the city clerks and auditors will furnish the figures, and it is believed that they will grow steadily in interest and importance.

"But last year's reports taken in connection with the census report show one thing clearly, which is that municipal debt is growing in California. At the time of the census of 1880 the aggregate debts of California cities and towns were about \$5,500,000. The ten years which followed saw a reduction of debt, rather than an increase, for the aggregate of 1890 was only \$5,000,000. But in 1902 the city debts had grown to \$10,500,000, and the 1908 reports to the controller showed that city debts amounted to \$28,500,000. At that time, too, Los Angeles and San Francisco had issued but a small part of the large amounts of bonds which they have voted, and the next debt statement will reveal a great increase.

"The meaning of this change is simply that California cities, which were stagnant between 1880 and 1890, are now active in acquiring public utilities and otherwise inaugurating improvements of magnitude. There will be a vast deal of this during the next decade, for many great public works will be undertaken. Los Angeles has led the way on a large scale by the \$23,000,000 bond issue for the Owens river water supply and more recently by pledging herself to expend \$10,000,000 in harbor improvement work in San Pedro. This latter undertaking, in proportion to population, is even bolder than New York City's expenditure of \$80,000,000 in improving twenty miles of water front.

"Municipal expenditures from current revenues have been held in check in this state, to a very large extent by the tax limit generally imposed in charters. The 'dollar rate,' as it is known, was a feature of some of the earliest city charters granted by the legislature under the old constitution and, when the freeholder charters came in under the new constitution, this feature was retained, no doubt with advantage; at least there has been more gain than loss, and there has been both. It has proved that our cities can live and prosper with their tax limits, if bonds can be voted to meet expenses of unusual magnitude, and the removal of the restrictions ought not to be favored if anybody should propose it.

"From the earliest days of its statehood, California has been a commonwealth of liberal public expenditure, in keeping with the enterprising spirit, and personal habits of its citizens.

"The first ten years saw a constant struggle with debt, a large part of it contracted in an unconstitutional manner and subsequently legalized by vote of the people, who were too proud to repudiate an obligation, even though the legislature incurred it in violation of law. Then came the decade of the civil war, and with it high taxes due to military expenses, and also to the cost of building a state capitol, and subsidizing railroads. During the earlier '70's, more state buildings were erected and expenditures continued large. In the latter part of the decade, there occurred one of the severest business depressions the state has ever experienced, out of which arose the Kearney agitation and the new constitution.

"In the framing of that document, economy in state and county expenditures was one of the main objects striven for, but, in spite of the reduction made in state salaries, and in spite of the rigid provisions designed to restrict legislative prodigality, the desired retrenchment was realized only in a few instances and the aggregate expenditures immediately following the adoption of the constitution were larger than before, although a reduction had been confidently promised. Yet the increasing assessment roll made it possible, in spite of growing expenditures, gradually to reduce the rate of state taxation; this process continued through the '80's and the '90's, and down to date,

the average rate for the last ten years being less than for any preceding ten.

"The board of equalization has recently fixed the sixtieth annual tax rate, and it may be interesting to know that the average rate for each ten years has been as follows: 1850 to 1859, 68.2 cents on \$100; 1860 to 1869, 86.47; 1870 to 1879, 65.24; 1880 to 1889, 57.78; 1890 to 1899, 52.42; 1900 to 1909, 46.31.

"With an assessment roll raised to about \$2,300,000,000, it has been possible this year to make a state rate of 36.4 cents on \$100, the lowest on record.

"During the eleven years ending with 1908, expenditures of the state increased over 80 per cent, while population, as estimated, increased about 40 per cent and the assessment roll increased a little less rapidly than the expenditures. It is apparent then, that it was not economy in expenditure which has rendered possible the diminishing tax rate of the last ten years; rather it has been the obtaining of larger revenues from sources other than the general property tax, such as the inheritance tax, the tax on insurance companies, the corporation license tax and increased receipts from poll taxes, office fees, institution earnings, and commercial revenues of various sorts.

"The combined receipts from all of these sources now approach in magnitude the total of receipts from property taxes.

"During the sixtieth fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the state expenditures, after deducting all transfers and payments of railroad taxes to the counties, amounted to \$15,229,650.83; or, deducting also disbursements for bonds purchased as investments of trust and sinking funds, to \$13,981,018.42.

"This exceeded the expenditures for the preceding year by more than a million dollars. For the last ten years the net expenditures of the state, meaning total disbursements less transfers, railroad taxes paid to the counties and bonds purchased for state investments, have been as follows:

1897-8	7,750,346.75
1898-9	8,384,827.84
1899-1900	8,753,874.58
1900-1	8,821,963.09
1901-2	9,342,388.47
1902-3	10,069,861.18
1904-5	11,345,550.84
1905-6	10,924,728.08
1906-7	12,544,407.09
1907-8	12,013,829.14
1908-9	13,981,018.42

"The legislature in regular session makes biennial appropriations to cover all state expenditures except those provided for by standing or perpetual appropriations, like those made for the common schools, high schools, the university, the interest and sinking fund, and a number of other purposes.

"To show how rapidly legislative appropriations have been increasing, the following record of general and special appropriations for the last six regular sessions, and two special sessions, is presented:

	General Approp.	Spec. App.	Total
1899	\$5,056,944.50	\$ 762,219.58	\$ 5,819,164.08
1900 (Spl. Sess.)	34,695.00		34,695.00
1901	5,047,467.00	1,315,204.33	6,362,671.33
1903	5,470,996.00	2,050,659.18	7,521,655.18
1905	7,376,052.00	2,592,381.97	9,968,433.97
1906 (Spl. Sess.)		1,365,055.00	1,365,055.00
1907	8,305,164.00	3,026,613.08	11,331,777.08
1909	9,693,795.00	3,720,706.16	13,414,501.16

"Thus it will be seen that the last legislature appropriated \$2,000,000 more than its immediate predecessor, but the total, \$13,414,501.16, will not be a half of the total expenditures of the next two years, which will approach or exceed \$30,000,000, standing appropriation accounting for the difference.

"So, too, the two annual tax levies directed by the last legislature will raise but \$15,009,552, although, as already stated, about \$30,000,000 will be needed during the current year and the next one; the difference will be made up by the state's revenues, or will constitute a draft upon its surplus.

"Among the numerous acts of the last legislature tending to larger expenditures the following were among the most notable:

"The standing tax for the benefit of the university was made three cents on each \$100, instead of two; this, on the basis of the present year's assess-



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ment roll will raise \$230,000 additional revenue which will be devoted to the erection of new university buildings. The legislature also authorized one new state institution, a trades school, which though modest in its present demands, may become expensive.

"Speaking in general terms, the moneys appropriated in the general appropriation bill are for the support and maintenance of the various state institutions, departments, commissions and offices, while the special appropriations are for buildings and other permanent improvements, besides a certain amount for payment of claims, deficiencies, etc., so that when the general appropriation bill increased to the amount of \$1,400,000, it means that the general running expenses of the state government have grown to the extent of \$700,000 for each of the years covered by the appropriations. Of the \$3,700,000 appropriated in the special bills, nearly three millions will be put into permanent improvements.

"Among the numerous acts of the last legislature tending to larger expenditures, the following were among the most notable: The standing tax for the benefit of the university was made three cents on each \$100 instead of two cents; this, on the basis of the present year's assessment roll, will raise \$230,000 additional revenue, which will be devoted to the erection of new buildings.

"The legislature also authorized one new state institution, a trades school, which though modest in its present demands, may become expensive. It began regular support appropriations for the university farm and agricultural school at Davisville, which is going to be quite an addition to the university expenses. It made appropriations for several new buildings, including national guard armories in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and also an exposition hall in the latter city.

"Again, this legislature revised the state salary list, making a considerable increase. This movement was commenced by the adoption at the general election of a constitutional amendment increasing salaries of elected officers, following which, the legislature made a number of statutory salary increases and created a number of new positions, including five Superior Judgeships.

"Since the legislature adjourned, the commission in lunacy has made a general increase in official salaries in the state hospitals, and the prison directors have raised the salaries of the wardens.

"All of the salary increases and new positions add to the salary roll something less than \$200,000 a year. There are on the state pay roll at this time, including about 500 persons employed by the department of engineering, some 2500 officers and employees of all kinds.

"It sometimes happens that the legislation which proves to be most effective in creating additional taxes and expenditures is that which, at the time of its passage, looked most innocent, and a few years hence it probably will be discovered that such was the effect of certain changes recently made in the school laws.

"One of these changes renders it possible to levy special school district taxes without a vote of the people, as has been required heretofore, and that will tend to increase a class of expenditure which even before this was growing rapidly.

"Another change in the law was that which made it obligatory for county boards of supervisors to levy high school taxes, and optional to levy common school taxes, for city school districts, the effect of which will be that cities which heretofore have been compelled to include these taxes within the rates levied under their charter limitations will be able hereafter to levy the full charter limit without including such school taxes, thus indirectly effecting a considerable increase in the aggregate rate of the city and district.

"In addition to the increase of \$1,400,000 in the general appropriation bill, and an increase of \$700,000 in special appropriations made by the last legislature, there were submitted to the people for their decision, four state bond issues—one of \$18,000,000 for acquirement and construction of a state highway system; one of \$9,000,000, for construction of seawall and other improvements in San Francisco harbor, a third of \$1,000,000 for India Basin improvements in the same harbor, and a fourth proposing San Diego harbor improvements to the extent of \$1,500,000. These acts to create additional debt to the total amount of \$29,500,000 are by long odds the largest financial proposition which has been set before the people of this state, and no doubt the people will think before they vote.

"Independent of public undertakings of magnitude to be carried through by bond issues, it is easy to see future large expenditures for the state looming up in various directions. There are rising costs of maintenance for state institutions, as well as demands for new buildings and equipments, and again there are constant efforts put forth to force the state into new lines of work. Good financial sense, combined with a large dose of conservatism, was never more necessary in the conduct of state affairs than it is at this time.

"While the aggregate of state expenditures has increased so largely, the proportion devoted to different purposes has changed but slightly. For many years nearly one-half of the whole outlay has been made directly or indirectly for education. The following may aid in giving a more definite idea of the uses to which the state puts its money:

"When you pay a dollar of state taxes consider that 50 cents of it will be spent for education in one form or another; 18 cents will go for the support of the various wards of the state in the five state hospitals, the home for feeble-minded, the veterans' home, adult blind home, and in orphan institutions; 8 cents will be for the maintenance of prisons and reform schools; 4 cents for executive and administrative offices; 2 cents for the national guard; 2 cents for printing; 3 cents for the state board of health, state dairy bureau, fish and game commission, board of forestry, state agricultural society, bureau of labor statistics and half a dozen other commissions and bureaus which promote the public welfare in one way or another, and the remaining 7 cents will be divided among a multitude of other branches of expenditure. Improvement as well as maintenance expenditures have been included in giving these proportions.

"While this paper is intended as an exposition of facts rather than a discussion of future policies to be pursued, a few suggestions regarding the possibility of inaugurating an era of economy in state finance will be in order. In the beginning, it will be well not to entertain extravagant hopes. The current tendencies which are operating to drive all governments forward in the direction of greater and greater expenditures will continue to be felt by this state. It is possible to accelerate or to check the speed but not to stop the movement. It is necessary to know what can be done as well as how to do it. The subject will have to be studied on the broadest lines if any great good is to be accomplished.

"It will not be out of place to refer to the experiences of two recent governors, both men of ability and force, who went into office determined to make economy the corner-stone of their administrations. I refer to Governor

Budd and Governor Gage. Governor Budd pledged himself to reduce the number of 'useless commissions,' as he called them, which he believed were largely responsible for the growing expense. He tried hard to do what he had promised, and he succeeded to the extent of abolishing one commission, the viticultural commission; but before he went out of office, several new commissions had been created, including one very important one, the lunacy commission, under which for the first time the administration of the state hospitals was to a certain extent centralized. This was a move in the right direction. Governor Budd, also initiated retrenchment in the state printing office.

"Governor Gage cut off the county fair appropriations, which had become a source of large and mostly useless expense, and completed Governor Budd's retrenchment work in the state printing office by introducing a new method of making printing appropriations. Both Gage and Budd, by vetoing many appropriation bills, effected economy, at least for the time being, to a considerable extent, though they could not stop the increase in expenditures, which continued through their terms, though not so rapidly as before and since. Moreover, it was necessary afterwards to appropriate more liberally for buildings and other improvements which were refused by those governors when, probably, in some instances, they should have been allowed to pass.

"In Governor Pardee's term, another effort at centralization of responsibility, or, rather, the establishment of responsible supervision, was made by the creation of the state board of charities and corrections; it was expected that among the effects would be a considerable saving in the costs of various state institutions, and it might have accomplished that result if its recommendations and reports of facts had been given more consideration by those charged with the duty of making appropriations.

"One of the leading measures of Governor Gillett's administration has been the centralization of all the engineering, architectural and general construction work of the state government in the office of the state engineer, thereby making it possible to abolish several other commissions and to introduce undoubted economies in some of the public undertakings.

"All of these moves have been in the direction of centralizing administrative duties and powers, which is in line with what is doing in other progressive states, although some of them have gone far beyond California. I refer to the states which, like Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Washington, have established state boards of control and abolished most or all of the local boards which were formerly in charge of hospitals, asylums, prisons, reform schools, institutions for deaf and blind and many others, the theory being that with a centralized administrative board composed of three able men, giving all their time to the work, aided by a properly organized office force, and represented in each institution by an able superintendent, it would be possible to secure better general results, and certainly greater economy, than by having a multitude of different boards whose work was not co-ordinated and which were worked upon by many local influences.

"It was a good deal like putting the Des Moines or Galveston plan of city government into operation in a state government. It was centralization of about the same kind that is accomplished in any large corporation. Among the results claimed for it is economy in the purchase of supplies, for the board of control is the purchasing agent for the state.

"To illustrate the difference, the state of California purchases food and clothing supplies for, say, ten thousand persons in hospitals, prisons and other institutions, and there are, perhaps, twenty boards and commissions acting as purchasing agents therefore; there are twenty other purchasing agents in the form of directors or superintendents who buy other classes of supplies for various schools, offices, etc.; it is not at all probable that these forty purchasing agents can buy as economically as could one central agency which could bunch its orders and take advantage of the most advantageous offers.

"But the way in which local boards tend most strongly toward increasing expenditures is in competing for appropriations for their several institutions, in the doing of which a deal of local rivalry is worked up and local political influence enlisted. This influence backs the appropriation bills in the legislature, and usually legislative economists and sometimes even governors fall before it. The size of general and special appropriation hills would be something quite different if most of this could be eliminated.

"Whether California will ever have a state board of control like that of Wisconsin I do not know, but further centralization in some form is certain to come, and if it is effective when it comes it will bring with it an influence in the direction of retrenchment.

"Another thing which is worth thinking about was suggested by Secretary Cortelyou in one of his reports on the treasury department. He endeavored to impress on congress an idea which may be expressed in one word 'Budget.' He said congressional appropriations were larger than they needed to be because they were made in the wrong way, not being properly initiated; and if that is true of congress it is equally true of our legislature.

"In an European government, the budget is the financial proposal put forward by a responsible ministry, and it is necessarily as conservative as circumstances will admit; but, in congress and the legislatures, appropriations are proposed by anybody and everybody, and the result often is the situation expressed by Hon. Charles M. Belshaw, late chairman of the finance committee, when he said pithily: 'An appropriation bill is the easiest bill to pass in a California legislature.'

"Our system of government does not permit us to have a responsible ministry, and appropriation bills will continue to be introduced by all members who will; but there might be some way of submitting at the beginning of the session a schedule of maintenance appropriations having the stamp of the highest political authority. The governor is a great power—the only power which stands between the tax-payers and bankruptcy in most instances; but the governor's control over appropriations, exercised through the veto power, begins at the wrong end, and he could do better work if he had more to do with the initiating of appropriations, at least those intended for the support of the established state institutions, offices, boards and commissions."

Architect (looking over site) —"I would suggest leaving the trees; they'll screen you from the gaze of passers-by." Client—"Mein Gott! Vot do you subsume I'm spending fifty thousand dollars on a house for? Gut 'em down."—Life.

"I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm," said a photographer to an agriculturist. "Did you catch my laborers in motion?" asked the farmer. "I think so." "Ah, well science is a wonderful thing!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Famous Short Stories

Note:—With the issue of September 4 Pacific Outlook began the publication of a series of short stories of recognized literary standing, on the theory that the average man or woman often prefers to re-read a story of genuine merit than take chances on doubtful new material. We are glad to have suggestions from our readers of stories (not under copyright) available for this series. The next of the series will be "The Gold Bug" by Edgar Allan Poe.

* * *

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE

From "Short Stories of the Tragedy and Comedy of Life," by Guy de Maupassant.

She was one of those pretty, charming young ladies, born, as if through an error of destiny, into a family of clerks. She had no dowry, no hopes, no means of becoming known, appreciated, loved and married by a man either rich or distinguished; and she allowed herself to marry a petty clerk in the office of the Board of Education.

She was simple, not being able to adorn herself; but she was unhappy, as one out of her class; for women belong to no caste, no race; their grace, their beauty, and their charm serving them in their place of birth and family. Their inborn finesse, their instinctive elegance, their suppleness of wit are their only aristocracy, making some daughters of the people the equal of great ladies.

She suffered incessantly, feeling herself born for all delicacies and luxuries. She suffered from the poverty of her apartment, the shabby walls, the worn chairs, and the faded stuffs. All these things, which another woman of her station would not have noticed, tortured and angered her. The sight of the Breton, who made this humble home, awoke in her sad regrets and desperate dreams. She thought of quiet antechambers, with their Oriental hangings, lighted by high, bronze torches, and of the two great footmen in short trousers who sleep in the large armchairs, made sleepy by the heavy air from the heating apparatus. She thought of large drawing rooms, hung in old silks, of graceful pieces of furniture carrying bric-a-brac of inestimable value, and of the little perfumed coquettish apartments, made for five o'clock chats with most intimate friends, men known and sought after, whose attention all women envied and desired.

When she seated herself for dinner, before the round table where the tablecloth had been used three days, opposite her husband who uncovered the tureen with a delightful air, saying: "Oh! the good potpie! I know nothing better than that—" she would think of the elegant dinners, of the shining silver, of the tapestries peopling the walls with ancient personages and rare birds in the midst of fairy forests; she thought of the exquisite food served on marvelous dishes, of the whispered gallantries, listened to with the smile of the sphinx, while eating the rose colored flesh of the trout or a chicken's wing.

She had neither frocks nor jewels, nothing. And she loved only these things. She felt that she was made for them. She had such a desire to

please, to be sought after, to be clever, and courted.

She had a rich friend, a schoolmate at the convent, whom she did not like to visit, she suffered so much when she returned. And she wept for whole days from chagrin, from regret, from despair, and disappointment.

* * * * *

One evening her husband returned elated, bearing in his hand a large envelope.

"Here," said he, "here is something for you."

She quickly tore open the wrapper and drew out a printed card on which were inscribed these words:

"The Minister of Public Instruction and Madame George Ramponneau ask the honor of Mr. and Mrs. Loisel's company Monday evening, January 18, at the minister's residence."

Instead of being delighted, as the husband had hoped, she threw the invitation spitefully upon the table murmuring:

"What do you suppose I want with that?"

"But, my dearie, I thought it would make you happy. You never go out, and this is an occasion and a fine one. I had a great deal of trouble to get it. Everybody wishes one, and it is very select; not many are given to employees. You will see the whole official world there."

She looked at him with an irritated eye and declared impatiently:

"What do you suppose I have to wear to such a thing as that?"

He had not thought of that; he stammered:

"Why, the dress you wear when we go to the theatre. It seems very pretty to me."

He was silent, stupefied, in dismay, at the sight of his wife weeping. Two great tears fell slowly from the corners of his eyes towards the corners of his mouth; he stammered:

"What is the matter? What is the matter?"

By a violent effort, she had controlled her vexation and responded in a calm voice, wiping her moist cheeks:

"Nothing. Only I have no dress, consequently I cannot go to this affair. Give your card to some colleague whose wife is better fitted out than I."

He was grieved, and answered:

"Let us see, Matilda. How much would a suitable costume cost, something that would serve for other occasions, something very simple?"

She reflected for some seconds, making estimates and thinking of the sum that she could ask for without bringing with it an immediate refusal and a frightened exclamation from the economical clerk.

Finally she said, in a hesitating voice:

"I cannot tell exactly, but it seems to me that 400 francs ought to cover it."

He turned a little pale, for he had saved just this sum to buy a gun that he might be able to join some hunting parties the next summer, on the plains at Nanterre, with some friends who went to shoot larks, up there on Sunday. Nevertheless, he answered:

"Very well. I will give you 400 francs. But try to have a pretty dress."

* * * * *

The day of the ball approached and Mme. Loisel seemed sad, disturbed, anxious. Nevertheless, her dress was nearly ready. Her husband said to her one evening:

"What is the matter with you?"

You have acted strangely for two or three days."

And she responded: "I am vexed not to have a jewel, not one stone, nothing to adorn myself with. I shall have such a poverty-laden look. I would prefer not to go to this party."

He replied: "You can wear some natural flowers. At this season they look very chic. For ten francs you can have two or three magnificent roses."

She was not convinced. "No," she replied, "there is nothing more humiliating than to have a shabby air in the midst of rich women."

Then her husband cried out: "How stupid we are! Go and find your friend Mrs. Forestier and ask her to lend you her jewels. You are well enough acquainted with her to do this."

She uttered a cry of joy: "It is true," she said. "I had not thought of that."

The next day she took herself to her friend's house and related her story of distress. Mrs. Forestier went to her closet with the glass doors, took out a large jewel case, brought it, opened it, and said: "Choose, my dear."

She saw at first some bright bracelets and a collar of pearl and a Venetian cross of gold and jewels and of admirable workmanship. She tried the jewels before the glass, hesitated,

but could neither decide to take them nor leave them. Then she asked:

"Have you nothing more?"

"Why, yes. Look for yourself. I do not know what will please you."

Suddenly she discovered in a black satin box, a superb necklace of diamonds, and her heart beat fast with an immoderate desire. Her hands trembled as she took them up. She placed them about her throat against her dress, and remained in ecstasy before them. Then she asked, in a hesitating voice, full of anxiety:

"Could you lend me this? Only this?"

"Why, yes, certainly."

She fell upon the neck of her friend, embraced her with passion, then went away with her treasure.

* * * * *

The day of the ball arrived. Mme. Loisel was a great success. She was the prettiest of all, elegant, gracious, smiling, and full of joy. All the men noticed her, asked her name, and wanted to be presented. All the members of the Cabinet wished to waltz with her. The Minister of Education paid her some attention.

She danced with enthusiasm, with passion, intoxicated with pleasure, thinking of nothing, in the triumph of her beauty, in the glory of her success, in a kind of cloud of happiness that came of all the homage, and all this admiration, of all these

... DIRECTORY ...

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awakened desires, and this victory so complete and sweet to the heart of woman.

She went home toward four o'clock in the morning. Her husband had been half asleep in one of the little salons since midnight with three other gentlemen whose wives were enjoying themselves very much.

He threw around her shoulders the wraps they had carried for the coming home, modest garments of everyday wear, whose poverty clashed with the elegance of the ball costume. She felt this and wished to hurry away in order not to be noticed by the other women who were wrapping themselves in rich furs.

Loisel detained her: "Wait," said he. "You will catch cold out there. I am going to call a cab."

But she would not listen and descended the steps rapidly. When they were in the street, they found no carriage; and they began to seek for one, hailing the coachman whom they saw in the distance.

They walked along toward the Seine, hopeless and shivering. Finally they found on the dock one of those old, nocturnal coupes that one sees in Paris after nightfall as if they were ashamed of their misery by day.

It took them as far as their door in Martyr street, and they went wearily up to their apartment. It was all over for her. And on his part, she remembered that he would have to be at the office by 10 o'clock.

She removed the wraps from her shoulders before the glass, for a final view of herself in her glory. Suddenly she uttered a cry. Her necklace was not around her neck.

Her husband, already half undressed, asked:

"What is the matter?" "I have—I have—I no longer have Mrs. Forestier's necklace."

He arose in dismay: "What! How is that? It is not possible!"

And they looked in the folds of the dress, in the folds of the mantle, in the pockets, everywhere. They could not find it.

He asked: "You are sure you still had it when we left the house?"

"Yes, I felt it in the vestibule as we came out."

"But if you had lost it on the street, we should have heard it fall. It must be in the cab."

"Yes. It is probable. Did you take the number?"

"No. And you, did you notice what it was?"

"No."

They looked at each other utterly cast down. Finally, Loisel dressed himself again.

"I am going," said he, "over the track where we went on foot, to see if I can find it."

And he went. She remained in her evening gown, not having the force to go to bed, stretched upon a chair, without ambition or thoughts.

Toward seven o'clock her husband returned. He had found nothing.

He went to the police and to the cab offices, and put an advertisement in the newspapers, offering a reward; he did everything that offered them "a glimpse of hope."

She waited all day in a state of bewilderment before this frightful disaster. Loisel returned at evening with his face harrowed and pale; he had discovered nothing.

"It will be necessary," said he, "to write to your friend that you have broken the clasp of the necklace and that you will have it repaired. That will give us time to turn around."

She wrote as he dictated.

At the end of a week they had lost all hope. And Loisel, older by five years, declared:

"We must take measures to replace this jewel."

The next day they took the box which had enclosed it, to the jeweler whose name was on the inside. He consulted his books:

"It is not I, madam," said he, "who sold the necklace; I only furnished the casket."

Then they went from jeweler to jeweler seeking a necklace like the other one, consulting their memories, and ill, both of them, with chagrin and anxiety.

In a shop of the Palais-Royal, they found a chaplet of diamonds which seemed to them exactly like the one they had lost. It was valued at forty thousand francs. They could get it for thirty-six thousand.

They begged the jeweler not to sell it for three days. And they made arrangements by which they might return it for thirty-four thousand francs if they found the other one before the end of February.

Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him. He borrowed the rest.

He borrowed it, asking for a thousand francs of one, five hundred of another, five louis of this one and three louis of that one. He gave notes, made ruinous promises, took money of usurers and the whole race of lenders. He compromised his whole existence, in fact, risked his signature, without even knowing whether he could make it good or not, and, harassed by anxiety for the future, by the black misery which surrounded him, and by the prospect of all physical privations and moral torture, he went to get the new necklace, depositing on the merchant's counter thirty-six thousand francs.

When Mrs. Loisel took back the jewels to Mrs. Forestier, the latter said to her in a frigid tone:

"You should have returned them to me sooner, for I might have needed them."

She did open the jewel-box as her friend feared she would. If she should perceive the substitution, what would she think? What should she say? Would she take her for a robber?

Mrs. Loisel now knew the horrible life of necessity. She did her part, however, completely, heroically. It was necessary to pay this frightful debt. She would pay it. They sent away the maid; they changed their lodgings; they rented some rooms under a mansard roof.

She learned the heavy cares of a household, the odious work of a kitchen. She washed the dishes, using her rosy finger nails upon the greasy pots and the bottoms of the stew pans. She washed the soiled linen, the chemises and the dish cloths which she hung on the line to dry; she took down the refuse to the street each morning and brought up the water, stopping at each landing to breathe. And, clothed like a woman of the people, she went to the grocer's, the butcher's, and the fruiterer's, with her basket on her arm, shopping, haggling, defending to the last sou her miserable money.

Every month it was necessary to renew some notes, thus obtaining time, and to pay others.

The husband worked evenings, putting the books of some merchant in order, and nights he often did copying at five sous a page.

And this life lasted for ten years.

At the end of ten years, they had restored all, all, with interest of the usurer, and accumulated interest besides.

Mrs. Loisel seemed old now. She had become a strong, hard woman, the crude woman of the poor household. Her hair badly dressed, her skirts awry, her hands red, she spoke in a loud tone, and washed the floors in large pails of water. But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she would seat herself before

the window and think of that evening party of former times, of that ball where she was so beautiful and so flattered.

How would it have been if she had not lost that necklace? Who knows? Who knows? How singular is life and how full of changes! How small a thing will ruin or save one!

One Sunday, as she was taking a walk in the Champs-Elysee to rid herself of the cares of the week, she suddenly perceived a woman walking with a child. It was Mrs. Forestier, still young, still pretty, still attractive. Mrs. Loisel was affected. Should she speak to her? Yes, certainly, and now that she had paid, she would tell her all. Why not? She approached her. "Good morning, Jeanne."

Her friend did not recognize her and was astonished to be so familiarly addressed by this common personage. She stammered:

"But, Madame—I do not know—you must be mistaken—"

"No, I am Matilda Loisel."

Her friend uttered a cry of astonishment: "Oh! My poor Matilda! How you have changed—"

"Yes, I have had some hard days since I saw you; and some miserable ones—and all because of you—"

"Because of me? How is that?"

"You recall the diamond necklace that you loaned me to wear to the Commissioner's ball?"

"Yes, very well."

"Well, I lost it."

"How is that, since you returned it to me?"

"I returned another to you exactly like it, and it has taken us ten years to pay for it. You can understand that it was not easy for us who have nothing. But it is finished and I am decently content."

Madame Forestier stopped short. She said:

"You say you bought a diamond necklace to replace mine?"

"Yes. You did not perceive it then? They were just alike."

And she smiled with a proud and simple joy. Madame Forestier was touched and took both her hands as she replied:

"Oh, my poor Matilda! Mine were false. They were not worth over five hundred francs."

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Had a royalty been offered Edison for inventions of direct commercial value, it is exceedingly improbable that we would have been favored with more in this line. With scarcely an exception his inventions have been of pronounced value to the business world, and his perfection of the business phonograph is by no means an

exception; for it is proving today one of the most essential and valuable aids to the business world.

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I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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Where the children of school age in Los Angeles city are:

Not in attendance	13%
Primary grades	44%
Grammar grades	27%
High	10%
Private	6%
	100%

* * *

THINGS WORTH WHILE

What is worth while in a city of this size and of this class? Is it the amount of our bank clearings, our business houses, the number of our industries, or the number of our working men? NO, IT IS THE KIND OF MEN AND WOMEN WE HAVE.

We of the first FREE City in America, should look that one fact square in the face and see what WE can do to make ourselves worthy of such a trust. The LAW is now what we make it! The NINE MEN in the new City Council should be men that have had standing in this community long enough so that what they will do on any given occasion can be discounted from the fact that they have done what was RIGHT in the past.

It is said that the Pioneer spirit is dying out as there are no more Frontiers to conquer! Do you want any wider horizon than faces this City today? The past of private selfishness is our latter day KING GEORGE and we in Los Angeles can have our San Pedro Tea Party by saying, WE WILL RUN THIS CITY SO THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD in it can have the best opportunity in the world

DEBT

What do I owe to God?

A simple faith in him, that He is good:
That He is me, in every varying mood.
That always, ever, He doth follow law,
His law of visions, that the prophets saw.

What do I owe to Man?

Abiding love. A splendid give and take,
A mighty will to mend, altho' I break,
Puerile, puny, impotent man-made schemes,
Weak, bastard issue of hypnotic dreams.
This do I owe to man, that I must give
Him all the same fair freedom I would live.

What do I owe to Self?

Unconscious building of my man-made strength,
That it be mighty in its breadth and length;
The conscious forming of a fecund mind,
Which freely follows whim, kind after kind;
Converting plastic cell until it tune
Itself to mighty concord, rune on rune.
That in quiescent hope doth touch the soul,
Which from out all doth blend a perfect whole.
That selfishly doth mould, almost in greed,
So fine and strong and frank I thus may breed
FREE MEN, FREE WOMEN, God's one recompense
For wornout faiths that dull the new-born sense.
What do I OWE to SELF? That I BE FREE
To follow truth in all, eternally;
Ne'er to bow down to time-worn, narrow creeds,
That took their being from their antique needs.
For I need light to see, to feel, to know
The greatness of the way in which I grow.
And I owe self the ONE thing that HE gave.
We FREEMEN are, and LAW doth NOT enslave.

—Charles Farwell Edson.

to make a new land, a new IDEAL of what Americanism can mean by conserving the forces that go to make up a CITY.

The Chamber of Commerce this year use as their motto, "Put as much business in your Art, as you do art in your business."

Can we get NINE MEN to run for council who will do this much for their city?

Is it not of as much importance to serve the city as councilman as it is to serve on the Board of the Chamber of Commerce?

Can a man do as much GOOD on the Chamber of Commerce as on the City Council?

Could there be any greater HONOR come to a man now that this city is free, than to serve on the board of the corporation of the city?

What greater allegiance can a MAN have than to the city that is giving him his opportunity to make a living?

What greater opportunity could a business man ask than this, that he be allowed to put his energy into the making of something worth while out of the greatest combination of RAW materials this country has ever seen?

If H. E. Huntington can see it is money in his pocket to spend millions to build up a railroad system, is it not worth more to build up a city such as the world has never seen?

If there are no volunteers it is time to use the DRAFT and say to some of the business men of this city, We need you and will take you and use you, for this work MUST be done.

to make themselves better. Pioneers! Frontier! There are unblazed trails to a fairer land than any American

has ever seen and it is the good fortune of this City of the Angels, away out on the shores of the peaceful sea,



"Love Watches"

At the Mason, Miss Billie Burke—one wants to say "little Billie Burke," in spite of her height—lassoed this week's audiences with a rope of tangled auburn hair, and led them by this charming noose into gardens where bloom the flowers of (expurgated) French wit and sentiment. "Love Watches" is a dainty trifle dealing with a girl-wife's jealousy and her effort to get even with her supposedly faithless husband by falling in love with an utterly harmless bookworm. She finds it so hard to do this, and the amazed student's methods of helping her are so clumsily unique, as to invest the situation with delicious humor. In the end,

husband and wife are reconciled so easily that one realizes that what seemed complications were merely the adroit introduction of a few thorns into this pretty rose-garden, and that nothing much has happened after all. What the play lacks in force, Miss Burke supplies in charm. She is of the youthful, unsophisticated, wholesome school of heroines—the sort who study to make every movement unstudied. In this play, it is her crystal merriment, her effervescent whimsicality, which draws and holds. She's as funny as a pretty girl can possibly be, and she's about as pretty as a girl can possibly be. Of histrionic ability she displays as much as can be invested into the role of Jacqueline, and one awaits

with impatience her future efforts. The company is a fairly capable one. Miss Maude O'Dell's polished fascination serves as a splendid foil for Miss Burke's girlishness. Vernon Steele, in the insipid role of Jacqueline's husband, acts bored and cannot be blamed for it. Ernest Lawford is sufficiently anaemic-looking as Ernest Augarde and gives a fine character drawing of an "odd stick" whose very oddities make him lovable.

"Du Barry"

To Miss Thais Magrane and scenic artist Brunton falls the brunt of effort in this week's sumptuous revival of "Du Barry" at the Belasco. The stage pictures in this production have been attempted on so elaborate a scale, and executed with such artistry, as to take one's breath away. From first to last it is complete, a succession of superbly costumed groupings against Louis XV. backgrounds, while the absorbing story of Jeannette Vaubernier's struggle against evil runs like a thread of crimson through the vari-colored web of

historical incident. Of Miss Magrane's work in the title role much both favorable and unfavorable could be said. The first requisite in this role is to make Du Barry the Lady Paramount of every issue. In order to maintain her dominance, Miss Magrane lapses at moments into crude, boisterous methods curiously at variance with the finish of the entire performance. When in the first act she strives to delineate the restless cravings of the milliner girl she succeeded only in jumping about too much. The nervous manner which fitted the tempestuousity of the last two acts mars her earlier work. Her light dallings with the king are artistically done and evidence her versatility. In the big scenes, which are unexcelled in stupendous emotional scope, her natural limitations as a stock actress are apparent, but on the whole she has attained a remarkable grip on the character. It takes bravery to attempt such a task, and it takes exceptional ability to render it anything but grotesque. Miss Magrane is to be congratulated upon her performance.

The support is uniformly good, no-

ably Lewis Stone as Cosse, Frank F. Camp as Louis XV, and Charles Giblyn as Jean Du Barry, one of the best things he has done. Charles Ruggles as an antiquated gypsy fortune teller demonstrates once more his all-round cleverness.

The Auditorium

Seats are now selling for the second week of the engagement at the Auditorium of "The Great John Ganton," one of the conspicuously successful attractions of the Messrs. Shubert. This production comes intact to this city from a long engagement at the Lyric Theater, New York. The star is Mr. George Fawcett. Surrounding Mr. Fawcett is a company of players well known to Broadway audiences.

Mason

One of the Chicago successes of last season will be the attraction at the Mason Opera House on Monday for the week, when Mort H. Singer offers "Honeymoon Trail." This play is a musical comedy by Hough, Adams and Howard, the authors of "The Girl Question" and "A Stubborn Cinderella," and ran for two hundred nights at the Chicago home of musical comedy, the LaSalle Theater. The

comedy with unique characters and unique situations as rigid as those used by the best known writers of plays without music. It would be interesting if there was not a song in it. But with a pleasant accompaniment of attractive music, vivacious dances and pretty girls introduced legitimately, it has all the attractive features of both musical and legitimate comedies.

Burbank

"When We Were Twenty-one," Henry V. Esmonde's delightful play first made known in the United States by Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, will be revived at the Burbank theater during the week beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday), and including as well the customary matinee Saturday. The play will be produced under the direction of David M. Hartford in its entirety, with all of the third act, much of which was omitted in the Goodwin version, retained intact. A. Byron Beasley and Miss Lillian Burkhart, who is now in the third week of her special engagement, will appear in the roles formerly played by Miss Elliott and Mr. Goodwin. Elsewhere the cast will enlist the services in important roles of John W.



With a nucleus of about ninety of last year's enthusiastic members, the Bach Choir of San Francisco is adding weekly, by their efforts, to its forces, and bids fair to exceed all expectations in the number of voices enrolled. Although it is yet eight months before the Bach Festival of 1910, it is predicted by the Pacific Coast Musical Review that a choir will be presented two or three times as large as last year. Dr. Wolle, besides conducting the Festival, will have control of the financial side of the enterprise.

For the benefit of those of Mr. Nowland's friends who do not see Musical America, we reprint the following paragraph from that paper:

"Eugene Nowland, formerly of Los Angeles, where he occupied a prominent position in the musical world, has begun arrangements to present 'The Violin Maker of Cremona,' a musical play, throughout the country and possibly abroad. Mr. Nowland will also appear in a short play written especially for him."

A few days ago we received a cheerful greeting from Mr. Nowland from the "Canyons of New York."

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, the dramatic soprano, who will open the symphony season in this city on the 19th of November, will give as her first number Beethoven's famous "Ah! Perfido," and the Weber Aria "Der Freischütz," for the second half of the program.

At the close of the Bayreuth performances Siegfried Wagner made a speech to the artists and alluded to the question which had agitated many minds, what would become of Bayreuth after 1913 when the Parsifal copyright expires? He boldly said that he looked forward to the year without anxiety. The Bayreuth spirit was independent of the calendar, and the popularity of Bayreuth so far, had not been affected by the increased number of Wagner performances outside. It is rumored that there is some prospect of a law prolonging the Parsifal copyright.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"UNREALITY"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE LOS ANGELES
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MAIN 2202 HOME 10082

Dr. Coward, who with his Sheffield Choir made such a successful tour of Canada last season, will visit this country in 1911 under the direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, a Canadian musician, who has made a name for himself in England. This choir has for some years occupied a place among the foremost choral bodies in England, and if the tour of 1911 extends to California, we will enjoy a concert of the very highest order.

Among the interesting additions to musical text-books are two books by Dr. Walter Carroll of Manchester University and College of Music, "Notes on Musical Form" and "Book II. of First Lessons in Bach," Forsyth Bros. of London are the publishers.

The president and faculty of the Fillmore School of Music were heard in a Faculty Recital in Blanchard Hall, Friday evening Oct. 1st. Those whose names appeared on the program were: Thos. H. Fillmore, pianist; Jessie B. Small, pianist; Helen Guilford Stadden, soprano; Hazel Dell, reader; Marie Asperoz, violinist; Verna Janice Stahl, pianist; J. Benson Starr, baritone.

Horrors of the War Game

Enemy—"You are my prisoner."
Sergeant Binks—"Nonsense! How did you get here?"
Enemy—"Over that bridge."
Sergeant—"Then, my dear fellow, you are drowned. We blew up that bridge yesterday."—Ally Sloper's.

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Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist
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Sheet Music
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES



The Impressionable Beauties in "Honey Moon Trail" at the Mason

production will be the same as during the long run in Chicago.

The scenes are laid in Lower California and afford great scope for the scenic artist and costumer, and Mort H. Singer has taken full advantage of the opportunities offered him.

Bert Baker is playing the part of Dennis Mason. Mabel Melvine, the prima donna of the company, is a beautiful girl with an exquisite voice; Louis Kelso, who plays the part of the salesman, is a comedian of merit. The balance of the company includes equally well-known people. Frank Beresford, Adrienne Kroell, Maude Potter, Arline Boling, George Averill, Chas. Hales, Margaret Lotus; mention should also be made of the famous little "broilers." These eight little girls have long been the feature of the LaSalle productions, and are sure to make a hit here with their dancing.

Belasco

The artistic and financial success which "Du Barry" gained this week has induced the management of the theater to continue the play for another week.

Majestic

H. H. Frazee will present at the Majestic during next week with matinees Wednesday and Saturday, a comedy with music entitled "The Time, the Place and the Girl." It is a

Burton, Harry Mestayer, David M. Hartford, H. S. Duffield, William Yerance, Fredrick Gilbert, Willis Marks, Wayland Trask, Margo Duffet, Lovell Alice Taylor, Louise Royce and Maud Hannaford, a pupil of the Morosco Institute of Dramatic Arts, who will make her professional debut in this piece.

"Mlle. Mischief"

Returning from a tour of the continent recently a well-known theatrical manager observed that foreign productions were supplied with prettier scenery than American shows. Whether the Shuberts in the case of "Mlle. Mischief," the Viennese operetta, hold to this belief is no known. However, before this firm produced "Mlle. Mischief," they had models made of the scenery of the original production and these have been duplicated for this season.

Corinne, the star of the operetta, by the way, was traveling in Austria during the popularity of "Mlle. Mischief." The part of the artist's model in the play appealed so strongly to her that she tried to acquire the rights to the operetta. The Shuberts have now given her the opportunity to play the role which she will do here commencing Monday evening, October 11th, at the Auditorium.

The tickets will be on sale next Thursday morning.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

First and Lorena; light ordered placed.

Second Ave., from 36th St. to 738 ft. south; Ord. granting property owners permission to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Fourth St.; pet. from A. L. Anderson et al, protesting against Broadway Dept. Store blocking 4th St. with boxes, rubbish, etc. Ref. to Police Commission.

Fifth St., bet. Mott and Bell; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Eleventh St., Figueroa to Sentous; final Ord. for paving. Adopted.

Thirty-fourth St., Wesley to Figueroa; duplicate maps presented for adoption of assessment dist. for sewer. Maps adopted.

Thirty-sixth St., south side from point 188.79 ft. E. of 2nd Ave. to west city boundary line; Ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Thirty-eighth St., Grand Ave. to Del Monte; City Atty's. report on opening and widening. Ref. back for additional report.

Thirty-eighth St., now known as 37th St., across Redondo Ry. right-of-way; pet. from Gustave Koch et al, for abandonment of proceedings for the opening of said street. Ref. to the City Atty.

Thirty-eighth St., Maple Ave. to San Julian; pet. from Jos. Singer et al, for improvement under Bond Act. Granted.

Fifty-fifth St., from Central Ave 800 ft. west; Ord. of intention to improve under Bond Act. Adopted.

Alley, N. of Buena Vista and W. of Casanova; final Ord. for sewerage. Adopted.

Alley, bet. 40th and 41st Sts., running E. and W. from San Pedro St. to S. Park Ave.; pet. from B. C. Higginson, et al for opening of alley. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Alley, bet. Maltman and Michel-torena Sts., Theresa Drive and Winslow Drive; final Ord. abandoning said portion. Adopted.

Alhambra Ave., commencing at a point in southerly line of Alhambra Ave. 494.50 ft. west from San Pablo St.; easement presented for acceptance from S. P. R. R. Co. for storm sewer. Deed accepted.

Arapahoe St., bet. 11th and 12th; Ord. of intention to improve, Cash Act. Adopted.

Amador St., bet. Bonett and Yuba; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Bryan St., Bellevue Ave. to 597.71 ft. south of Marathon; Ord. of intention to improve; Hammon Act. Adopted.

Ceres Ave., bet. 6th and 7th; motion that light be placed. Ref. to City Electrician.

Crocker St., bet. 6th and 7th; motion that light be placed. Ref. to City Electrician.

Commercial St., L. A. to San Pedro; final ord. for paving. Adopted.

Clara St., final Ord. for abandoning portion of street. Adopted.

Cerro Gordo St., Echo Park to Vestal; final Ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Commonwealth Ave., 3rd to 4th Sts.; protest from Forest Park Imp. Assn. against improvement. Denied.

Denker Ave., Santa Barbara Ave. to 41st Place; pet. from Geo. C. Watson et al for improvement under Bond Act. Granted.

Dorchester Ave., Harvard Blvd. to Jasmine St.; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Edgecliffe Drive, from Sunset Blvd. to Childs Ave.; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Eagle St., bet. Ezra and Concord; pet. from Geo. A. Flanders et al protesting against proposed improvements. Protest sustained, proceedings abandoned.

Figueroa St., cor. Manchester Ave.; pet. from G. M. Jackson et al, for relief from storm water by grading. Granted.

Flora Ave., Sierra St. to E. terminus of Flora; Ord. fixing and estab. curb line. Adopted.

Grattan St., from 10th to 11th; protest from Henrietta Leighhead et al against improvement. Hearing continued until Oct. 5th.

Hoover St. (formerly Horticultural Ave.) from S. side Santa Monica Ave. to S. side 37th Place; pet. from Chas. C. Willett et al for opening and extending. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Hobart Blvd., from 29th to Jefferson, protest from L. Raschig, et al, against improvement. Hearing postponed until Oct. 5th.

Henry St., bet. Eastlake and Griffin Aves.; protest from Edw. Keyes et al against being included in assessment dist. for improvement. Hearing continued until Oct. 5th.

Henry St., bet. Eastlake and Griffin Ave.; protest against improvement from B. Biggy et al. Further hearing continued until Oct. 5th.

Hubbard St., pet. from Albert M. Stephens Co. for constructing by private contract a sewer from Sunset Blvd. N. on Hubbard St. to a point 350 ft. N. of N. line of Sunset Blvd. Granted.

Lake Shore Ave. and Scott Ave.; hydrant ordered placed.

Lemoine St., Sunset Blvd. to Scott Ave.; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., east side 4th to Winston; final Ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

McKinley Ave., pet. from Cal. Claim Mfg. Co. against the opening of said street to Slauson Ave. as a 60 ft. street, and asking that said avenue be opened to 54th St. and further asking that a committee be appointed to investigate same. Committee appointed.

Manzanita St., from Belvidere to Hoover; final Ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Montana St., Elysian St. to eastern terminus; protest from Robt. E. Westwater against assessment for improvement. Set for hearing Oct. 5th.

Macy St., final Ord. abandoning portion of street. Adopted.

Main St., bet. 7th and 9th; pet. from F. S. Cary et al for improvement. Granted.

Main St., 3d to 6th; Ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

Occidental Blvd., Bellevue Ave. to 600 ft. north; Ord. of intention to improve. Bond Act. Adopted.

Royal St., Jefferson and 32d; final Ord. for sewerage. Adopted.

Sunset Blvd., on E. and W. line of Bunker Hill Ave.; Bd. Pub. Wks. requested to place culverts.

Sunset Blvd.; Bd. Pub. Wks. req. to place cross walk on N. and S. lines.

Seaton St., from Palmetto to 6th; pet. from R. G. Miller et al for opening of said portion. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

San Pedro St., 5th to Aliso; pet. from Jacob Swigert asking that his penalties be refunded on account of opening and widening of street as his

notice was not sent to proper address. Denied.

Salt Lake Terrace, 3rd St. to N. terminus; final Ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Thomas St., Downey Ave. to Altura; final Ord. for sewerage. Adopted.

Yuba St., Amador to Casanova; Ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Cross Walks; Bd. Pub. Wks. req. to place cross walks as follows: W. side Harvard Blvd, at Washington; W. side Catalina at 10th; E. side Catalina at 10th; S. side 10th at Catalina; S. side 12th at Georgia; No. side 12th at Georgia.

Main Sewer, S. Los Angeles; City Eng. recommended he be instructed to rescind former instructions with reference to plans for sewer. Adopted.

General Legislation

Automobile for Board of Health; pet. from Bd. of Health asking that they be allowed to purchase an automobile. Ref. to Supply Committee.

Bureau of Harbor Improvement; ord. creating said bureau to facilitate business in connection with improvement of harbors, etc. Deferred until Oct. 1st.

Bid for incandescent lamps; awarded to Chris Eccles, manager, at 14c each f. o. b. L. A.

Bids for boiler; bid of So. Cal. Drill and Construc. Co. for one 25 H. P. Boiler at 493.50. Bid accepted and contract awarded to said company.

Cow limits; pet. from B. W. Eno, et al, asking that cow limits include following territory: Extending from so. line of Ave. 32 to west line of Montecito St. to west line of Gates St. Ref. to City Atty.

Dance Hall Ordinances; Action deferred until Oct. 5th.

Demand of Union Telegraph Co. for \$12; City Auditor ret'd saying he could not approve demand. Demand again approved by Council notwithstanding objections of Auditor.

Estelline Tract, lots 9 and 7; easement for culvert over portion of said lots presented by Althouse Land Co. Deed accepted.

Fire hydrants; pet. from Frank J. Heck, et al, for fire hydrants in following places: Walton Ave. and 38th St., 38th bet. Budlong and Normandie (middle of block); 38th Place between Budlong and Normandie (middle of block); 38th Place and Normandie. Ref. to Water Commissioners.

Fire alarm boxes; pet. from Frank J. Heck, et al for Fire Alarm boxes at following places: 38th St. and Budlong Ave.; 39th St. and Normandie Ave.; Denker and Santa Monica;

38th Place and Western. Referred to Fire Commissioners.

Garbage; ord. regulating the collection, removal and disposal of garbage. Adopted.

Collection of garbage; Bd. Pub. Wks. presented resolution authorizing them to engage necessary teams and wagons for October collection of garbage. Adopted.

Gambling; ord. prohibiting gambling houses; deferred until Oct. 12th.

Grain bids; bid of Farmers Warehouse Co. at following prices: rolled barley \$31.50 per ton; bran \$34 per ton; cracked corn \$1.95 per cwt.; whole corn, \$1.90 per cwt., wheat \$1.95 per cwt., oats \$2.10 per cwt. Bid accepted and contract awarded to said company.

Humane Animal League; pet. asking that sureties (Frances H. Welton and Helen Mathewson) on the bond given with contract for maintenance of public pound, be released from liability of said bond. Adopted.

Industrial districts; motion that committee of five be appointed to devise a plan for making industrial districts, and protecting residence sections. Adopted.

Industrial district; pet. from David Thomas et al, against block bounded by Santee, Maple, 16th and 17th being included in industrial dist. Filed.

Bids for Lime; bid of F. H. Powell at \$1.40 per bbl. and 15c per bbl. additional for delivery. Bid accepted and contract awarded said party.

Land for City Hall; Wm. M. Mines, proposed to sell the city land for city hall known as Phillips Block at N.W. corner Franklin and Spring Sts., front 120 ft. on Spring, 218 ft. on Franklin and 121 ft. on New High for \$500,000.

R. A. Rowan & Co. proposed to sell property known as Temple Block, bounded on north by intersection of Main and Spring, east by Main, north by Spring and south by Market St. for \$500,000. Ref. to Bldg. Com.

Liquor license; ord. prohibiting employment of females in places where liquors are sold and prohibiting the presence of females, unattended by escorts, in such places. Deferred until Oct. 12.

Liquor license; ord. amending the license ord. regulating sale of liquor in wholesale liquor establishments. Deferred until Oct. 12.

Liquor licenses; ord. providing that it shall be unlawful for restaurant keepers to serve liquor with meals. Deferred until Oct. 12.

Also ord. regulating hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold. Deferred until Oct. 12.

Liquor license; pet. from Merchants and Mfrs. Ass'n. asking that no

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from September 23d to 29th inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907.

	1909	1908	1907
September 23	\$ 1,967,194.73	\$ 1,250,505.01	\$ 1,531,634.81
September 24	1,629,655.38	1,191,128.13	1,450,970.46
September 25	1,519,498.88	1,212,822.15	1,501,136.47
September 27	1,874,731.95	1,291,304.38	1,607,711.26
September 28	2,147,056.92	1,312,148.47	1,650,649.72
September 29	2,372,145.07	1,594,249.20	2,443,515.20
Total	\$11,510,242.93	\$ 7,852,157.34	\$10,185,617.92

Change be made in existing ordinance relating to sale of liquor. Filed.

Sale of liquors; report of Police Commissioners regulating sale of liquors. Filed.

Lunch wagons in San Pedro; pet. from Jimmie Davis, et al, asking that a license be granted to C. B. Wilson to maintain a lunch wagon in San Pedro. Referred to Police Commission.

Municipal band; ord. creating Municipal Music Commission and establishing fund. Adopted.

Muzzling dogs; an ord. repealing the ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs. Adopted.

Old Outfall Sewer; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for quit claim deed right of way over property included in old outfall sewer right of way. Ref. to City Atty.

Railroad convention; motion that Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen be invited to hold its next Convention in 1912 in L. A. Adopted.

Refilling oil wells; report of Oil Inspector complaining that certain abandoned oil wells are not being refilled in presence of an inspector, and asking for an ordinance containing such provision. Deferred to Oct. 5th.

Residence district; Mayor returned without approval ordinance excepting from residence district territory bounded by Main, 17th, San Pedro and 15th Sts. Ord reconsidered and filed.

Residence district; ord. excepting territory near intersection of Hooper Ave. and 33rd St. from residence district. Adopted.

Residence district; pet. of J. W. Whiting, et al, protesting against territory bounded by 37th Place, Santa Monica Ave. and McClintock Ave., being excepted from residence district. Deferred until Oct. 12th.

Residence district; pet. from Harriet J. Phillips, et al, asking that ord. excepting property bounded by 39th Place, Santa Monica Ave. and McClintock Ave. from residence dist. be repealed. Deferred until Oct. 12th.

Sunset Park; report of Councilman Wren recommending that ord. be presented to pay costs for extension of Sunset Park. Adopted.

Schmitt Tract, lot 29, block 9; perpetual easements and right of way for sewer purposes presented by R. L. Plister. Deed accepted.

Schmitt Tract; lot 12, block 9, perpetual easements and right of way for sewer purposes presented by All Night and Day Bank and T. H. Baylis. Deed accepted.

Salt Water System for San Pedro; pet. from Fire Commission asking necessary funds be provided for installation of high pressure salt water system for city San Pedro. Ref. to Finance Comm.

Salary Increase; salaries of Col. Schreiber, clerk of the opening and widening of streets, and Frank Palomares, assessment clerk, increased from \$160 to \$175 per month.

San Pedro; 6th St. bet. Palos Verdes St. and Meyler St.; proceedings for widening. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

San Pedro; pet. from So. Cal. Annual Conference M. E. Church in re matter of saloons. Filed.

Wharf in Wilmington Bay; bond of Consolidated Lumber Co. in sum of \$1000 for franchise for construction and maintenance of wharf in Wilmington Bay. Also bond of W. F. Wheatley in sum of \$1000 for franchise for construction wharf in Wilmington Bay. Bonds approved.

Building Permits

From Sept. 1st to Sept. 24th, 1909, inclusive, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 664 permits, amounting to \$1,015,070, which are classed as follows:

Class	No. of Permits	Valuation
Class A, reinforced concrete	1	\$ 72,000

Class C	7	20,835
Class D, 1 story	261	343,840
Class D, 1½ story	33	80,403
Class D, 2 story	40	210,226
Class D, 3 story	2	30,000
Churches	2	700
Public buildings (city)	9	14,778
Sheds	17	11,140
Foundations	1	150
Frame alterations	196	47,094
Brick alterations	34	20,904
Additions of 4 stories to 2-story Class A, reinforced concrete	1	163,000

Grand total664 \$1,015,070
(Comparison with other years:

1908—Sept. 1st to Sept 24 inclusive, permits 531, valuation \$691,843.

Following is a report by wards from September 1st to September 24th, inclusive:

Ward	No. of Permits	Valuation
Ward One	66	\$ 64,036
Ward Two	68	61,528
Ward Three	48	243,967
Ward Four	57	112,520
Ward Five	211	340,780
Ward Six	127	67,896
Ward Seven	16	84,927
Ward Eight	15	5,890
Ward Nine	56	33,526

Grand total664 \$1,015,070
Compiled by M. C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

AN IMPORTED HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO

(Continued from Page 7)

lowance for the gracious lady. The Virgin Mary comes in for many honors during the year. Not long ago her statue was paraded through the streets robed in rich garments and decked with real jewels. The faithful multitudes knelt and prayed and made offerings to her. The costly robes were literally covered with bills, one dollar, five and even ten dollars, which were pinned to the cloth by devout worshippers, a strange and incongruous sight in the dingy, smoke-laden atmosphere of Morgan, Peoria and Halsted streets through which the procession of priests and acolytes wended.

Byt the evening of the second day of the Nascita festa the crowds filled the street from curb to curb, over the sidewalks and parkways, up to the house walls. Many old residences still remain to remind one pathetically of the departed neatness and decency of this region forty years ago. Their funny little verandas, three or four feet wide, were thickly set with chairs and crowded with the householders and their families and guests whose faces glowed happily under the combined influence of red lanterns, copious beer and wine and the tardy lingering heat of summer. Children were everywhere, wiggling in chairs, standing whereon it was dangerous to stand, crawling over their mothers, lolling in baby cabs and underfoot in the crowded street. One little chap we noticed sound asleep on the tiny triangle of grass which the Commons manages to keep alive by imprisoning it behind an iron fence. He lay there all the evening, through deafening racket, until an anxious Commons guest went out and prodded him with

a cane, "to see if he was alive."

At one of the Commons windows were two young Italian women with husbands, who came and went between them and the street below. We fell into talk with one of them, Maria Marini, who had "learnt English in de factory." We even tried our scant stock of Italian on the other, "Auntie Amida," whose sweet Madonna-like face, calmly beautiful, looked smilingly on us with only occasional comprehension. Her eyes were frequently turned toward the baby sleeping on its pillow on the table near by. Two months old it was, plump and wholesome and as freshly robed and capped as the most fastidious matron could have asked.

The younger of the two, who could "spik English," entertained us with accounts of life in the Italian Quarter. She knew many in the street crowd and in the houses, full to bursting, on the opposite side. Her friends were "High Italian"; most of the throng below were "Low Italian" (lower Italy?)—Sicilians. And they looked it, many of them. The women, the older ones particularly, besides being stunted and ill-shaped, were as dark as Indians and had coarse black hair like them. These were the only ones who wore at least some remnants of their native costumes.

Hour after hour the crowd stayed in the ugly street, swaying hither and yonder like Mr. Mansfield's street crowd in Henry V. If it had been a lovely park or even a neat little square with a few trees and a fountain we could have wondered less at their patience. When we asked Raphaello what they were staying there for he replied, "I guessa dey wait for de fire-cracks." And the waiting was perhaps no trial; they were continually meeting friends and chatting in their lively way. The little ice cream booth with its white awning and shelves of plates did a thriving business notwithstanding the rival attractions of the watermelon stand in stars and stripes. Men and boys also made money peddling candy, peanuts and watermelon seeds roasted and salted. The saloons on the corners and along Grand avenue were of course "closed," but we noticed an occasional tipsy fellow nevertheless. One gambling device attracted the attention of the Commons people and brought about police action. This was the old wheel of fortune in its baldest form, with the inevitable group of willing victims clustering around it.

Below us and a little to the left was erected the band stand where a wildly gesticulating conductor evolved Italian opera airs by the yard from his twenty or more uniformed musicians. On the floor was a case of beer and his six sprawling children who sometimes sat quietly out of the way where their father put them, but more frequently kept up the perpetual motion act and fell over one another, passing bottles of beer to the thirsty buglers and drummers between numbers. In the inevitable Chicago breeze the decorations now and then caught fire. Once the bandstand seemed likely to go. As we leaned out and watched the flames lick up the fringed tissue paper and reach up for the flags above, my pretty little

neighbor Maria twitched with excitement like a delighted child, "Oh! I like dat! I like dat! Don' you like dat?" I had to confess that I too, liked it, as I saw the conductor and some of the musicians tear down the blazing festoons, while, the band played on. Only one copy of Old Glory suffered.

At last the first large pin-wheel was trundled to the middle of the street and set off. The Brindisi Club, which was managing the celebration, had supplied ten of these large pieces, as large as could be handled successfully in a city street. We did not see any special significance in them other than the frequency of green and orange in addition to our familiar red and blue. One figure had for its central whirligig an image of a woman extending her hands. In this we tried to see the Holy Virgin, but we hoped we were mistaken, considering its ugliness.

The crowd took all joyfully and were especially demonstrative over those pieces that balked and fizzed and jangled out of tune. Babies were shaken to wake them up for the grand sight and small boys were indulgently allowed prominence on fence posts or their father's shoulders. It was the climax of two days' revelry and the inhabitants of Little Italy drained the last drop of pleasure before dispersing to their tenement homes, tired and dirty, but satisfied.

MRS. S. W. H.

Chicago, Sept. 15th, 1909.

GOV. HUGHES

On Party Leadership

Governor Hughes, speaking in behalf of direct primary legislation, used the words that follow in an address he delivered at Walden, New York:

I want to see responsible leadership; leadership that represents something more than selfish purpose. There are many who talk about party loyalty, but we do not want party loyalty capitalized for personal gain; we want party loyalty capitalized for true interest and advancement of the principles of the party.

What is worst of all is this: Too frequently men seek these opportunities for purely selfish reasons. They represent the desires of men to obtain from government what our institutions were intended to deny, special privileges at the expense of the public and without regard to the public interest; special privileges through legislation advanced or defeated by the aid of organizations of men not true to any party in the sense that they are true to the interests that provide them with the means for maintaining political power, a political power for which they seek to pay through legislative advancement and more frequently in the perversion of legislative powers. That is the disgrace of American politics.—Citizens' Bulletin, Cincinnati.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, October 9, 1909.

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GOV. GILLETT ON WOMAN

Let an awed hush fall upon the multitude! Governor Gillett has slipped out of the photograph, where he was surrounded by Southern Pacific employees—lawyers, judges and lobbyists—and has removed his hand from Reuf's shoulder, where it had been fondly resting, long enough to give us the benefit of his ideas on the subject of woman's suffrage.

Whatever the intrinsic merit of the utterance, it is a satisfaction to know that it emanates from the highest political source in the State; for, as Mr. Harriman himself selected our governor for us, openly announcing his name more than a year before the election, we must recognize Mr. Gillett as the leading exponent of Southern Pacific statesmanship in this commonwealth. His views therefore, are ex cathedra, as well as right off the bat.

What does the Governor say? Listen.

"The place for women is at home. We men are pretty capable of running the government. Women should be at home helping to raise citizens to run the country, not trying to mix in political affairs themselves."

Part of this doctrine is not new—it is hal-
lowed with age and whiskers. That about woman's sphere being the home, that she must raise statesmen—or as the governor patronizingly puts it, "help to raise" 'em—we have heard that before. Woman's stunt is to be a clinger, and to take what man gives her, whether it be a biff in the eye, or fifty cents of spending money every other week; yes, or five babies in seven years—down with race suicide! We understand that part of the story well enough, and we all love to think of it, when we behold long lines of tired women pouring out of factories and department stores, at six o'clock in the evening.

But the part of the Governor's speech that staggers us is that about "we men" being "pretty capable of running the government." When the guide showed the doctor in "Innocents Abroad" the bust of Columbus, and told him that was the man that discovered America, he replied, "Hold on, now; I am from America myself and I never heard of this party. So you can't work off that yarn on me!"

Likewise the Governor's talk about the almost-human intelligence of the menfolk making them "pretty capable of running the government"—that kind of dope will do well enough at home where everything man says is accepted with gratitude—or at least to keep the peace—but it really won't go down with "us men." Why Governor, stop and think! Regardez-vous San Francisco all messed up. Look at New York with Tammany astride of its neck. What about Philadelphia in the hands of pirates? Think of the State Legislatures that sell senatorships. Gaze upon Congress under the rule of the special interests—and, most of all, consider the great State of California so completely in the power of the Southern

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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Pacific that it chooses for its Governor—

However, as you were saying, Governor, "Woman's Sphere is the Home."

* * *

DEMOCRATIC AUTOPSY

A gathering of leaders of the Democratic party was held recently at Saratoga, to consider the state of that organization. Speeches were made, resolutions passed, letters read, and a sort of a program was drawn up for the encouragement and guidance of the still faithful.

But it was all a melancholy kind of a ghost dance. There is no Democratic party now, and there is no chance for any in the future. There may sometime be a National party of that name—it is a magnificent name—the greatest word in the language—but the new organization will not be even distantly related to the party whose death agonies we have looked upon through the past decade.

The theory of party government in a free country is that there should be occasional alterations of power between the two or more parties. Now one organization has charge of the government while the other, or others, stand by in the attitude of critics, calling attention to errors and threshing out each issue in detail, and ready, whenever the dissatisfaction of the people shall be expressed at the polls, to take up the reins of government. This theory provides for the party out of power a function relatively quite as essential to the welfare of the state as that of the party in power. The principle underlying this plan is one that is familiar enough in all human affairs—competition.

But it is just as true in state-craft as it is in commerce, that for competition to be effective there must be some division of the volume of business between the competitors. Give one company all the business, and the others quit the field; give it most of the business, and the others grow weak and ineffective.

The issues that brought the Republican

party into existence and then into power were so great, so overwhelming, that for a quarter of a century there was no room for serious difference of opinion among our people, and the Republican party remained continuously in power. The extraordinary vitality of the Democratic organization, gained by nearly a century of existence, during which it held the government three-fourths of the time, allowed it to pull through this first long period of exile, and gave it one more chance, in the administration of Cleveland. But disintegration was already far advanced. It failed to stand the test. The poison of "Big Business" infected its tariff policy, and wild financial heresy had taken root in its Western contingent. In 1896 the eloquent Mr. Bryan put it under a spell from which it has never really recovered. It is the weak mind that is easily hypnotized. Since then he has in a way typified the party, an impractical doctrinaire, wholly unfitted for administration, yet complacently demanding a place at the wheel, incessantly on the hunt for new issues, assuming to represent the people, and yet utterly unconscious of their deepest needs. His various nominations have grown as a matter of course out of this identity of character between him and the transformed party; and there is no reason visible why he should not be nominated and defeated again and again, as long as the party continues to go through the motions of a seeming existence.

If one more proof were needed of the absolute uselessness of the Democratic party as a national organization, its behavior during the recent tariff contest should close up the case. The tariff is the sole remaining line of demarcation between the parties and the one fragment left of the ancient Democratic policy; yet a number of the Democratic senators and congressmen lined up with the stand-pat and reactionary elements of the Republican party, and the opposition to the measure offered by the leaders of the Democracy was formal and perfunctory. The genuine fight against an increase of the tariff was put up by the insurgent Republicans, among whom the President must be counted, although he seems now half ashamed of the position he took.

In the last fifty years the Democratic party has been in control of the government only two years. It has held the presidency eight years and has controlled one or another house of congress half a dozen times. Not only has it practically no leaders with administrative experience, but it is entirely lacking in the substance and character that comes to a party from actual executive responsibility. As nothing succeeds like success, so nothing disintegrates like failure. Even so, had the Democratic party maintained an unswerving allegiance to some fixed principle—as the Prohibitionists have done and the Socialists,—its position might be one of dignity even through its long exile from power; but it has changed its policies with each presidential campaign, until the

people have come to feel that it has no fixed principles.

The Saratoga gathering promulgated some new policies for the party and they, like enough, will be readily adopted by the organization at large, but what of that? The drunkard may take a pledge and reform, but when we have seen him many times take the pledge and not keep it, we lose interest in the performance.

The nation would be better off if the Democratic party frankly went out of existence, as the Whig party did shortly before the war. It presents just enough opposition in Congress and elsewhere to the Republican party to encumber the field and shut out the real article. Once the appearance of pressure from without is removed, the Republican party, which now holds most of the political brains and strength and experience that is extant in the country, will separate along the natural lines of cleavage between its reactionary and progressive elements, and the nation will enjoy the benefits of a bona fide competition between parties.

* * *

MUSHET AND THE SCHOOLS

Pacific Outlook finds it difficult to believe that any considerable number of the people of Los Angeles will vote to elevate to the mayoralty a man who has repeatedly sought to injure the public school system of this city. The schools where our children receive the education that fits them for life are very dear to us Americans. In England, the country Mr. Mushet hails from, this feeling exists in only a limited degree. There the private school fills the place with all, except the people of very small means, that is filled by the public school with us. The private schools of Los Angeles accommodate less than 2 per cent of the children of school age. The public school is an essential feature of our social and political system. The private school has its use and value, but it is rather a luxury than a necessity.

Because an ill-tempered and domineering daily paper conceived an imaginary cause of offense against the Superintendent of Schools, it decided to undertake the job of "driving him out of town." This is a favorite enterprise of that paper, successfully worked in a few instances of timid people or of people who grew weary of abuse, but as a rule it has resulted in failure. Direct attack on Superintendent Moore having proved fruitless, the newspaper turned on the Board of Education by whom he was appointed. Their reporters applied to the auditor for facts and figures that could be dressed up to make a showing against the Board. He supplied them. Why? Had he already made up his mind to try for the mayoralty, or did he merely desire the personal booming that that paper gives to its stool pigeons and assistants? Both reasons probably. The Board was non-partisan. The City Council was Machine Republican. The newspaper persuaded Yonkin of the machine to move that this auditor make an investigation of the affairs of the School Board. It was good politics, and now the newspaper is ardently supporting Yonkin as a candidate at large for council.

The auditor, Mr. Mushet, entered upon his investigation, like a judge who has already been retained by one of the litigants. The Board had asked that the investigation be made by a committee from the three commercial bodies of the city. In behalf of the Municipal League the secretary of that body suggested to the auditor that some plan

for a joint investigation be worked out, and that he delay his report—as there was not the slightest reason for haste in the matter—until that could be accomplished. Mr. Mushet declined this proposition and went ahead with his report. Then it happened that the League's secretary fell dangerously ill with hemorrhages of the lungs and for several days his life hung by a thread. During that time Mr. Mushet took occasion to declare in open council in the most sensational manner that the secretary had endeavored to get him to "suppress" his report. There was no reason for this atrocious misstatement other than his desire for a theatrical pose before the public and to please his newspaper ally.

The report consisted of figures purporting to show that the Board had misappropriated funds, had been extravagant and kept its accounts in an irregular fashion.

These figures were subsequently gone over by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League and the Merchants' Association, and the charges were all declared to be baseless. Mr. Mushet was not satisfied and appealed to the grand jury. That body made a thorough investigation with accounting experts, and returned a verdict sweeping away all the auditor's contentions, and commending the Board for its management of the business affairs of our schools.

As far as the general public was concerned this absolutely settled the case. But neither the auditor nor his newspaper friend had the wit to know that. A school bond election coming on at that time, they sought to defeat the bonds which would have had the effect, had they succeeded, of turning several thousand children into the street. The auditor came out with a long argument against the bonds, in which he again accused the Board of the misappropriation of funds. But the bonds carried by a big majority and would long since have been sold and the buildings well under way, but for the suit at law brought by Mr. Mushet's newspaper through another stool pigeon.

Now then. The astounding feature of all this is not Mr. Mushet's attitude, for as we say, coming from a country where the free public school has not such standing as it has with us, he has but a faint conception of the American point of view on that subject. Furthermore, he gets a satisfactory reward for his work in the support of the newspaper to whose spite he played the part of assistant. The really astonishing fact in connection with all this is that Mr. Mushet should receive any support whatever from Americans or from people of foreign birth, for that matter, who love and respect our school system, for his aspirations to be mayor of this city.

* * *

PASADENA'S LIGHTING BILL

All unconscious of its philanthropy Los Angeles is now paying the major portion of Pasadena's lighting bill, both municipal and private.

It is strange no reactionary journal has thought to present this extraordinary fact as an argument against municipal ownership.

A year or two ago Pasadena wearied of the high rate charged by the electric lighting companies for illuminating the streets, and looked into matters.

It found that while it might not be profitable for the city to operate a plant for municipal purposes only, it could save

money and make money with a plant of its own if it served electric light to the people, and that at a much lower meter rate than the private corporation was charging.

Pasadena is not a place that worries very much about the theory of municipal ownership. A Los Angeles morning journal of reactionary and corporation influences thundered against the project, but the people of Pasadena are not very easily humbugged, and in due course of time the municipal scheme went into effect.

The city's engineers, accountants and experts went carefully over all the figures of cost of plant, cost of operation, etc., things which in these days are as definite as geometry, and decided upon a meter rate for individual consumers that would pay the city a fair moderate profit. Now if this rate was, as it turned out to be, considerably under what the companies had been charging, whose fault was that? The city of Pasadena, which was trying to play fair with its people, or the company that had been making an unreasonably profit?

Naturally the people of Pasadena were well pleased. They began to get their electricity at a figure they knew was fair and reasonable, and that is about all any of us ask.

But the private company was not satisfied. For them there was a principle at stake. If Pasadena should set an example of municipal ownership how many other cities would follow? That was the question.

Some kind of heroic treatment seemed to be necessary. The private company decided to cut rates, and to do it so thoroughly that the city would have no chance to compete. It therefore put in a flat rate based not on the amount of current consumed but upon the number of lamps or outlets in the house. The consumer was at liberty to run his lights all day and all night if he liked, and there was no bar on flatirons, toasters and bed warmers either.

Thus people found the old rate cut in two with a lot of privileges and advantages that no form of meter rate could supply. Naturally they began to flock to the company and leave their former benefactor,—the city. That is human nature as modified by business experience and necessity. A man is ready and anxious to show loyalty to his city, but he has no wish to play the role of a sucker in business matters.

Just about that time there was a notable stiffening of rates in Los Angeles—not the small consumer's rate fixed by council, but the special rate made to stores, hotels and factories. Also bills began to go up a little out in the country districts around Los Angeles. In short the company was charging back the Pasadena loss—the "Standard Oil game."

Now the authorities are introducing an ordinance to compel the company to discontinue the flat rates which result in variable prices and to go back to meter rates which, of course, make every consumer pay in proportion to the current he uses. The ordinance permits the company to charge any rate it sees fit up to 11c per kilowatt. But by treating all alike, it cannot undermine the city's plant as cheaply, by means of special treatment in special cases.

The law gives cities the right under some circumstances to regulate the charges of utility companies. The legal and moral issues involved are of the highest interest.

But even if the outcome should leave the Pasadena municipal plant lying idle—tech-

meally a failure—the result cannot but be gratifying to the people of Pasadena. As long as potential competition exists they will save in electric charges many times the cost in taxes of maintaining the plant. To be sure Los Angeles pays the bill, but that will not be for long—thanks to the Owens River.

* * *

UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Municipal League plan for a Public Utilities Commission calls for a board of three, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by Council, each holding office for three years. Their function is purely advisory. No authority of any kind is placed in their hands except that of directing investigation and inspection and of making recommendations to council and to the executive bodies of the city. There can, therefore, be no question of the legality of the plan; nor is there any danger that the Commission will enjoy too much power, for they are dependent upon public opinion and the reasonableness of their recommendations to succeed in anything they undertake to do.

The first and most important function this Commission has to perform is to superintend the gathering of data on which Council is to base its decision as to what constitutes a fair and reasonable rate to be charged by the utility companies for service. Under the charter the actual fixing of the rate rests with Council, and they cannot delegate that power to any other agency; but the Utilities Commission may employ an engineer and an accountant, and gather the necessary facts, review and digest them, and come to a conclusion as to what constitutes a fair rate, and recommend the same to Council. It is not unreasonable to suppose that nine times out of ten the Council will accept the proposed rate. Even if Council should not accept the rate, the data would be public property, and the people could have an intelligent opinion as to which was right in the controversy.

The second most important function of the Utilities Commission will be to receive and investigate all complaints against the service or the charges of public service corporations. In many cases the companies will be entirely willing to remedy the evil complained of; but if legislation or action by an executive body—such as for example the Board of Public Works—is required, the Commission will make the necessary recommendation.

Another function of the Commission will be to keep the city's books—so to speak—on the subject of franchises. It always astonishes the inquiring citizen to discover that the city has nowhere a classified, indexed, complete tabulation of all the extant franchises. During the past three or four years few franchises have been granted, but in the great development that is coming in the next decade, many new lines will be constructed, and there is great need of intelligent consistency in the plan for the future. Not only will the Commission collate this data, but it will also pass on every franchise that is asked for, and lay before Council within ten days a recommendation for or against its granting.

The Commission is to be granted a sufficient appropriation to enable it to employ such help as may be needed. It will maintain an office and meet at regular intervals.

There will be plenty of work for such a body. Ultimately, no doubt, it will find a

place in the city charter and be clothed with actual powers. In the meantime this ordinance will supply an excellent substitute and one that will give us the experience on which to base a more permanent law.

But the City Council does not seem to be satisfied with this law. It has instructed the city attorney to draw up a measure framed on somewhat different lines. Portions of this council document are exactly the same as that of the League, showing that it was made up with the League ordinance as a basis, but in some of the most important particulars changes were made.

For example, the Council's ordinance omits from the duties of the Commission that of passing on franchises to be granted. Council evidently does not care for expert advice in such matters.

The Council ordinance provides for a secretary who is to get \$2400 a year. It seems to be agreed all along the line that a job is to be provided for the city hall reporter of a morning reactionary journal. The League's ordinance does not make a special position for a secretary. The Commissioners may give that small duty to an inexpensive stenographer, if they see fit.

In the Council measure there are to be five commissioners instead of three, and they are to draw a salary each of \$1000 a year. It is provided that one of the number is to be a lawyer, one an engineer, and one an accountant. The League ordinance provides no salary for the commissioners, does not require that any of them should have professional acquirements, evidently meaning that they are to employ expert service as it may be needed. The Council plan seems a bit wild on this point. The engineer is to get a thousand a year, and the plain citizen to be paid the same amount.

Lastly the Council plan—as might perhaps be expected—puts the appointment of the entire five in the hands of the Council. The advice of the commercial bodies is asked, but that has, of course, no standing in the permanent law. The League measure conforms to the charter, and allows the mayor to appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Council—just as every other commission in the city is appointed. It would be strange enough if this one commission out of ten—Police, Fire, Health, Library, Public Works, Playground, Municipal Art, Harbor, Housing—should be appointed by Council, instead of by the mayor. Why?

The proposed appropriation is \$12,000. Under the Council plan \$5000 of that goes to the commissioners and \$2400 to the secretary. It will cost \$1600 to run the office which will leave only \$3000 for hiring expert services—that which most of all is needed. Under the League plan the entire sum is available to the commission as they may find need to use it. They can employ engineers and accountants or electric or traction experts—and get results, which is what the people want.

There is a heap of difference between a four-flush proposition like that of the Council and the real thing.

The initiative will give us the real thing.

* * *

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce portions of another great speech by Winston Churchill of the British Cabinet before the electors in defense of the budget taxing land values. We especially commend its perusal to our readers, as the present crisis in Parliament stands, in the judgment of many

thinking people, as one of the great landmarks of social progress. Nothing that has happened in this country since the great Civil War that closed the chapter of human slavery, can compare in importance, in the great procession of world events, with the adoption of this new system of taxation by Great Britain. We must go back to Parliamentary reform, to the Revolution of 1688, to the beheading of Charles I. and to Magna Charta to find matters of similar magnitude in the history of England. The deep political insight of Churchill, the daring of his speech, and the glow of splendid earnest eloquence that shines through it all, bring thrills of pride to Americans, who will recall that this young man's mother was a native of our own country.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

Peary and Cook! Peary and Cook!

Now is the time to subscribe for the book.—New York Evening Mail.

Strange that the Pope and President Eliot should not agree in theology.—Boston Transcript.

There is a new \$3,000,000 dried apple trust. Wait till they water that stock!—Cleveland Leader.

Postoffice refuses to deliver a letter to "the discoverer of the North Pole." Canny Uncle Sam.—Boston Herald.

How many people who revile Wall Street invest their funds through its machinery?—Wall Street Journal.

Up to the time of going to press the North Pole had not been discovered again, but we have hopes.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

President Taft almost admitted in his Denver talk that political platforms are a snare and a delusion.—San Francisco News Letter.

Canada has provided by law an official salary for the chief of the Opposition. In this country, Chautauqua and the county fair relieve us from such a burden.—New York Evening Post.

If Uncle Sam's claim to the region surrounding the North Pole should hold good, we wonder if Secretary Ballinger will order it thrown open to entry for the benefit of the ice trust.—La Follette's.

The present is a time when San Francisco voters should put patriotism above party, and civic duty demands the defeat of every man who is under suspicion of being in alliance with the grafters, the interests and the higher-ups. Preaching political harmony at the cost of civic virtue is bad business for any newspaper in San Francisco.—Oakland Enquirer.

The Peary-Cook controversy is getting more involved than ever. It is a tangle of who knew and who didn't, who told and who wouldn't, with angry partisan passions rising higher and higher every hour, until the general acrimonious atmosphere bids fair to make suspense of fair judgment, waiting proofs, impossible. It is a thousand pities that so great an achievement should be attended by so ugly a quarrel.—Baltimore American.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The data for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of Pacific Outlook.

Isles of Safety: Cleveland and Harrisburg are both planning to put isles of safety in their widest streets. The latter city will also put in some public comfort stations.

Philadelphia Behind Times: A commission recently investigated traction conditions in Philadelphia and reported its views that that city is ten years out of date with its street-car service.

Bull Fiddles in Street Cars: Cleveland must be a very musical city, for the street car companies find it necessary to make a rule requiring a permit for carrying a bass viol or bass drum or a harp on a street car.

Commission System: Coffeyville, Kansas, is the seventh city of that state to adopt the commission form of government. The vote which was taken recently was more than two to one in its favor. An election is called for November 2nd in the city of Topeka, to decide on the adoption of the commission system there.

Artistic Viaduct: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which under the guidance of J. Horace MacFarland is one of the most progressive and artistic cities of its class in the United States, has recently completed a long beautiful viaduct over the railways on Paxton Creek, the total distance covered being 1841 feet. It is made of reinforced concrete.

Milk Exhibitions: The latest theory in municipal exhibits is the milk show. Its purpose is to educate the public in the matter of pure milk—the need for it, how it is to be secured, and how it should be treated. Dayton, Ohio, has just been giving a show of this sort. Cincinnati held one a short time ago, and Washington is preparing for one.

Blackmailing Mayor: They seem to have a peculiar brand of mayors in some states. The town of Burkeville, Virginia, has one who has just been convicted in a United States court of using the mails for blackmail. He wrote to the president of the Pennsylvania Railway that unless he was paid \$45,000 he would blow up the railway's property.

Automobile and Macadam: Local authorities in New Jersey have been making careful investigation to ascertain the exact amount of damage done by automobiles to macadam roads, and they declare the case has been somewhat overstated with respect to those machines—that they are not so injurious as commonly reported. It was found that up to 30 miles an hour speed the automobiles inflicted no injury on a macadam road in good repair, but that as the speed rose to 60, more and more of the roads was worn out. In the case of oiled macadam, however, there was no injury, no matter what the speed—up to 60.

Heavy traffic wagons were found to be very damaging to the macadam. On the other hand, some of the road building experts of Ohio declare that country roads must be constructed of brick to stand the tearing force of the swift automobile.

Municipal Bond Sales: The published tables of municipal bond sales in August show a fair demand at a basis of interest something over 4 per cent. Lowest interest is paid by Massachusetts and Ohio towns and highest by southern and extreme western cities. The largest sale was of a million by Knoxville, Tennessee, on an average of 4.8 per cent interest.

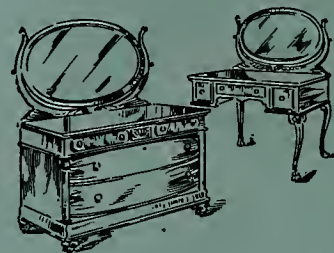
Jar from Subway: The project to construct a subway underneath Cleveland, Ohio, has met with serious objection from local scientific authorities, who assert that the subway would not run through rock but through light soil and often through quicksand, and that the jar of the trains would cause buildings on the surface to tremble to an intolerable degree.

Good Pay for Laborers: The street sweepers and sprinklers of San Francisco have been getting \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day, which is said to be unreasonably high even for that high-priced city. The Merchants' Association of that city, which has been considering the condition of the streets, advises that the pay of laborers be reduced to \$2.25, and that more work be done for the money.

Restaurant Licenses: In spite of the fact that it is "just before election," at a time when, according to tradition, there is great danger in touching liquor questions, the Police Commission is vigorously after the holders of restaurant licenses who are not complying with the ordinances. These restaurants constitute the most serious menace to public peace—even more serious than the saloons—and they should be handled without gloves.

Success of Examiner: The people of Los Angeles are under obligations to the Examiner for agitating the purchase of the school bonds. The entire issue has been placed with nearly \$100,000 of oversubscription. This paper presents a cheerful contrast to the morning machine organ which, aided by the city auditor, managed to upset our school system for a time and put the community to a vast amount of trouble and inconvenience.

A Socialist Municipal Programme: The socialist party of Shelbyville, Indiana, according to the "Municipal Journal," are undertaking an active campaign, and this is what they promise if elected: All franchises now in force to be revoked; all utilities to be purchased and run hereafter by the city; union wages to be paid and an eight-hour day; a workers' university to be established; board of education to be elected by the people; men and women to enjoy equal political rights and the same pay for the same work; natatoria, playgrounds and public halls to be constructed.



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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

Compulsory Swimming Lessons: The toll of death in the Potomac at Washington has been so great that some of the city authorities are advocating compulsory swimming lessons for public school children at city bath stations on the river.

Great Parkway Plan: After a number of stormy meetings, the councils of Philadelphia have agreed to undertake the construction of a great parkway from the City Hall to Fairmount Park, a distance of over a mile, through one of the most populous regions of the city. The estimated cost is in the vicinity of two million dollars. The width will vary from 250 feet to 850 feet. In one place an entire block of business buildings must be taken down. The condemnation will cover more area than is needed, and some of it will be sold back for residence under restriction.

Novelist Mayor: Brand Whitlock is running for mayor of Toledo for the third time on the independent platform of "Golden Rule" Jones. He is the only bona fide literary man at the head of the administration of a big American city—for we cannot admit that the few and rather feeble poetic efforts of Mayor Taylor of San Francisco qualify him for this class. Whitlock has proven a strong executive, and, like Jones, he is for the people first and the corporations afterward. He is opposed by both parties combined under a machine corporation leadership, but will probably win as he has heretofore.

Saloons as Cashiers: Chief Dishman made a wise suggestion to the commission which was promptly adopted, that the commission forbid the paying off of workmen in saloons and the cashing of pay checks over the bar. The chief says that many wives and mothers of families came to urge that such a rule be adopted. This is exactly the kind of liquor legislation that gives the greatest amount of good for the least amount of friction and disturbance and division of public sentiment—regulation which reduces the evils of the saloon, without attempting, for the present at least, the actual abolition of liquor selling.

Too Many Councilmen: Recently the American League of Municipalities met in Montreal, Canada, and just at that time disclosures were made in that city of corruption and incompetence. The delegates, most of whom were familiar with the best of American and Canadian municipal administration, were astonished at the state of things revealed in Montreal—all the more because Toronto is one of the best managed places on the continent. An election has just been held in Montreal for a reorganization of the city government. By a majority of eight to one the number of councilmen was cut from 44 to 22, and the executive work was put in the hands of a small board of control.

Fender in San Francisco: Our northern neighbor is in the midst of a contest on the fender question. The public utilities committee of council made a thorough study and investigation of the fenders in use all over the country, and adopted a device which the companies declare is inferior to the simple wheel guards they now are using. All this has a familiar sound. This city owes its fender ordinance to the

persistence and courage of one good citizen, Dr. John R. Haynes, who fought for years, in season and out of season, to make the local companies equip their cars. People with fairly good memories will recall the frightful number of deaths that occurred before the day of the fender, and before the reforms put through by the accident commission, and the small number of accidents now. Who can say how many lives Dr. Haynes has saved in this city?

End of Broadhead Matter: When the trial of Captain Broadhead on the charges preferred by the Municipal League came up before the Police Commission, the defendant acting on the advice of his attorney, refused to answer any questions on the subject put to him by the commission. This immediately put a new phase upon the matter. If after a trial, Captain Broadhead had sought to test the jurisdiction of the commission in court, that would have been of course within his privilege as an American citizen; but for a police captain to refuse to answer questions put to him by the employing commission is entirely contrary to discipline and the fundamental relations of superior and subordinate. Nothing remained therefore, as Mr. Graham pointed out in a speech in which he drew a careful distinction between this offense of Captain Broadhead and those offenses involved in the League charges, but for the commission to remove Broadhead, which was done promptly, on Mr. Graham's motion. Elsewhere we reproduce the greater part of Mr. Graham's remarks. Considerable bluffing has been done about a suit at law, but it is generally believed that the episode is closed.

Town Planning: An international congress on the subject of town planning recently convened at Port Sunlight, England. Two hundred delegates attended, the majority of whom were from England and Scotland, although the United States and several continental countries were represented. The discussions were in the main devoted to practical issues of the arrangement of houses with reference to streets and to one another, rather than to matters of art and the larger civic development. The big manufacturing concerns of England and Germany are thoroughly awake to the wisdom of proper housing for their employes, and they are laying out towns for their accommodation. Economical and consistent town planning, either by corporations or by associations of home owners, has been carried to an extent in those countries that we know very little about here in America. The ill-success of the badly designed and selfishly-managed town of Pullman, Illinois, which was launched with great flourish of trumpets about thirty years ago, discouraged efforts of that kind

for a long period. There is a great awakening due for us on this subject. Even Pittsburgh begins to show some favorable signs.

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Removal of Broadhead

At a meeting of the Police Commission held Oct. 4th, when the charges against Captain Broadhead came up for consideration witnesses for the prosecution being in attendance, the defendant was called to the stand and he refused to testify. He said that he was acting under the advice of his attorney. This led to immediate action by the Police Commission, dismissing him on the charge of insubordination. The points involved in this course were very clearly set forth by Commissioner S. C. Graham. As all the proceedings were taken in shorthand by a stenographer, we are able to present herewith Mr. Graham's utterance, which is important as showing the policy underlying the Commission's action.

The report of Mr. Graham's remarks reads as follows:

Mr. Graham: Gentlemen, I want to say a word or two in regard to this. Captain Thomas H. Broadhead could have no fairer trial than that before this commission. He has seen fit, or his attorney, advising him, has seen fit, to call the integrity of this commission into question. Now, I think I am voicing the sentiment of every commissioner here,—when I say this: that Thomas H. Broadhead would never have been dismissed from the service by this commission on any technicality; that the men making the charge against Thomas H. Broadhead would have had to have proved to this commission some serious offense; that Thomas H. Broadhead will never be excused or never be acquitted on these charges on any technicality, either. We are not a court of law. We are here, representing the city of Los Angeles. We are here as agents of that city. We are here to make the police force as competent and as capable as it can be. Now, my own conviction is, that we have the best police force in the city of Los Angeles in the United States of America; that the personality is the best; but I want to say to you that we are going to keep it the best if we can. We are not going to excuse any member of this force for any wrong-doing, whether he is captain or chief or a patrolman. This police commission, as I understand the law, is in charge of the police force. It is responsible for the manner in which this city is policed. And if we cannot call any member of that force before us and request or demand that that member of that force,—whether he be chief, captain or patrolman, answer any questions we want to ask him, this police commission is a farcical thing. Now, Mr. Broadhead has refused to answer any questions that this commission might ask him. If we admit that he has that right, we have got to admit that every other man on that force has the same right. It doesn't make any difference, that Mr. Broadhead is the captain. If he can do that, every man on that force can do it; and this police commission is made ridiculous. Mr. Broadhead's refusal to answer any questions that this police commission wants to ask him is sufficient ground to dismiss him from the force. I am not talking about the merits, now, of the original charge made against Mr. Broadhead before this commission. I am talking about Mr. Broadhead's insubordination,—his refusal to answer the questions that this commission wants to ask him. If Captain Broadhead can do this thing, any patrolman in the

city of Los Angeles can do the same thing. What reason have we sitting up here night after night, without any compensation at all, to direct the affairs of the police department, if Captain Broadhead can come up here and say he won't answer the questions that we want to ask him? I say, gentlemen, that that man ought to be dismissed from the service. It don't make any difference about the charge; and I will say further, that I was rather inclined to regard those charges as being a little bit prejudiced, possibly. I was. But when Mr. Broadhead comes up here and says that he won't answer the questions that this police commission wants to ask him, and he says that he won't do it because this police commission is prejudiced, I saw that this police commission is a farce, if he can do that. I want to move that Captain Broadhead be dismissed from the force—from the police force. I don't know whether I have made that motion properly or not. I will ask Mr. Eddie if I have.

Mr. Eddie: Well, the motion is all right, I will say, Mr. Graham, but I think that it will at least be much better to introduce evidence here and follow the form of the charter strictly.

Mr. Graham: No, sir; I don't believe it. We have had all the evidence we wanted. I think that is sufficient to dismiss Mr. Broadhead from the force. If Mr. Broadhead will not answer the questions that this commission wants to ask him,—he is no more than any patrolman on the beat before this commission, if he won't answer them. Now, Mr. Broadhead,—I want to say this: that this commission is not the employer of Mr. Broadhead. The city of Los Angeles is the employer of Mr. Broadhead. This commission is simply in the position of the superintendent of that force, that's all. There is nothing else to it. Now, if I had a man working for me that refused to tell me how he was doing his work, I would fire him in a minute. I wouldn't hesitate about it at all. If I had a superintendent in my employ, and I learned that he had asked a man how he was doing his work, and that man refused to answer the questions of that superintendent, I would fire the superintendent. That's all we are here for, gentlemen. We are here, not in the interest of Mr. Broadhead; not in the interest of ourselves; but we are here to represent the city of Los Angeles. If this police commission can't call any member of that force up—from the chief down—and ask them any questions they want to ask in regard to the work of that department, and have those questions answered, why, wipe out the police commission. It has no reason to exist at all. And I make the motion again, that Mr. Broadhead be dismissed from the service of the police force in Los Angeles. If that isn't a proper motion,—

The Mayor: On the ground of insubordination?

Mr. Graham: On account of the fact that he isn't fit to be there.

The Mayor: Mr. Graham has made a motion. Is there any second to it? There being no second,—

Mr. Trask: Well, I think we had better hear from Mr. Eddie.

Mr. Eddie: All that Mr. Graham has said, I think, is well founded, and I am satisfied, would be sustained by any court. As to the police commission being the superintendent over the police department, that is accurate enough. Of course, when I stated last night that the police commission stood in the relation of the employer to the employee,—that is, the police

department,—I simply meant that it stood in the place of the city, and it does represent the city in this matter. It is the agent of the city. But the charter requires, and has laid down specifically that, for the police commission to remove any officer from the department, it must do so for cause, upon written charges filed, and the defendant cited to have a hearing upon those. Now, I don't doubt very much but that the courts would sustain you if you took the bull by the horns and went straight through with this.

"CONSERVATION" THE NATIONAL WATCHWORD

Says James J. Hill.

The first and most imperative word, I need hardly say, one which the country has come to hear with much respect and not a little fear as to its future, is "Conservation." I put it first not only because it belongs there in the scheme of national policies, but because it particularly needs to be repeated and emphasized among the people of the North Pacific Coast. You have been following in the footsteps of your ancestors further East, who are now beginning at great cost of labor and wealth, to repair the consequences of errors that still seem to you natural and proper acts. From California northward to the extreme of Alaska there are today probably more unimpaired natural resources than in all the rest of the country. Your great forests are falling; but so immense were they that man has not yet compassed their destruction. You have seen what happened to New England and to Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota; what will be the condition of the South in a few more years. You still possess the principal supply of timber in the United States. Will you take steps to guard it, to prevent waste for the sake of immediate gain to a few individuals, until lumber shall become a luxury and the very poor must huddle in houses of mud or sod like the peasantry of the Old World? If that argument does not appeal, will you consider the economic effect of the future decline and disappearance of what is now and might remain always one of your greatest industries? Will you realize what this country must become when stripped of its forests; the washing away of the soil, the inevitable changes in climate, the devastations of torrential overflow and disastrous drought, the barren bleakness of your mountains and the desolation of your valleys when the forests have gone? If you do, your earnest work for forest conservation will begin today.

Small—"A normal human brain weighs two pounds fifteen ounces." Waite—"Let's talk about things that concern us."—Judge.

ELIOT'S VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY

Harvard's Ex-President Says It Means Co-operation Toward Accomplishing Great Ends

"We are all inextricably bound together. Therefore, freedom is not going to be a thing of solitude, or isolation, or individualism; it must be a social thing; in short, must be democracy. What is democracy? It is the co-operation of all sorts and conditions of men united to preserve the rights of the person and the rights of property. The preservation of the rights of the person and the rights of property is the whole structure of civilization, and democracy is the co-operative method of securing those rights.

"We sometimes speak of democracy as if its fundamental doctrine was the equality of men; but there is no such thing as equality among men in any proper sense; because human nature has infinite variety, and the individuals of the race exhibit an inequality which is absolutely and literally infinite. You cannot make men and women alike; you can not make two children in the same family alike.

"Therefore, democracy would be fighting the facts of nature, if it sought to bring about a monotonous equality of men. It never undertook that impossible job. Democracy simply insists upon equal security for all properties, large or small, and of whatever sort. The equal right of persons and of property is the sole sense in which democracy means equality. But democracy does mean co-operation, working together toward those great ends."—Ex-President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday), at 12:15 p. m., Capt. L. Hansen of San Pedro, will address the Club on the subject, "The Outer Harbor."

"Moike, ye talk a lot about loife. What is loife, anyway?" "Well, Pat all Oi know is, ut's just wan dom thing right after another."

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Argument Against State Division

Grant Jackson's Address Before the City Club

Grant Jackson was the speaker at the City Club luncheon last Saturday, taking for his subject "State Division,—A Menace to Los Angeles"; and spoke as follows:

There is again a revival of the old, and often agitated, and as often abandoned project of state division or, more properly speaking, the creation of a new state out of that portion of California which lies south of what has been termed "the line of natural division," namely, the Tehachepi Pass. At the weekly meeting of this club, held on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1909, Hon. Robert N. Bulla, formerly a state senator from Los Angeles county, read a very interesting paper upon the subject from a historical standpoint, and propounded, for your consideration, three questions, namely: (1) Can the state be divided? (2) Should the state be divided, and (3) Will the state be divided? and he then, after answering these questions affirmatively, recommended that the necessary steps be taken to divide the state upon the boundaries marked out by an act of the legislature of this state, adopted in 1859, known as the "Pico Act," and which will be noted later on in this paper.

Conceding that a state, once admitted into the sisterhood of states, can be legally divided, it is necessary that the consent of the legislature of the state and of the Congress of the United States be had. Senator Bulla, in his paper, conceded that it would be, at this time, almost impossible to procure the consent of the legislature of the State of California to a division of the state. The legislature is composed of forty senators and eighty members of the assembly. It would, therefore, be necessary for the south to gain the consent of the legislature to a division of the state, to control twenty-one of the forty senators and forty-one of the eighty members of the assembly. Therefore, if any action is taken, resort must be had to the Pico Act, by which the legislature of 1859 consented that all of that part or portion of the present territory of this state, lying south of a line drawn eastward from the west boundary of the state, along the sixth standard parallel south of the Mount Diablo Meridian, east to the summit of the Coast Range; thence southerly, following said summit to the Seventh Standard Parallel; thence due East on said standard parallel to its intersection with the northwest boundary of Los Angeles County; thence north-east along said boundary to the eastern boundary of the state, including the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, and a part of Buena Vista, be segregated from the remaining portion of the state, for the purpose of the formation by Congress with the concurrent action of said portion, the consent for the segregation of which was thereby granted—of a territorial or other government, under the name of the "Territory of Colorado," or such other name as might be deemed meet and proper. (Statutes 1859—310-311.)

The line of the proposed division is an irregular one, and running along the north of San Luis Obispo County to its eastern end, thence southerly about 25 miles along the east line of San Luis Obispo County, and thence east across Kern County to a point

about one hundred miles north of Los Angeles city, and then northeasterly through what is now the southern part of Inyo County, to the state boundary line, and leaves in the proposed new state the counties now known as San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial, about two-thirds of the County of Kern, and a small part of the southeastern portion of Inyo County.

I shall not, at this time, discuss the first and third questions propounded by Senator Bulla, but will address myself entirely to the second question, namely: "Should the state be divided?" and, in the discussion of this question, will limit myself to the effect which a division of the state along the line marked out by the Pico Act will have upon the City of Los Angeles, and its water rights in the Owens River Valley.

About five years ago, the City of Los Angeles acquired valuable water rights in Inyo County, and is now engaged in the construction of a conduit, about 240 miles in length, for the purpose of conveying the waters from what is known as the Owens River Valley to this city. About 140 miles of this conduit, when completed, lie north of the line of division of the state, as designated in the Pico Act, and about 100 miles of the conduit will lie south of that line. For the purpose of acquiring and safe-guarding an adequate and permanent water supply, the city has purchased 80,000 acres of land in the Owens River Valley, and it has now, pending before the Department of the Interior, at Washington, an application to purchase from the United States Government 30,000 acres more in that valley. When this purchase is completed, the city will own, in Inyo County, 110,000 acres of land, all of which will, if the state is divided, be in the northern state. The city has acquired and can deliver at Los Angeles, through the conduit, when completed, 20,000 miners' inches of water. Power plants are to be installed at various places along the line of the conduit, two of which, in the San Francisquito Canyon will develop a minimum daily average of 56,600 horse power. Other plants will develop more power as needed. In addition to the above property, the city has also purchased, at great expense, the right of way for the conduit and reservoir sites in which to impound a sufficient quantity of water to guarantee an adequate supply to the city for all time to come.

When this water and power system is completed, it will be of great value. I am informed by the Hon. James D. Schuyler, a resident of Los Angeles County and undoubtedly one of the most eminent civil engineers in the world, that the 20,000 inches of water which the conduit will carry, will be worth \$2,500.00 per inch, or a total valuation of \$50,000,000.00. I have also been informed, by a gentleman in the office of the attorney of the Board of Water Commissioners, that the value of the conduit north of the line of division will be \$20,000,000.00, and that portion thereof south of the line of division, \$3,000,000.00, and that the value of the 110,000 acres of land which the city will own in the Owens River Valley, will average about \$15.00 per acre, or \$1,650,000.00. From the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, I have ascertained that the city's net annual income from

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the 56,600 horse power to be developed in the San Francisquito Canyon, alone will be \$20.96 per horse power, or a net annual income of \$1,186,000 and that the value of this power plant will be a little over \$23,790,000. This value will be increased as additional power is developed. It will thus be seen that when this water and power system is completed, the city will own a property of the aggregate value of about \$78,926,000. This is exclusive of the power houses and distributing lines, the value of which I am unable, at this time, to ascertain.

I understand that bonds, for the purpose of raising money to build the power houses and distributing lines, are to be voted by the people and issued by the city at the proper time. If this agitation is kept up Los Angeles bonds for the water and power system, and those for the improvement of the San Pedro harbor cannot be sold at any price.

Owning this great water and power system, Los Angeles will continue to grow and expand and to fulfill the great destiny marked out for her. Through the use of the water, many thousands of acres of now unproductive land can be turned into garden spots and made extremely valuable. From the sale of the water and the power, a great revenue will flow into the city, which, as time goes on, will decrease in a material degree the taxation now collected by the city from its property-holders. If this system is cut off, or its opposition hampered in any manner, the growth of Los Angeles, in particular, and all Southern California, in general, will cease, business will stagnate and the material development of our resources terminate.

Senator Bulla conceded that grave complications might arise if the state is divided on any line which will leave the water system in the northern state, but notwithstanding that, he still recommends that steps be taken to divide the state and leave the waters in Northern California. Let us, before finally embarking upon an active campaign for the division of the state of California, consider certain results which will necessarily follow if we accept Senator Bulla's recommendation and procure a division of the state along the line marked out by the Pico Act. These results may be separated into three

divisions. First, the taxes which the City of Los Angeles will be compelled to pay upon that portion of its water system north of the line of division; second, the inability of the city to protect its rights through the exercise of what is known as the doctrine of eminent domain, and, third, the danger of losing the property entirely.

Taxes

Under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 13 of the Constitution of this state, which will, of course, be the Constitution of the State of California, after a division is had, all property in the state must be taxed in proportion to its value, except that property used for free public libraries, free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools and such as may belong to the United States, to the State of California, or to any county or to any municipal corporation within the State of California, shall be exempt from taxation. It will thus be seen that if the state is divided, the City of Los Angeles will cease to be a municipality in Northern California and will hold its water property north of the line of division, subject to such taxation as may be imposed thereon by the laws of the State of California. As nearly as I am able to estimate, this property will consist of 20,000 inches of water, valued at \$50,000,000; 140 miles of conduit north of the line of division valued at \$20,000,000; and 110,000 acres of land in the Owens River Valley, valued at \$1,650,000 and aggregating in value \$71,650,000. I do not know what the present tax rate of Inyo County is. In 1907, the state and county rate there was \$2.00 per hundred. You may rest assured, however, that if we secede from California, whatever portion of our property which remains in the northern state, will be assessed by the officials there at a high valuation. The saving of annual taxes which we will be compelled to pay upon this enormous amount of property, will be sufficient alone to more than offset any disadvantages which the City of Los Angeles now sustains by reason of being part of the State of California.

The Right of Eminent Domain

Another serious detriment will be the deprivation of the right of the city to resort to the courts to ac-

quire, by condemnation proceedings, additional water, reservoir sites, or other property which, as the population of Los Angeles increases, we will naturally need. The city may now, at any time, or at any place within the present limits of the State of California, condemn and take such private property as may be necessary to acquire or enlarge its present holdings, but if the state is divided, it would not be allowed to exercise this right in the northern state. It is a well recognized principle of law that one state cannot appropriate to its public uses any property whatever in the territory of another state. To admit that any municipal corporation of the new state could, by condemnation, acquire any property whatever in the old state, would be to assert that the sovereignty of one state extends beyond its territorial limits and over the property of another state. To state this proposition is to refute it. The City of Los Angeles would be, after the division of the state, a political subdivision of the new state, and if the new state could not exercise eminent domain within the boundaries of another state, then a political subdivision thereof could not do so. (See *McCarter v. Hudson River Water Co.*, 70 N. J. eq. 695; 118 Amer. St. Rep. 754, p. 776; *Saunders v. Bluefield Water-works & Improvement Co.*, 58 Fed. 133.)

Loss of Water Right

A third and most serious danger would be the absolute loss of the Owens River water system. Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of California declares that the use of all water now, or all that may be hereafter appropriated for sale, rental or distribution, is a public use and subject to the regulation and control of the state in the manner to be prescribed by law. It has been repeatedly held by the highest courts in the land that the waters of a state are vested in all the people of the state in their united sovereignty. (*Hudson River Water Co. v. McCarter*, 209 U. S. 349; 52 L. Ed. 828; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S. 391; *Martin v. Waddell*, 16 Peters 410); and, inasmuch as the state in its sovereign capacity is the owner of all the water within it, so that portion of the present State of California, lying north of the line of division, would remain the old State of California and would own and hold in trust, for the use and benefit of all its people, all of the water within its boundaries, and as such owner, it would have the power to, at any time, forbid the diversion of such water from a point within the boundaries to a point without. This right in the state to absolutely control and regulate, for the benefit of its people, the use of the water within its boundaries is established beyond controversy. And if this state is divided, designing persons might, and experience teaches us that they surely will, attempt to procure an act of the legislature of the State of California, prohibiting the transportation of water from a point within its boundaries to a point beyond its boundaries. If they fail at one session of the legislature, they will renew the attack at another, and yet again, until eventually they will succeed, and Los Angeles will lose the one thing necessary to its continued existence and prosperity, and to acquire which it has mortgaged its future for many millions of dollars.

This is not a theoretical danger. The principle of law involved is not theoretical, but has been sanctioned by the highest tribunal in the land. Several years ago a New York corporation, known as the Hudson River Water Company, acquired vast water rights upon the Passaic River, in New Jersey. It built reservoirs and conduits in New Jersey, a siphon under the Hudson River, a distributing system in the State of New York, and proceeded to supply the inhabitants of Staten Island, now a part of

Greater New York City, with fresh water drawn from a point in the State of New Jersey. I have been informed by a prominent New York lawyer that this water company expended, in acquiring and completing its water system, in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. After the water system had been thoroughly completed and was in operation, the legislature of New Jersey, in 1905, passed a law, making it unlawful for any person or corporation to transfer, through pipes, conduits or otherwise, the waters of any fresh water lake or stream from a point in New Jersey into any other state. Thereupon the attorney general of New Jersey brought an action in the Chancery Court of that state, to restrain the water company from conveying water out of the state. The water company attacked the constitutionality of the statute and, after a full and elaborate argument by some of the most eminent attorneys in the nation, an injunction was issued by the Vice-Chancellor restraining the company from further operations. The water company thereupon appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, that being the highest court in that state, where the case was again thoroughly argued by eminent counsel and the decree of the Vice-Chancellor was affirmed. The Court of Errors and Appeals, in affirming the decree of the Vice-Chancellor, held that neither under the common law nor the statutes of New Jersey was there any right in the riparian owner, as such, to divert the water of lakes or streams in order to make merchandise of it, or for any other than riparian uses, except as to a limited class of purposes beneficial to the people of New Jersey; that the state in its sovereign capacity controlled the fresh-water lakes and natural streams, subject to the use therein by riparian owners for limited purposes; and that the legislature had the power to, and might, at any time, and without giving any reason therefor, prohibit the abstraction of such water, save for riparian uses and for purposes authorized by legislative grants within the state. It also held that the statute did not violate the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, because water abstracted contrary to the statutory prohibition could not legitimately enter into interstate commerce. (*McCarter v. Hudson Water Co.*, 70 N. J. Eq. 695; 118 Amer. St. Rep. 753.)

The water company sued for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the

United States and that court, after another full and exhaustive argument of the subject and a thorough examination of the constitutionality of the statute, affirmed the decree of the New Jersey court, and established for all time the right of the state, as the owner of the water therein, to forbid its transportation to a foreign jurisdiction. (See *Hudson River Water Co. v. McCarter* 209 U. S. 349; 52 L. ed. 828.)

Vested Rights

I have heard it said that if the state be divided, Los Angeles would nevertheless have vested right to the water in the Owens River Valley, and that it would not be competent for the legislature of the old state to interfere with the use thereof. This proposition is untenable. As long as Los Angeles remains a part of the State of California, the people of the state are willing and, speaking through their legislature, have, in the most formal way, consented that Los Angeles shall enjoy, for its own sole use and benefit, a portion of the property of the whole people and that it should hold and have, without let or hindrance, without cost and with out price, sufficient of the public waters of the state as may be necessary for the use of those citizens of the state who are inhabitants of the City of Los Angeles, but this does not mean that Los Angeles can, after abandoning its allegiance to the owners of this water, by whose sufferance it makes use thereof, carry that property with it. The moment that the southern part of the state secedes from the north, all rights which the municipalities south of the line of division hold or have in the public property north of the line of division will cease to be operative.

If we are to enjoy the use, benefits and advantages of the waters of the people of the State of California, running and found in the Owens River Valley, we must remain with and of the people of California. By the use of that water and by consent of all the people of California, we will become great and prosperous. Without that water, bankruptcy will be our portion. It may be said that the legislature of the northern state would not dare attempt to deprive Los Angeles of its water supply, or that the people of the northern state would not tolerate any interference with the right of Los Angeles to use the waters of that state. That is not the question which we have to consider. The question is, would the legislature of the northern state have

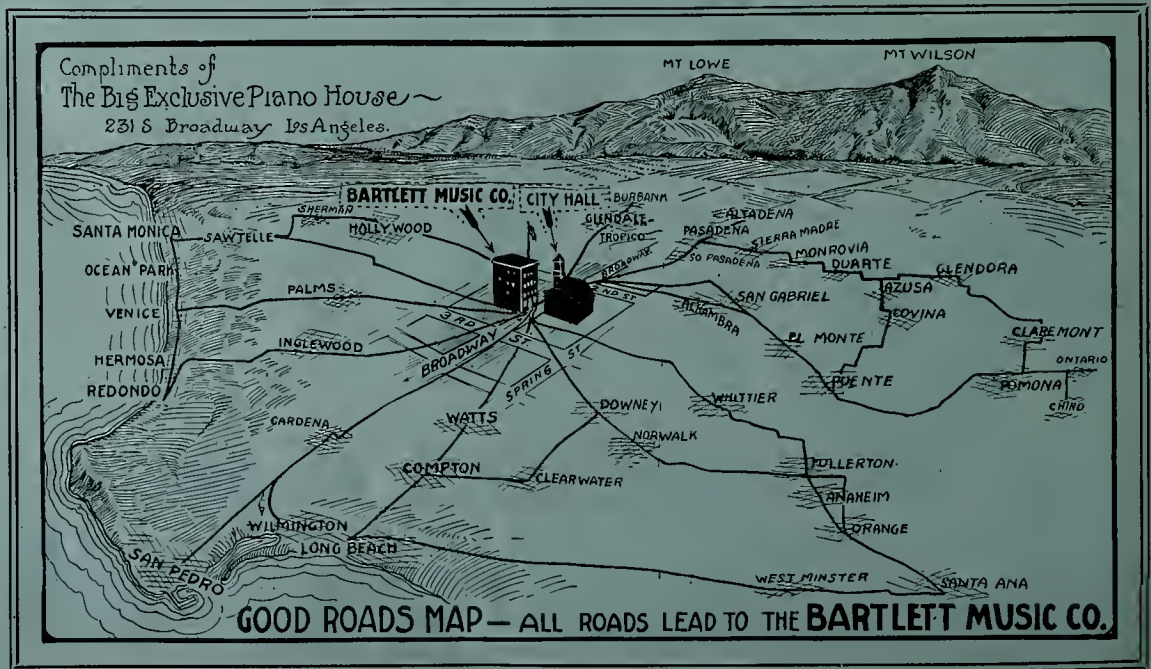
the power to deprive us of that water. If so, and I submit that I have demonstrated beyond question that it would have such power, then the people of Los Angeles, as a matter of self-preservation, must oppose the division of the state along the line marked out by the Pico Act in 1859. If they follow the recommendation of Senator Bulla, they must relinquish their great water and power system, or rejecting that recommendation, hold fast forever their allegiance to the great State of California, beneath whose balmy skies, within whose broad domain and under the protection of whose beneficent laws all of us may find happiness and prosperity beyond compare.

* * *

John D. Works, president of the club, in thanking the speaker for his address took the opportunity of reminding his hearers,—as he had done two weeks previously when the Hon. Robt. N. Bulla had spoken on State Division,—that this was a serious subject demanding the most careful consideration, and it was extremely inadvisable to act on the question without the most mature deliberation. "We must not be led away by the recent action of the Board of Equalization," said he, "there should be higher ground for separation than that." He did not agree with the contention of the speaker that if separation were accomplished we would lose our water rights. He paid due deference to Mr. Jackson's legal knowledge, but said he was arguing outside the facts when he declared the Owens river water supply would be jeopardized by state division, as the city's property in the Owens valley had been acquired through the contract right of purchase and the water by filing as provided by the California laws, and if those laws had been complied with, the Owens river water represented vested rights that could not be taken away from us.

He (Judge Works) did not believe that our rights would be affected in the slightest degree, and thought it a libel on the northern part of the state to suggest such a thing. "If it were true," said he, "the sooner we secede the better."

Personally, Judge Works favors state division, but believes that there should be a wide-awake desire for it, and that the people generally should be thoroughly conversant with the question before taking such a serious step.



A Serious Offense Against Pasadena

Several years since Pasadena took steps to upgrade its municipal electric light system, the Edison Company, it well substantiated reports are true, supplied the city with light of half the strength required by the contract between the city and the company. In other words, it gave the city one-half of the electricity that it was entitled to receive. Naturally, the city authorities of that period objected. They offered to settle the Edison Company's bill by paying for the quantity of current actually furnished by the Company. The city was firm and rightfully refused to pay for electricity it did not receive. The company, for some unaccountable reason, was stubborn and unashamed and would not accept less than twice the value of the electricity it actually delivered to the city. The company even brought suit against the city in the hope, no doubt, that its lawyers might by means of "keen" work find some technicality through which the city could be forced to pay about \$12,000 for two years' lighting, instead of the real value of the electricity received, or \$6,000.

To the naked eye, it did not seem that the lamps lighted for the city by the company radiated even half of the customary amount of light, and it should have been a well known fact with the company's officials that Pasadena was not receiving over half the electricity for which they were trying to force it to pay. Nevertheless, these officers continued the suit for several years, until the court rendered its final decision against the company. The equity in the case was so evident after all the evidence was in, that the court had no difficulty in deciding. In addition to all the foregoing, the company was being paid a very good price for its current and services. The writer knows of no equally flagrant actions of an electric company in connection with a disputed electric lighting bill. Among other things, such an act on the part of the directors of the company looks like a case of obtuse understanding of business affairs.

After such an extreme case of wrong against the public by reason of whose sufferance the company does business, and after two years of the citizens of any city of this state the seriousness of such wrong, a company having a majority of fair-minded directors would offer to leave the field and would give the city every opportunity to buy or not, as it saw fit, at an extremely low price. The company forced Pasadena into the lighting business, because Pasadena, at least as a city, was self-respecting. If the people of Pasadena understood the seriousness of the case, fewer would use Edison light. A flat rate, a monthly cash payment, or both of these "inducements" taken together would not induce more than a few to use other than city light.

A company having directors possessed of ordinary public spirit would not wish to find out that a majority of the citizens of any city of this country would condone an act such as the one committed by the Edison Company in connection with the lighting bill; and especially would such directors dislike to learn that the citizens would forgive such an act by accepting from the company a cheap flat rate, or any other cheap rate, after the city had prepared itself to supply electricity at reasonable prices, and at prices much below former company prices.

On the contrary, a company with directors of character would, by constant vigilance, have seen that every

one of its numerous personnel would by reason of courtesy, carefulness, honesty and ability, have helped to give the consumer the best possible product at a fair price, regardless of what might at times seem a thankless public. The writer is acquainted with but one of the Edison directors so far as he is aware of. He is a man of character and must be a director of character. With such an example, or examples, at the board meetings, it must be a pretty indifferent set of business men that constitutes the majority of the directors, if this majority habitually directs as it did for the past three or four years in the case of Pasadena's light bill.

Does anyone believe that a city is fit to govern itself if it is composed of citizens the majority of whom clearly understand a lighting situation as it exists, for instance, in Pasadena, and the majority of whom would nevertheless accept a cheap flat rate or other cheap rate from the private lighting company,—a company that did such things as the Edison company did to Pasadena? It is advisable at this time that some one who knows the full history of the Pasadena lighting controversy should give it so that no one will refrain from using city electricity by reason of a lack of information.

WILLIAM THUM.

A CHECK ON THE LOAN SHARK

Remedial Loan Companies are no longer experiments merely. Years of successful work lie behind such organizations as the Chattel Loan Association of Baltimore, the Citizens' Mortgage Loan Company of Cincinnati, the Provident Loan Societies of New York, Detroit, and Milwaukee. Ten others, in various cities, are also making their influence felt. Last year these fifteen rivals of the unscrupulous sharks loaned at fair rates and at an average loss of less than one half of one per cent more than twelve million dollars. Springing up in response to more or less spasmodic demands, in widely separated communities, these good loan shops have developed different methods. Some have been retarded by lack of knowledge. Now, in emulation of the methods of the sharks, the managers of the fifteen remedial companies have organized an association. What is hoped for next is the opportunity to employ a man of experience to investigate the business throughout the country and to help organize new companies in those cities where the business of loaning to the poor in pocket is in the hands of thieves and robbers. No need is more pressing. —Collier's Weekly.

What Every Journalist Knows

Nice Old Lady—"Will you kindly tell me if the lady who writes 'The Mother's Page' every week in your paper is in? I want to tell her how much I have enjoyed reading her articles on 'The Evening Hour in the Nursery.'"

Office Boy—"That's him over there with the pink shirt, smokin' a pipe." —Minneapolis Tribune.

Another Great Churchill Speech

Portions of a Speech by the Right Honorable Winston Churchill of the British Cabinet at Leicester, England, Sept. 4. Before an Audience of 4,000.—From the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian of Sept. 6, 1909.

* * *

For good or for ill, we have the power today to choose our future, and I believe there is no nation in the world, perhaps there never has been in history any nation which at one and the same moment was confronted with such opposite possibilities. We are threatened on the one hand by more melancholy disaster, and cheered on the other by more bright, yet not unreasonable, hopes. Two roads are open. We stand at the crossways. If we stand on in the old happy-go-lucky way—the richer classes ever growing in wealth and in number, and the very poor remaining plunged or plunging ever deeper in helpless, hopeless misery—then I think there is nothing before us but savage strife between class and class, with its increasing disorganization, with increasing waste of human strength and human virtues; nothing but that dual degeneration which comes from the simultaneous waste of extreme wealth and of extreme want.

We have over here lately Colonial editors from all the Colonies of the British Empire. What is the opinion which they expressed as to the worst thing they saw in the old country? From every Colony they have expressed the opinion that the worst feature they saw was the extremes of poverty side by side with the extremes of luxury.

Don't you think it very impressive to find a statement like that, made in all friendship and sincerity by men of our own race who have come from lands which are so widely scattered over the surface of the earth, and are the product of such varied conditions? Is it not impressive to find that they are all agreed—coming as they did from Australia or Canada or South Africa—that the greatest danger to the British Empire and to the British people is not to be found among the enormous fleets and armies of the European Continent or in the solemn problems of Hindustan? It is not the Yellow Peril, or the Black Peril, or any danger in the wide circuit of colonial and foreign affairs. It is here in our midst, close at home, close at hand, in the vast growing cities of England and Scotland, and in the dwindling and cramped villages of our denuded countryside. It is there you will find the seeds of Imperial ruin and national decay. The awful gap between rich and poor, the divorce of the people from the land, the want of proper discipline and training in our young people, the exploitation of boy labor, the physical degeneration which seems to follow so swiftly on civilized poverty, the awful jumble of an obsolete poor law, the horrid havoc of the liquor traffic, the constant insecurity in the means of subsistence and employment which breaks the heart of many a sober, hard-working man, the absence of any established minimum standard of life and comfort among the workers; and the other end, the swift increase of vulgar, joyless luxury. Here are the enemies of Britain. Beware lest they shatter the foundations of her power.

Then look at the other side. Look at the forces for good—the moral forces, the spiritual forces, the civic,

the scientific, the patriotic forces which make for order and harmony and health and life, are they not tremendous? Do we not see them everywhere, in every town, in every class, in every creed—strong forces worthy of old England, coming to her rescue, fighting for her soul? That is the situation in our country as I see it this afternoon. Two great armies, evenly matched, locked in fierce conflict with each other all along the line, swaying backwards and forwards in strife, and, for my part, I am confident that the right will win. That the generous influences will triumph over the selfish influences, that the organizing forces will devour the forces of degeneration, and that the British people will emerge triumphant from their struggles to clear the road and lead the march amongst the foremost nations of the world.

I want to tell you about the meaning and the spirit of the Budget. Upon the Budget and upon the policy of the Budget depends a far-reaching plan of social organization designed to give a greater measure of security to all classes, but particularly to the laboring classes.

The Budget and the policy of the Budget is the first conscious attempt on the part of the state to build up a better and a more scientific organization of society for the workers of the country, and it is for you to say at no very distant date whether all this effort for a great coherent scheme of social reconstruction is to

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be swept away into the region of lost endeavors.

But there is another significance of the highest importance which attaches to the Budget. I mean the new attitude of the state towards wealth. Formerly the only question of the taxgatherer was: "How much have you got?" We ask that question still, and there is a general feeling recognized as just by all parties that the rate of taxation should be greater for large incomes than for small. As to how much greater, parties are no doubt in dispute. But now a new question has arisen. We do not only ask today: "How much have you got?" We also ask: "How did you get it?"

"Did you earn it by yourself, or has it just been left you by others? Was it gained by processes which are in themselves beneficial to the community in general? or was it gained by processes which have done no good to anyone, only harm? Was it gained by the enterprise and capacity necessary to found a business? or merely by squeezing and bleeding the owner and founder of the business? Was it gained by supplying the capital which industry needs? or by denying, except at an extortionate price, the land which industry requires? Was it derived from active reproductive processes? or merely by squatting on some piece of necessary land till enterprise and labor and natural interests and municipal interests had to buy you out at fifty times the agricultural value? Was it gained from opening new minerals to the service of man? or by sucking a mining royalty from the toil of others? Was it gained by using political influence to pocket a monopoly value which properly belongs to the state? How did you get it?"

It is just as well that you should keep these issues clearly before you during the weeks in which we seem to be marching towards a grave Constitutional crisis. But I should like to tell you that a general election consequent upon the rejection of the budget by the Lords would not, ought not, and could not be fought upon the budget alone.

Budgets come, as the late Lord Salisbury said in 1894, and budgets go. Every Government has its own expenditure for each year. Every Government has hitherto been entitled to make its own provision to meet that expenditure. There is a budget every year. Memorable as the Budget of my right honorable friend may be, far-reaching as is the policy dependent upon it, the finance bill, after all, is only in its character an annual affair.

But the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords would not be an annual affair.

It would be a violent rupture of Constitutional custom and usage extending over 300 years, and recognized during all that time by the leaders of every party in the state. It would involve a sharp and sensible breach with the traditions of the past. And what does the House of Lords depend upon if not upon the traditions of the past? It would amount to a revolution, not by the poor but by the rich, not by the masses but by the privileged few, not in the name of progress but in that of reaction, not for the purpose of broadening the framework of the state but of greatly narrowing it. Such an attempt, whatever you may think of it, would be historic in its character; and the results of the battle fought upon it, whoever won, must inevitably be not of an annual but of a permanent and final character.

The result of such an election must mean an alteration of the veto of the House of Lords. If they win they will have asserted their right not merely to reject the legislation of the House of Commons but to control

the finances of the country. And if they lose we will smash to pieces their veto.

I say to you that we do not seek the struggle. But if it is to come it could never come better than now. Never again perhaps, not for many years in any case, will such an opportunity be presented to the British democracy. Never will the ground be more favorable. Never will the issues be more clearly or more vividly defined.

Those issues will be whether taxation which is admitted on all sides to be necessary shall be imposed upon luxuries, superfluities, and monopolies or upon the prime necessities of life; whether you shall put your tax upon the unearned increment in land or upon the daily bread of labor; whether the policy of constructive social reform on which we are embarked and which expands and deepens as we advance, shall be carried through and given a fair chance, or whether it shall be brought to a dead stop, and all the energies and attention of the state devoted to Jingo armaments and senseless foreign adventure. And lastly, the issue will be whether the British people in the year of grace 1909 are going to be ruled through a representative assembly elected by six or seven millions of voters and about which everyone in the country has a chance of being consulted, or whether they are going to allow themselves to be dictated to and domineered over by a miserable minority of titled persons, who represent nobody, who are responsible to nobody, and who only scurry up to London to vote in their party interests, in their class interests, and in their own interests.

These will be the issues of the struggle, and I am glad that the responsibility for such a struggle, if it should come, will rest with the House of Lords themselves. But if it is to come we do not need to complain. We will not draw back from it. We will engage in it with all our hearts, it being always clearly understood that the fight will be a fight to the finish, and that the fullest forfeits which are in accordance with the national interests shall be exacted from the defeated foe.

THE VISIT OF JAPANESE FINANCIERS

It is beyond doubt that there is in Japan much room for American trade to forge ahead. Unfortunately American traders have not yet come in as close touch with the customers in Japan as have their European competitors. The result is that Japan imports from Europe much more than she exports thereto, while she exports to the United States much more than she imports therefrom. According to the latest statistics compiled by the Japanese government, Japan's exports to England in 1906 amounted to only yen 22,553,409, against which Great Britain exported to Japan to the extent of yen 101,311,362. Germany purchased of Japan to the extent of only yen 8,396,132, but her sales to Japan amounted to yen \$42,500,013. Belgium's purchases from Japan totaled only yen 1,307,605, but her sales to the same country amounted to yen 10,551,043. While these European countries are making such a profitable trade in Japan, the United States, in spite of the advantage she enjoys over them in transportation, has been lagging behind in the field. True, her imports to Japan in 1906 amounted to yen 69,948,681, which represents the largest import next to that from England. But when it is remembered that Japan's exports to America reached yen 125,964,408, the idea suggests itself that Japanese markets for American goods have not been fully exploited.—K. K. Kawakami in October Pacific Monthly.

Famous Short Stories

THE GOLD-BUG

By Edgar Allan Poe

What ho! what ho! this fellow is dancing mad!
He hath been bitten by the Taran-tula.

—All in the Wrong.

* * *

Many years ago, I contracted an intimacy with a Mr. William Legrand. He was of an ancient Huguenot family, and had once been wealthy; but a series of misfortunes had reduced him to want. To avoid the mortification consequent upon his disasters, he left New Orleans, the city of his forefathers, and took up his residence at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina.

The island is a very singular one. It consists of little else than the sea sand, and is about three miles long. Its breadth at no point exceeds a quarter of a mile. It is separated from the mainland by a scarcely perceptible creek, oozing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime, a favorite resort of the marsh-hen. The vegetation, as might be supposed, is scant, or at least dwarfish. No trees of any magnitude are to be seen. Near the western extremity, where Fort Moultrie stands, and where are some miserable frame buildings, tenanted, during summer, by the fugitives from Charleston dust and fever, may be found, indeed, the bristly palmetto; but the whole island, with the exception of this western point, and a line of hard, white beach on the sea-coast, is covered with a dense undergrowth of the sweet myrtle so much prized by the horticulturists of England. The shrub here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable coppice, burthening the air with its fragrance.

In the innermost recesses of this coppice, not far from the eastern or more remote end of the island, Legrand had built himself a small hut, which he occupied when I first, by mere accident, made his acquaintance. This soon ripened into friendship—for there was much in the recluse to excite interest and esteem. I found him well educated, with unusual powers of mind, but infected with misanthropy, and subject to perverse moods of alternate enthusiasm and melancholy. He had with him many books, but rarely employed them. His chief amusements were gunning and fishing, or sauntering along the beach and through the myrtles, in quest of shells or entomological specimens—his collection of the latter might have been envied by a Swam-

merdamm. In these excursions he was usually accompanied by an old negro, called Jupiter, who had been manumitted before the reverses of the family, but who could not be induced, neither by threats nor by promises, to abandon what he considered his right of attendance upon the footsteps of his young "Massa Will." It is not improbable that the relatives of Legrand, conceiving him to be somewhat unsettled in intellect, had contrived to instill this obstinacy into Jupiter, with a view to the supervision and guardianship of the wanderer.

The winters in the latitude of Sullivan's Island are seldom very severe, and in the fall of the year it is a rare event indeed when a fire is considered necessary. About the middle of October, 18—, there occurred, however, a day of remarkable chilliness. Just before sunset I scrambled my way through the evergreens to the hut of my friend, whom I had not visited for several weeks—my residence being, at that time, in Charleston, a distance of nine miles from the island, while the facilities of passage and re-passage were very far behind those of the present day. Upon reaching the hut I rapped, as was my custom, and getting no reply, sought for the key where I knew it was secreted, unlocked the door and went in. A fine fire was blazing upon the hearth. It was a novelty, and by no means an ungrateful one. I threw off my overcoat, took an arm-chair by the crackling logs, and awaited patiently the arrival of my hosts.

Soon after dark they arrived, and gave me a most cordial welcome. Jupiter, grinning from ear to ear,



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"Bustled about to prepare some marsh-hens for supper. Legrand was in one of his fits—how else shall I term them?—of enthusiasm. He had found an unknown bivalve, forming a new genus, and, more than this, he had hunted down and secured, with Jupiter's assistance, a scarabaeus which he believed to be totally new, but in respect to which he wished to have my opinion on the morrow.

"And why not tonight?" I asked, rubbing my hands over the blaze, and wishing the whole tribe of scarabaei at the devil.

"Ah, if I had only known you were here!" said Legrand, "but it's so long since I saw you; and how could I foresee that you would pay me a visit this very night of all others? As I was coming home I met Lieutenant G——, from the fort, and, very foolishly, I lent him the bug; so it will be impossible for you to see it until the morning. Stay here tonight, and I will send Jup down for it at sunrise. It is the loveliest thing in creation!"

"What?—sunrise?"

"Nonsense! no!—the bug. It is of a brilliant gold color—about the size of a large hickory-nut—with two jet black spots near one extremity of the back, and another, somewhat longer, at the other. The antennae are

"They ain't no tin in him, Massa Will, I keep a tellin' on you," here interrupted Jupiter; "de bug is a goole-bug, solid, ebery bit of him, inside and all, sep him wing—neber feel half so hehby a bug in my life."

"Well, suppose it is, Jup," replied Legrand, somewhat more earnestly, it seemed to me, than the case demanded; "is that any reason for your letting the birds burn? The color"—here he turned to me—"is really almost enough to warrant Jupiter's idea. You never saw a more brilliant metallic lustre than the scales emit—but of this you cannot judge till tomorrow. In the meantime I can give you some idea of the shape." Saying this, he seated himself at a small table, on which were a pen and ink, but no paper. He looked for some in a drawer, but found none.

"Never mind," he said at length, "this will answer"; and he drew from his waistcoat pocket a scrap of what I took to be very dirty foolscap, and made upon it a rough drawing with the pen. While he did this, I retained my seat by the fire, for I was still chilly. When the design was complete, he handed it to me without rising. As I received it, a loud growl was heard, succeeded by a scratching at the door. Jupiter opened it, and a large Newfoundland, belonging to Legrand, rushed in, leaped upon my shoulders, and loaded me with caresses; for I had shown him much attention during previous visits. When his gambols were over, I looked at the paper, and, to speak the truth, found myself not a little puzzled at what my friend had depicted.

"Well!" I said, after contemplating it for some minutes, "this is a strange scarabaeus, I must confess; new to me; never saw anything like it before—unless it was a skull, or a death's-head, which it more nearly resembles than anything else that has come under my observation."

"A death's-head!" echoed Legrand. "Oh—yes—well, it has something of that appearance upon paper, no doubt. The two upper black spots look like eyes, eh? and the longer one at the bottom like a mouth—and then the shape of the whole is oval."

"Perhaps so," said I; "but, Legrand, I fear you are no artist. I must wait until I see the beetle itself, if I am to form any idea of its personal appearance."

"Well, I don't know," said he, a little nettled, "I draw tolerably—should do it at least—have had good

masters, and datter myself that I am not quite a blockhead."

"But, my dear fellow, you are joking then," said I, "this is a very passable skull—indeed, I may say that it is a very excellent skull, according to the vulgar notions about such specimens of physiology—and your scarabaeus must be the queerest scarabaeus in the world if it resembles it. Why, we may get up a very thrilling bit of superstition upon this hint. I presume you will call the bug scarabaeus caput hominis, or something of that kind—there are many similar titles in the Natural Histories. But where are the antennae you spoke of?"

"The antennae!" said Legrand, who seemed to be getting unaccountably warm on the subject; "I am sure you must see the antennae. I made them as distinct as they are in the original insect, and I presume that is sufficient."

"Well, well," I said, "perhaps you have—still I don't see them"; and I handed him the paper without additional remark, not wishing to ruffle his temper; but I was much surprised at the turn affairs had taken; his ill humor puzzled me—and, as for the drawing of the beetle, there were positively no antennae visible, and the whole did bear a very close resemblance to the ordinary cuts of a death's-head.

He received the paper very peevishly, and was about to crumple it, apparently to throw it in the fire, when a casual glance at the design seemed suddenly to rivet his attention. In an instant his face grew violently red—in another excessively pale. For some minutes he continued to scrutinize the drawing minutely where he sat. At length he arose, took a candle from the table, and proceeded to seat himself upon a sea-chest in the farthest corner of the room. Here again he made an anxious examination of the paper; turning it in all directions. He said nothing, however, and his conduct greatly astonished me; yet I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. Presently he took from his coat-pocket a wallet, placed the paper carefully in it, and deposited both in a writing-desk, which he locked. He now grew more composed in his demeanor; but his original air of enthusiasm had quite disappeared. Yet he seemed not so much sulky as abstracted. As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in reverie, from which no sallies of mine could arouse him. It had been my intention to pass the night at the hut, as I had frequently done before, but, seeing my host in this mood, I deemed it proper to take leave. He did not press me to remain, but, as I departed, he shook my hand with even more than his usual cordiality.

It was about a month after this (and during the interval I had seen nothing of Legrand) when I received a visit, at Charleston, from his man, Jupiter. I had never seen the good old negro look so dispirited, and I feared that some serious disaster had befallen my friend.

"Well, Jup," said I, "what is the matter now?—how is your master?"

"Why, to speak de troof, massa, him not so berry well as mought be."

"Not well! I am truly sorry to hear it. What does he complain of?"

"Dar! dat's it!—him neber 'plain of notin'—but him berry sick for all dat."

"Very sick, Jupiter!—why didn't you say so at once? Is he confined to bed?"

"No, dat he ain't—he ain't 'fin'd nowhar—dat's just whar de shoe pinch—my mind is got to be berry hehby 'bout poor Massa Will."

"Jupiter, I should like to understand what it is you are talking

about. You say your master is sick. Hasn't he told you what ails him?"

"Why, massa, 't ain't wort while for to git mad about de matter—Massa Will say noffin at all ain't de matter wid him—but den what make him go about looking dis here way, wid his head down and he soldiers up, and as white as a gosse? And den he keep a syphon all de time."

"Keeps a what, Jupiter?"

"Keeps a syphon wid de figgers on de slate—de queerest figgers I ebbid did see. Ise gettin to be skeer'd, I tell you. Hab for to keep mighty tight eye 'pon him 'noovers. Todder day he gib me slip 'fore de sun up and was gone de whole blessed day. I had a big stick ready cut for to gib him deuced good beating when he did come—but Ise sich a fool dat I hadn't de heart arter all—he looked so berry poorly."

"Eh?—what?—ah yes!—upon the whole, I think you had better not be too severe with the poor fellow—don't flog him, Jupiter—he can't very well stand it—but you can form no idea of what has occasioned this illness, or rather this change of conduct? Has anything unpleasant happened since I saw you?"

"No, massa, dey ain't bin noffin' onpleasant since den—'t was 'fore den I'm feared—'t was de berry day you was dare."

"How? what do you mean?"

"Why, massa, I mean de bug—dare now."

"The what?"

"De bug—I'm berry sartain dat Massa Will bin lät somewhere 'bout de head by dat goole-bug."

"And what cause have you, Jupiter, for such a supposition?"

"Claws enuff, massa, and mouff too. I neber did see sich a deuced bug—he kick and he bite ebery ting what cum near him. Massa Will cotch him fust, but had for to let him go 'gin mighty quick, I tell you—den was de time he must ha' got de bite. I didn't like to look ob de bug mouff, myself, nohow, so I wouldn't take hold ob him wid my finger, but I cotch him wid a piece ob paper dat I found. I rap him up in de paper and stuff a piece of it in he mouff—das was de way."

"And you think, then, that your master was really bitten by the beetle, and that the bite made him sick?"

"I don't think noffin' about it—I nose it. What made him dream 'bout de goole so much, if 't ain't cause he bit by the goole-bug? Ise heard 'bout dem goole-bugs 'fore dis."

"But how do you know he dreams about gold?"

"How do I know? why, 'cause he

(Continued on Page 15)

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Music in the Schools

An address before the Gamut Club of Los Angeles by Charles Farwell Edson.

A business man, before laying in his stock, picks out his state, city, or town with the idea that he will commence operations where he will have the greatest opportunity for doing a good business. We in the music business must look over the field in exactly the same way and see where it is most advisable to begin work and in what way. The thing that stares us in the face at the first glance is that we are not drawing as large audiences as we might. The reason? Because the great majority cannot afford to pay the prices which are charged for the great artists, or else they do not appreciate artistic things. The only way to regulate the price is to build larger halls in order that we may accommodate more people at a lower price so that the artist may receive the fee to which he is entitled. But the second question is the more vital one, as that deals with the problem of "how are we to get new people in our audiences," people who now show no appreciation of the things that we deem essential to artistic growth in this country. We find that seventy-six per cent of the pupils in the United States are enrolled in the Primary and Secondary schools.

54 per cent are in regular attendance.

18.5 per cent graduate.

12.6 per cent enter high school.

3.4 per cent graduate.

1.84 per cent enter college.

.67 per cent graduate.

The above statistics show that twenty-four per cent of the children in this country do not go to school and therefore are not to be reached by any means at our command. We can reach a few of the twenty-two per cent who are not in regular attendance, but the fifty-four per cent who attend school regularly are in reach of our art if we have the sense to give it to them in the way that they will appreciate it. The bulk of the pupils are in the Primary grades and are under twelve years of age. Those are the ones we must reach in order to have the things that we know are worth while given to the men and women of the next generation. How can we reach them? By using the mechanical appliances that lie at our hands in the way that they can do good, and often enough so that they will be educational. The stereopticon for art, the player piano and the talking machine for music. The High Schools of the country should be made the centers of the Art education of the people, and the students in the High Schools should be made to see that they should pass some of the things that they are getting, along to their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Business sense tells us that we should get as much out of our school buildings as possible by using them as often as we can to educate.

With the three appliances named above in each High School of the country we would have the center from which to attract the pupils of the lower grades to come and hear and see. We would come in direct

competition with the nickelodeon and the cheap theatre, but with good stuff instead of poor, and given at cost as we now give our other things in the schools.

Very few people ever care for the technical side of the arts which is now taught in most of the schools of the country in a small way, but the thing that appeals to young and old, rich or poor, the interpretative side, is not given any consideration at all, and that is the main reason why we do not progress. Most children like a good song, a fine poem, or a beautiful picture if it is properly put before them and the beauties pointed out. But most of all do they like a good song with a swing in its rhythm that compels them to join in whether they wish it or not: it is through song more than any other medium that we must get our children. Give them good ragtime and any other songs that they like as long as the poem does not teach anything that is wrong from the moral standpoint, but we must interest them through their rhythmic, emotional natures and soon we will be able to touch them through their intellects. With the mechanical appliances we could have all of the world's great artists in the schools every day, and that is the only way we can ever have an artistic people, by letting them hear music the same as they now hear English, make it common and popular, and feed it the same as they are fed nourishing food. I do not mean by this that the music should be trashy, but it must be tuneful and it must mean something and wherever possible it should be American. Why American? Because only by creating a demand for that will we ever get it or anything near approximating it.

The National and State Governments are doing everything in their power to raise better horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, grain, fruit and farm products of all kinds through the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington; the Secretary of Commerce does everything in his power to foster business in every way possible. The states send trains over the country teaching everything but love of the beautiful, and then wonder why the people of this glorious land of ours are not more artistic. Are good people a less valuable commodity than clean hogs? Are strong horses more valuable than strong men? Is it not worth as much to fight human pests as it is fruit pests? If it is worth while to find out the conditions of the people in country homes as to their physical surroundings, is it not worth while to find out their esthetic environment and see what can be done for that? If it is worth while establishing a school of music in the Philippines to work on the emotional side of the Filipino is it not worth while to work on the emotional side of the great majority of the people of the United States who never get any more than a Grammar Schooling?

If it is worth while to have a commission of Architects to suggest how to build the public buildings of the United States is it not worth while to suggest some plan that can be carried out Nationally to build up this country musically? We have talent and everything to do with, but we

have a woeful lack of appreciation of our American artists and their work.

We are proud of all of our successes but artistic, and it is time that we realize that we can do these things here as well as they do them abroad by using the same means. Art is world wide and universal and we of this country will have an art worth while when we demand it and support it the same as it is supported abroad.

Our American singers are filling the European opera houses and our American students are going to Europe to study with American teachers. There is more chance to hear music in Europe, but a student can assimilate only so much at a time, and no matter what you hear, it is what you grasp and comprehend of it that counts, not how much you have listened to.

The Boston Orchestra is admitted to be as great as any in Europe and it is business sense that has made it so. With our same business sense that is recognized all over the world as being great in organization we can accomplish here as much as they accomplish in the old world if we put out hearts in it. The common meeting ground of all the American people is the English language, but do we insist on it? Can you understand one-half that the ordinary singer sings in English? Why can he not sing English? Because he puts his time on all the foreign languages and has none to spend on the language that he thinks he knows because he was born with it.

Let us buy our art as we do other commodities and then we will get results. Opera in English is the great thing to work for. Recitals in English the second, and last but not least, first-class music in the schools every day as the most essential thing of all, for from the schools will come our future audiences of lovers of our art.

Many of the States have traveling libraries which are sent from the Capitol to any place in the commonwealth. The same could be done with music. All we need is the application of business principles to artistic things and it is done. The Department of Agriculture started in a small way and now saves thousands of dollars every year to the American farmer. Would it not be as good business to encourage the development of the esthetic side of the people as well as the commercial? We spend millions each year for just a common school education for our people. Could we not as well give them a common education in the beautiful side of life through the eye and ear? If it is good business to teach the deaf and dumb is it not just as good business to encourage the unmusical and inartistic through their senses and bring them to some of the fine things of life so that they may enjoy more of it? We have the making of a new race of people and they will be great because they are rounded in every way and not ground down by the blighting remorselessness of trade. Life is so fine that it must be allowed to develop as nature intended, and that can only be done by the development of the trinity of physical, mental and spiritual. It is

the business of the State and not of the private individual. Lincoln said that "God must love the common people. He made so many of them," and we who love the beautiful things of the world must give them to the common people where they can afford to get them, for only in that way can we have an Art of the people, for the people, by the people.

Hotel Alexandria,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
March 10, 1909.

Charles Farwell Edson, Esq.,
950 W. 20th St., Los Angeles.

My dear Mr. Edson:

When I heard your speech at the Gamut Club the other evening and requested that it be reduced to writing, I felt the thrill of your own enthusiasm in the cause of a National Musical Art, and it gives me true pleasure to know that on this side of the continent the things of beauty are being fostered and cared for by such good citizens as yourself and the coterie of intensely musical men and women resident here.

I gather from a number of conversations with our colleagues that your views in regard to the promulgation of music and art education in the public schools meet with general approval, as I feel sure they will when brought to the attention of other communities throughout the United States.

It may be safely averred that in no country in the world do as many clubs exist for the private and public study and performance of good music as in America, and it is because of their existence in every state, that not only local and American artists are heard, but the principal vocalists and instrumentalists of other nationalities find engagements to perform of their best, (for nothing else would be tolerated of them) and at prices far in excess of the terms they are able to obtain in any European city.

These clubs, however, of which there are hundreds, and they are increasing yearly in size and influence, appeal only to the really musically cultured in each community. The vast and growing mass of our population knows nothing of music nor is it touched at all either by that which comes to our shores from abroad or that is cultivated in our midst.

The scheme you have outlined is designed to benefit the people; and as it will not be gainsaid that the thing which is good for the few must be good for the many, I hope your views will be as readily accepted by musicians throughout our states as they were by Mr. William Shakespeare of London, Mr. Lhevinne of Moscow, and other artists from European centers who listened to you; and especially that our lawmakers may be moved to act in accordance with your ideas.

What I felt, when I seconded your remarks, was that the American Music Society (of the New York Center of which I have the honor to be president and of which a branch has just been started in your city) should not only occupy itself with the encouragement of our own composers and executants, but that in addition to fostering the English Opera move-

ment in which I alluded, and which will appeal to an increasingly large number of persons, the Society should support your admirable plan of playing the simpler forms of music before the children of our rising generation in such a way as you have suggested.

By this means there would soon be brought about what I so earnestly

wish to see in this country, namely, a universal acknowledgment of the beauty and usefulness of Art. What I want to help you, and everyone else like-minded with us to do, is to arouse the Musical Consciousness of America to the glorious future that awaits it.

Sincerely yours,
DAVID BISPHAM.

Theatre

"Honeymoon Trail"

Your verdict upon the Mason's offering this week will depend largely upon the mood in which you follow "Honeymoon Trail." If its a fortunate mood, you will rise up after the performance and call Messrs. Hough, Adams and Howard blessed. You will wonder at the infantile charm of the little "Broilers;" you will find rhythmic joy during the singing of "One Little Boy Had Money," in the dancing of that graceful, golden apparition, Mabel Melvine; you'll catch the contagion of Bert Baker's inimitable chuckle and roar at the mention of beans; you'll beam over the deliciously silly lovemaking, reminiscent of Robert Chambers, and all the little by-play in "I Don't Want a Million Dollars;" you'll marvel that elev-

several seasons, the tuneful music and slangy humor of this piece still hold their own. The romances of Happy Johnny Hicks and Molly, the nurse, and of Tom Cunningham and "the Girl," in their sanitarium setting, have a quaintness and sincerity unusual in a musical comedy. Elizabeth Goodall, who impersonates Molly, helps to strike this note of human realism by her wholesome and unaffected acting. Her poise is a welcome foil to the restless motion which pervades this type of performance. Jessie Huston is a chic Girl, and her dancing affords real delight, especially in "Don't You Tell." Robert G. Pitkin understands his audience and is a capital Johnny. C. M. Giffin's portrayal of Tom is marred by monotony of utterance and nonchalance of demeanor where ex-

Mason

Henry B. Harris is sending "The Third Degree" to the Mason Opera House for the week of October 11th. "The Third Degree" is from the pen of Charles Klein, the author of "The Lion and the Mouse." Its theme is one never before handled by dramatists, and yet it dates back to the dark ages, to the times of the Spanish Inquisition. "The Third Degree" has to do with the questionable methods employed by the police to extort confessions from suspected criminals.

Mr. Klein has drawn his characters true to life and it may be said without fear of contradiction that this, his latest work, will live as long as the drama endures.

The cast includes Paul Everton, Fernanda Eliscu, E. A. Eberle, Alfred Moore, A. H. Symmons, T. L. Coleman, Francis Bonn, H. H. Forseman, Ralph Romsey and Margaret Drew.

Majestic

"A Knight for a Day" is coming to the Majestic for a week's stay beginning Sunday night. After a year's run in Chicago this operatic comedy is to be shown in a few of the larger cities. Robert B. Smith is responsible for the book and he had a worthy coadjutor in Raymond Hubbell, a composer who has supplied more than the usual portion of catchy airs, pretty choruses, etc. The central characters in "A Knight for a Day" are all young persons. The hero himself is an undersized waiter, who, having laid hands on certain legal documents, endeavors

give a decidedly pleasing portrayal; Frank B. Camp will be seen as Lutz and Charles Giblyn as Scholerman. Howard Scott will return to the Belasco stage after an absence of eight weeks, and will be seen in his old time favorite role of Kellerman.

In addition to the regular Belasco company will be a chorus of thirty-two singing students, who will add much action and zeal to the different scenes of Old Heidelberg.

Following Old Heidelberg the Belasco Company will offer George Ade's successful comedy, "The County Chairman," with Lewis S. Stone in the role created by Macklyn Arbuckle in New York City, and Howard Scott as Sassafras Livingston, the colored politician, the part that was played in the original production by Willis P. Sweatman.

Burbank Theater

"A Society Pilot," a polite comedy from the joint pens of Oliver Morosco and Dr. C. William Bachmann, will be the attraction at the Burbank theater for the week beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and including the usual matinee performance Saturday. This will be the first revival of the play since its original production on any stage at the Burbank in June of last year. At that time it packed the theater during a three weeks' run.

It is announced that the original production, a most elaborate and picturesque one, will be reproduced in detail.



Show Girls with Corinne in "Mlle. Mischief"

er take-offs upon mining promoters and medical emaxinations haven't adorned musical comedies; you will, if a woman, grow voluble over the sartorial display; and you'll whistle "Whose Little Girlie Are You?" when you walk out. But if you have had a blue Monday and go in a crape-hanging humor, you will find flaws. You'll discover that the theme is hackneyed and its veneer too frothily transparent to conceal the fact; you'll cover your ears at the raucous altercations of Bert Baker and Louis Kelso, and shudder at the indistinguishable speed with which the latter hurls forth his lines. Finally, you'll clutch your hat at the appearance of the "Little Brownies," who resemble nothing so much as the inanities of the funny paper materialized. The breezy finale may appease you if you wait, but you'll tell your friend on the street corner that "Honeymoon Trail" is a puff of smoke—and Sweet Caporal smoke at that. But pshaw! the grouch who carps thus deserves to take some trail where honeymoons are unknown.

"The Time, The Place, and The Girl"

At the Majestic this week the sturdy merits of "The Time, The Place, and The Girl," makes up somewhat for the deficiencies of the latest offering perpetrated by the same authors. Having stood the wear and tear of

actly the opposite effect is required. Such minor roles as the organ grinder and Willie, the overgrown child, are filled so crudely that their inherent possibilities are lost and they become simply a meaningless bore. The chorus and costumes are only indifferent, but with retouching the show would sparkle with all its quondam lustre.

The Auditorium

The Shuberts count among their stellar offerings for this city, Corinne, in the Viennese operetta, "Mlle. Mischief." The original production with the popular comedienne and a cast of eighty-five comes to The Auditorium next Monday evening for an engagement of two weeks.

With the exception of "The Merry Widow," "Mlle. Mischief" is said to be one of the best Viennese operas seen on this side.

The score, by Zieher, is brilliant, many of the numbers being gems. New York liked the opera so well that it remained on Broadway first at the Casino and then the Lyric, for eight months. Doubtless the work of Sidney Rosenfeld, who did the American version for the Shuberts, had much to do with establishing "Mlle. Mischief" in such high regard, for Mr. Rosenfeld has injected a most essential element of comedy.

to pass as a lawyer. His comedy partner is a "servant lady" of a type that might be imagined in a nightmare after searching intelligence bureaus. What seems to be the real kernel of the entertainment, is by some regarded as the American Beauty Chorus. The display of energy and life of the choruses, especially the antics of the songs, "Life Is a See-Saw," "Little Girl in Blue," "Whistle As You Walk Out," and others, all will be remembered with pleasure. The electric effects used in the finale of both acts are ingenious, even in these days of skilled inventions along this line of industry.

Belasco

The Belasco Theater Company will next week make a big revival of its most prominent success, "Old Heidelberg," that always popular and delightful story of German student life. Lewis S. Stone will of course be seen as Karl Heinrich, the young prince.

Thais Magrane will have the part of Katie, and she may be expected to

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"ARE SIN, DISEASE AND DEATH REAL?"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action, by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 22, bet. Pasadena and Hayden, ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Ave. 21, Hayden to Pasadena, ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Ave. 21, Pasadena to Mozart; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

1st St., Witmar to Colina; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

4th St., from Alameda easterly; City Atty. reported on assessment being levied against Hollenbeck Park for opening and widening of said portion of 4th St., and advised that assessment be paid. Adopted.

4th St., Beaudry to Boylson; ord. of intention to sewer. Adopted.

5th St., Broadway to Los Angeles; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

9th St., Carondelet to Coronado; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

23rd St., Grand to Hope; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

25th St., from Gramercy Place to Arlington; pet. from W. S. McGiffert for electric lights. Ref. to City Electrician.

41st St., midway bet. Moneta Ave. and Figueroa St.; pet. from Walter Denning et al. for an electric light, also for street sprinkling of same. Ref. to Bd. of Pub. Wks.

7th St., Normandie to Denker; ord. to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Amador St., bet. Bouett St. and Yuba St.; protest against improvement having been filed, motion that proceedings be abandoned. Adopted.

Arlington St., from 36th St. north; pet. from Jefferson St. Park tract for abandonment of said portion. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. with inst. to confer with property owners.

Alvarado St., Glendale to Marcom; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Albertina, Stephenson to Adelaide; ord. to estab. grade. Adopted.

Adams, Figueroa to Flower; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave., 3rd to 4th Sts.; ord. of intention to sewer. Adopted.

Boylston, 1st to 2nd; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Beaudry St., Alpine to W. Beaudry; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Burlington, 16th to Washington; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Baxter St., Tropico to Echo Park; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

Brooklyn, Mott to Evergreen; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Cimarron St., Adams to 28th; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

Denker Ave., 57th to 58th; ord. to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Elden Ave., 11th to 12th; ord. of intention to improve. Cash provisions of Vrooman Act. Adopted.

Echo, at Bertha, ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Figueroa St., bet. Beaudry Ave. and first beginning of curve east of Ramona Ave.; pet. from estate of Alfred Walker et al. for improvement under Bond Act. Granted.

Flower, 2nd to 3rd; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Grand, Sunset to Alpine; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Husted St., bet. Echo Park Ave. and Valentine St.; pet. from A. Looyesen et al. asking that no improvement be made on said portion of street. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Hooper Ave., 50th to S. City Boundary; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Hyperion, Effie to 80 ft. south; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Industrial St., Alameda to Mill; ord. of intention to sewer. Adopted.

Jefferson, at Austin; City Eng. reported that irregularities in grade have been remedied.

Lake Shore Terrace, Council to Colton; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Lake Shore Ave., 1st to Temple; presented for adoption duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement. Adopted.

Loma Drive, 1st to 611 ft. south; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Manitou Ave., bet. Prichard and Alta Sts.; ord. estab. name of said portion. Adopted.

Macbeth St., bet. Sutherland St. and Elysian Park; pet. from Home Builders for sidewalking under Bond Act. Granted.

Main St., from L. A. River to Wilhardt St.; final ord. for widening. Adopted.

Morgan Ave. Sewer Dist.; protest from Mrs. E. Meade against sewerage. Set for hearing Oct. 13.

Percy St., Lorena to Bernal; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Ramona Ave., Alpine to Figueroa; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

Railroad St., Main to Redondo; ord. of intention to sewer. Adopted.

Sutherland St., bet. Sunset Blvd. and Golden W. Heights tract; pet. from Home Builders for sidewalking. Hammon Act. Granted.

Sacramento St., spur track; pet. from A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. for spur track franchise. Set for hearing Oct. 19.

Santa Barbara, bet. Normandy and Denker; recommendation from Bd. Pub. Wks. that petition for estab. of curb lines be denied and that City Eng. be instructed to enter suit for condemnation of Santa Barbara Ave. to a full width of 50 ft. N. of the R. R. right-of-way bet. Normandy and Western. Adopted.

San Benito, New Jersey to Brooklyn; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Ulysses St., pet. from Mrs. J. B. Mooney et al. for opening of street into Dayton Ave. Referred to Bd. Pub. Wks. with instruction to confer with property owners.

Viaduct on San Fernando St., L. A. Ry. Co. agreeing to tear down its abandoned viaduct. Motion that City permit an abandonment of a portion of Ry. Co.'s franchise on San Fernando St. without prejudice to the remainder of its franchise. Adopted.

Wabash Ave., Soto to Evergreen; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

WILMINGTON

Wilmington, bet. 9th and a point 346.7 ft. north of 11th St.; pet. from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

D St., bet. 9th and a point 346.7 ft. north of 11th St.; pet. from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

Fries St., bet. 9th and a point 346.7 ft. north of 11th St.; pet. from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

11th St., bet. Fries and F Sts.; pet.

from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

10th St., bet. Fries and F Sts.; pet. from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

Ninth St., bet. Fries and F Sts.; pet. from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

F St., from W. 9th to a point 346.7 ft. north of north line of West 11th St.; pet. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

E St., bet. W. 9th and a point 346.7 ft. north of 11th St.; pet. from Harbor Land Co. for improvement by private contract. Granted.

1st St., Bunker Hill Ave. to Hope St.; pet. from W. W. Murphy for sewerage of said portion under Cash Act. Granted.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; motion that position of Electrical Engineer for Bureau of L. A. Aqueduct exempted from Civil Service regulations. Adopted.

Agricultural Park; instructions heretofore given to condemn certain lands for Agricultural Park, amended to eliminate lots 65 and 66. Adopted.

Bids for construction of concrete coping and railing for 7th St. bridge across L. A. River; awarded to Cal. Ornamental Brick Co. at \$4,830.

Bids for furnishing steel plates; awarded to Fulton Engine Works at \$602 F. O. B., L. A.

Bids for furnishing armored water and air hose; Item I awarded to J. H. Brown at 19½¢ F. O. B., L. A.; Item II awarded to Pacific Coast Mfg. Co. at 24¢ F. O. B., L. A.

Bridge over Arroyo Seco; pet. from S. V. Cortelyou et al. asking that the proposed highway bridge over the Arroyo Seco at Ave 52 be immediately constructed. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Bureau of Harbor Improvement; motion that such Bureau be created in Dept. of Pub. Wks. Adopted.

Berry Boxes; ord. fixing size of berry boxes. Ref. to City Atty. to prepare ord.

Collection of Garbage; motion that Bd. Pub. Wks. be authorized to enter into contract for removing garbage for one month. Adopted.

City Hall Site; comm. from A. W. Ross et al. submitting for City Hall site the property belonging to the E. J. Baldwin estate, being 136.52 ft. front W. side Spring St., 200 ft. N. of Franklin, extending through to New High St. and fronting 135 ft. on the latter St. Sum asked \$275,000. Ref. to Bldg. Com.

Dance Hall Ordinance; ord. regulating dance halls. Adopted.

Demand; in favor Bogardus & Nason for \$127 for work at Receiving

Hospital. City Auditor returned without approval. Demand approved notwithstanding objections of auditor.

Demand; favor W. W. Dow against St. Dept. Fund for work done. City Auditor returned without approval. Demand approved notwithstanding objections of auditor.

Firemen's Lot in Old City Cemetery; second payment of \$2,000 on lot falling due, was ordered paid.

Fire-alarm Boxes; pet. requesting installation of fire-alarm boxes, returned by Fire Commissioners reporting they are unable to comply with request. Report filed.

Hydrants; Fire Com. authorized to place 50 double hydrants in the business district.

Hydrants, in Shoe-string strip; communication from L. A. Water Works, in replacing hydrants. Motion that Bd. Water Commissioners be authorized to enter into contract with L. A. County Water Wks. at Gardena for installation of 5 fire hydrants at \$25 each, and to negotiate with said company for furnishing water to Gardena. Adopted.

Industrial District; pet. from Chas. J. Maitre, et al. against passage of ord. declaring block bounded by Santee, 16th and 17th Sts. and Maple Ave., to be an Industrial District. Ref. to Com. on Indust. and Res. Dist.

Industrial District; pet. from David Thomas, withdrawing his name from pet. asking that block bounded by Maple, Santee, 16th and 17th Sts. be included in Industrial District. Ref. to Com. on Indust. and Res. Dist.

Industrial District; pet. from W. O. Welch withdrawing protest against proposed ord. estab. the block from 16th to 17th, Maple to Santee as an industrial block, and joining petitioners' request that said ord. be passed. Ref. to Com. on Indust. and Res. Dist.

Industrial District; pet. from D. W. Smith, et al. asking that an industrial district be established in block bounded by Maple Ave., 16th, 17th and Santee Sts. Ref. to Com. on Indust. and Res. Dist.

L. A. Settlement Association; motion that \$5,200 heretofore allowed the Health Dept. for L. A. Settlement Ass'n be transferred to Charity Fund and City Clerk instructed to pay to Settlement Ass'n said sum in twelve monthly payments. Adopted.

New City Hall; comm. from Chas. H. Randall suggesting that the new City Hall be built at the north end of Broadway, practically above the entrance to the Broadway tunnel. Ref. to Bldg. Com.

New Laundry Plant; pet. from Anchor Laundry Co. et al. asking that

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from Sept. 30th to Oct. 6th, inclusive showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
September 30	\$1,701,045.98	\$ 1,471,279.47	\$ 1,786,219.44
October 1	1,841,282.00	1,655,404.00	1,842,874.27
October 2	2,352,229.61	1,715,408.26	1,563,520.71
October 4	2,147,592.26	1,719,651.53	1,899,390.54
October 5	2,066,017.35	1,589,110.28	2,162,143.44
October 6	2,394,253.93	2,046,920.33	2,124,422.32
Total	\$12,502,421.13	\$10,197,773.87	\$11,378,570.72

...is necessary be granted to enable the New Method and Sanitary Landfills to locate their proposed new plant at S. W. 10th St. and Maple Ave. Ref. to Com. on Indust. and Res. Dist.

New Depot Tract; (Naad St.) let from Frank J. Wilson for quit claim deed to certain lots in said tract. Ref. to City Atty. and 1st. Water Com.

Oil Inspection of San Pedro, Wilmington and Gardena; Oil Inspector reported that at present his staff is sufficient to inspect said localities.

Police Dept. Salaries; ord. regulating salaries of members of Police Dept. Adopted.

Public Utilities Commission; ord. creating Public Utilities Commission. Continued until Oct. 12th.

Prceist Against Weeds in Hay; comm. from Ralph Rogers complaining of the Russian and Canadian thistle which is found in hay coming into city and asking that hay inspector be appointed to examine hay, and any found with this thistle in it, be condemned and burned to keep weed from spreading. Ref. to City Atty. for report as to Council's power in matter.

Spur Tracks; communication from City Eng. suggesting amendment to ord. regulating application for spur tracks, and recommending that a rule be made to the effect that petitions asking spur track facilities should be accompanied by a proper certificate from some abstract company showing that signatures on petitions are those of persons duly qualified to sign such petition and that petition shows the frontage required in such cases. Ref. to City Atty. for necessary amendment.

Street Improvement and School Board; motion that school dept. be compelled to pay its share of public improvements in street work. Lost.

Storm Water District at San Gabriel; pet. for est. of storm water dist. Continued until Oct. 11th.

Smoking on Street Cars; ord. prohibiting smoking on street cars except on rear end. Continued to Oct. 19.

Smoking on Street Cars; pet. from Liberal Alliance of So. Cal. against passage of ord. prohibiting smoking on street cars. Filed.

Smoking on Street Cars; petitions from Lucille Davenport, et al, Chas. E. Stanton, Rockwell D. Hunt and John Moe, et al, asking that smoking be abolished on street cars. Filed.

Tunnel, Hill St., 1st to Temple; communication from City Eng. submitting for adoption specifications for construction of tunnel. Adopted.

Wholesale Liquor License; application of O. F. Goodrich for wholesale liquor license at Lancaster. Denied.

Salt Lake Land Claims in San Pedro; pet. from E. T. Scholler et al, asking that a resolution be passed instructing the City Atty. to assist in defending the suits now pending due to claims of the Salt Lake R. R. Co. to certain land in E. San Pedro. Ref. to City Atty. for report as to legal status of case.

San Pedro Land for Park Purchase; offer from Hon. Jno. T. Gaffey to donate to city for park purposes a tract of land located at San Pedro comprising about 40 acres, commencing at Bandini Ave. and extending north to Gibbon Ave. City Eng. instructed to make a survey of the land.

New San Pedro; deed for acceptance from Law Credit Co. for street purposes for east 5 ft. lots 5, 7, 9, 11 and west 5 ft. lots 6, 8, 10, 12, block 10, Range 2 of New San Pedro.

Tract 476, lots 6 and 7; easement for right-of-way for pipe culvert over portions of said lots.

Building Permits

During the month of September, 1909, J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 837 permits,

amounting to \$1,375,909, which are classed as follows.

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, steel frame.....	1	\$ 103,000
Class A, reinf. concrete.....	1	72,000
Class C.....	33	120,720
Class D, 1 story.....	331	423,672
Class D, 1 1/2 story.....	36	87,133
Class D, 2 story.....	48	232,176
Class D, 3 story.....	2	30,000
Churches.....	2	700
Public buildings (city).....	9	14,778
Sheds.....	95	13,970
Foundations.....	2	2,150
Brick alterations.....	49	54,294
Frame alterations.....	246	58,216
Demolitions.....	1	100
Four story addition to 2-story Class A reinf. forced concrete.....	1	163,000

Grand total.....837 \$1,375,909
Comparison with other years: 1908
—During the month of September, permits 656, valuation \$849,703.

Following is a report by wards from Sept. 1 to Sept 30, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One.....	83	\$ 77,196
Ward Two.....	77	87,178
Ward Three.....	63	388,062
Ward Four.....	71	143,355
Ward Five.....	261	402,095
Ward Six.....	154	81,211
Ward Seven.....	28	148,154
Ward Eight.....	25	8,640
Ward Nine.....	75	40,018

Total.....837 \$1,375,909
Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

THE GOLD-BUG

(Continued from Page 11)

talk about it in he sleep—dat's how I nose."

"Well, Jup, perhaps you are right; but to what fortunate circumstance am I to attribute the honor of a visit from you today?"

"What de matter, massa?"

"Did you bring any message from Mr. Legrand?"

"No, massa, I bring dis here pisse! and here Jupiter handed me a note which ran thus:

"My Dear —

"Why have I not seen you for so long a time? I hope you have not been so foolish as to take offence at any little brusquerie of mine; but no, that is improbable.

"Since I saw you I have had great cause for anxiety. I have something to tell you, yet scarcely know how to tell it, or whether I should tell it at all.

"I have not been quite well for some days past, and poor old Jup annoys me, almost beyond endurance, by his well-meant attentions. Would you believe it?—he had prepared a huge stick, the other day, with which to chastise me for giving him the slip, and spending the day, solus, among the hills on the main land. I verily believe that my ill looks alone saved me a flogging.

"I have made no addition to my cabinet since we met.

"If you can, in any way, make it convenient, come over with Jupiter. Do come, I wish to see you tonight, upon business of importance. I as-

sure you that it is of the highest importance.

"Ever yours,

"WILLIAM LEGRAND."

There was something in the tone of this note which gave me great uneasiness. Its whole style differed materially from that of Legrand. What could he be dreaming of? What new crochets possessed his excitable brain? What "business of the highest importance" could he possibly have to transact? Jupiter's account of him boded no good. I dreaded lest the continued pressure of misfortune had, at length, fairly unsettled the reason of my friend. Without a moment's hesitation, therefore, I prepared to accompany the negro. Upon reaching the wharf, I noticed a scythe and three spades, all apparently new, lying in the bottom of the boat in which we were to embark.

"What is the meaning of all this, Jup?" I inquired.

"Him syfe, massa, and spate."

"Very true; but what are they doing here?"

"Him de syfe and de spade what Massa Will sis 'pon my buying for him in de town, and de debbil's own lot of money I had to gib for 'em."

"But what, in the name of all that is mysterious, is your 'Massa Will' going to do with scythes and spades?"

"Dat's more dan I know, and debbil take me if I don't b'lieve 't is more dan he know too. But it's all cum ob de bug."

Finding that no satisfaction was to be obtained of Jupiter, whose whole intellect seemed to be absorbed by "de bug," I now stepped into the boat, and made sail. With a fair and strong breeze we soon ran into the little cove to the northward of Fort Moultrie, and a walk of some two miles brought us to the hut. It was about three in the afternoon when we arrived. Legrand had been awaiting us in eager expectation. He grasped my hand with a nervous empressment which alarmed me and strengthened the suspicions already entertained. His countenance was pale even to ghastliness, and his deep-set eyes glared with unnatural lustre. After some inquiries respecting his health, I asked him, not knowing what better to say, if he had yet obtained the scarabaeus from Lieutenant G——.

"Oh, yes," he replied, coloring violently, "I got it from him the next morning. Nothing should tempt me to part with that scarabaeus. Do you know that Jupiter is quite right about it?"

"In what way," I asked, with a sad foreboding at heart.

"In supposing it to be a bug of real gold." He said this with an air of profound seriousness, and I felt inexplicably shocked.

"This bug is to make my fortune," he continued, with a triumphant smile; "to reinstate me in my family possessions. Is it any wonder, then, that I prize it? Since Fortune has thought fit to bestow it upon me, I have only to use it properly, and I shall arrive at the gold of which it is the index. Jupiter, bring me that scarabaeus!"

"What! de bug, massa? I'd rudder

not go ter trouble dat bug, you must git him for your own self." Hereupon Legrand arose, with a grave and stately air, and brought me the beetle from a glass case in which it was enclosed. It was a beautiful scarabaeus, and, at that time, unknown to naturalists, of course a great prize in a scientific point of view. There were two round black spots near one extremity of the back, and a long one near the other. The scales were exceedingly hard and glossy, with all the appearance of burnished gold. The weight of the insect was very remarkable, and, taking all things into consideration, I could hardly blame Jupiter for his opinion respecting it; but what to make of Legrand's concordance with that opinion, I could not, for the life of me, tell.

"I sent for you," said he, in a grandiloquent tone, when I had completed my examination of the beetle, "I sent for you that I might have your counsel and assistance in furthering the views of Fate and of the bug—"

"My dear Legrand," I cried, interrupting him, "you are certainly unwell, and had better use some little precautions. You shall go to bed, and I will remain with you a few days, until you get over this. Your are, feverish and—"

"Feel my pulse," said he.

I felt it, and, to say the truth, found not the slightest indication of fever.

"But you may be ill and yet have no fever. Allow me this once to prescribe for you. In the first place go to bed. In the next—"

"You are mistaken," he interposed, "I am as well as I can expect to be under the excitement which I suffer. If you really wish me well, you will relieve this excitement."

"And how is this to be done?"

"Very easily. Jupiter and myself are going upon an expedition into the hills, upon the main land, and, in this expedition, we shall need the aid of some person in whom we can confide. You are the only one we can trust. Whether we succeed or fail, the excitement which you now perceive in me will be equally allayed."

"I am anxious to oblige you in any way," I replied, "but do you mean to say that this infernal beetle has any connection with your expedition into the hills?"

"It has."

"Then, Legrand, I can become a party to no such absurd proceeding."

(Continued next week)

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, October 16, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

GLAD IT IS OVER

For all that we reverence our President, and for all that we admire and hold in sincere regard Mr. Wm. H. Taft, the incumbent of that office, every thoughtful citizen heaved a sigh of relief when the train departed that bore him safely out of town, and transferred the responsibility for his keeping to somebody else.

Lack of hospitality? Not a bit of it. He was more than welcome every minute he was with us, and would have been for an indefinite stay. Indeed, we will promise Taft this: that if he can arrange to run the government by telegraph and will take up his residence in Los Angeles during the next three or four years, our Chamber of Commerce will guarantee him an elegant home, rent free, and a first-class cook and other household accessories all free of charge—just for the pleasure of his company.

It is not a matter of hospitality but of risk. In his travels through the country, the chief magistrate draws enormous crowds, and where there are crowds all sorts of things may happen. We cannot close our eyes to the record of the past forty years in this country. During that period we elected seven men to the presidency, and of the seven three—an appalling percentage—were sacrificed by the attacks of insane men. These were not political assassinations as history knows the term. Had Booth been in his senses he could not have believed that the killing of Lincoln could benefit the South. Guiteau shot Garfield solely to gain notoriety—inflicted, as he was, with a frenzy of egotism. The slayer of McKinley called himself an anarchist, but the very deed itself proves him to have been a maniac. Anarchy as applied to a despotism or even to an aristocracy or a limited monarchy means something. It is not defensible, but it admits of argument at least. But the anarchy that calls for the butchery of an elected magistrate in a free country is entirely without the pale of reason, and can be accepted only by the unbalanced mind.

Let any citizen, by some series of events of public importance, find himself suddenly projected on the screen of notoriety, let the newspapers for a few days give his picture and run matter about him, and he will receive letters and calls from an astounding number of cranks. There seems to be a veritable undercurrent of these weird beings moving erratically through the social sea. When anything happens to disturb the surface, they appear with surprising quickness and in great numbers. Not all of them are murderers. Some are merely troublesome or ridiculous. No city should be held responsible for them, and yet the spot where they appear and for the moment secure the limelight of press dispatches is eternally damned in the public memory thereby. No doubt the people of Buffalo would undergo great sacrifice to

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—The Pacific Outlook is mailed to subscribers through the Los Angeles Post Office every Friday, and should be delivered in every part of the city by Saturday's post. If for any reason it should be delayed, or be delivered in poor condition, subscribers will confer a favor upon the publishers by giving them immediate notice.

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get the occurrence of one dreadful day wiped off the slate of history.

Our President has come and gone, and nothing happened to mar the pleasure of his visit nor the gratification our people felt in his presence among us. For this we are profoundly grateful.

Many people, however, feel that the presidential tours are a mistake, that the risk is too great for the advantages that may go with the visits. Especially is this true of long rides in procession through the crowded streets of great cities. The hand-shaking folly has been abandoned at last, although it continued long after its danger was urged—and continued, alas, too long! Perhaps the American people may be ready now also to cut out the processions.

* * *

CITIZENS AND CONVICTS

There are two sides to the story of the ex-convict—just as there are to most stories.

The humanitarian side is that when the wrong-doer has served out his sentence and has returned to society, he is entitled to a square deal—and does not get it. The police hound him, the people turn from him in terror. He cannot find honest employment, and if he turns to a life of crime, it is more the fault of society than of the ex-convict himself.

All of which is perfectly true. We may even go further and say that, like enough, it was some form of social injustice that drove him to jail in the first place. He may have been a waif of the streets who literally "never had a chance."

But now for the police side of it.

Ninety per cent of all the really bad crimes, say the police, are committed by ex-convicts. Ninety per cent of all professional criminals are ex-convicts. Once a thief means always a thief. Society must be protected, and we are here for that purpose. We act from long experience. Whenever a batch of criminals are let out of jail, we expect trouble and we rarely fail to get

it. We can't afford to take chances by letting the ex-convict run about as he pleases.

This also is mostly true; and the generous, kind-hearted justice-loving people, that in the long run will determine society's attitude on the question, fall back puzzled before this blank wall of absolute contradiction.

The problem is indeed a hard one, and its roots go down very deep. It is not going to be solved in one generation nor two. It will not be helped by sentimentality on the one hand, nor brutality on the other. And we must not expect to find a solution that will do exact justice to everybody. The life or comfort of an individual here or there counts for little when the welfare of society is at stake.

Theoretically the ex-convict is a criminal. He may in reality be nothing of the kind. He may be an entirely innocent man sent to jail by mistake. He may have done one criminal act under extraordinary provocation such as will never come to him again. Or his one criminal act and its punishment may have been just what was needed to make the remainder of his life blameless. However, all these are criminals in the eye of the law, and, with the exception of the innocent man, as a matter of fact they have committed a crime. So we may divide the ex-convicts into two classes: the professional criminals and the non-professional.

The police contend that the latter class are not numerous among those who enter the penitentiary—that the great majority of convictions are of those who are deliberately at war with society. Furthermore they maintain, and we must sadly admit the truth of this, that the association with other prisoners and the hard life of the jail tends to make over the non-professional into the professional criminal; and that of those who serve out their time and return to life in the world not more than ten per cent are men from whom reformation is to be expected. More humane authorities put this percentage as high as twenty-five, but scarcely any experienced men speaking with honest frankness go beyond that.

But even if it is no more than ten per cent—and we do not admit the correctness of the police estimate—if it can be saved without putting the social welfare in jeopardy, that should be done; and police authorities from the highest to the lowest should be trained to understand that they perform a higher duty when they help to keep men out of jail, than when they arrest and imprison them.

Here we have one of those situations where a grave injustice is done to society and to a great class of individuals, by a lack of frankness on the part of the law. The law does not countenance the espionage of the police over ex-convicts. It makes no provision for following their movements. In most continental countries the man who is discharged from prison, as well as the man who is probated, must register with the police authorities wherever he chooses.

to settle—in some countries he is compelled to return to his original home—and for a period of years they keep track of him. At regular intervals he reports, and gives references as to his behavior. This seems hard, but it is by no means as bad as the actual practice in this country—all extralegal and frequently in gross perversion of justice. Here the "ex-con" is soon spotted by the police. When he is discharged from prison his picture is sent to the police of all neighboring cities. Some states forbid this by law, but that makes no material difference. Our police, be it known, are the most habitual law-breakers we have in this country; and if they were not, if they obeyed the technicalities of the law on criminal procedure, we would be almost at the mercy of evil-doers. The police, as we say, keep an eye on the ex-convict and promptly suspect him of every big crime committed in that vicinity. Every now and again they "throw him in" on suspicion. Their real purpose is to make it so hot for him that he will go somewhere else—a cowardly thing to do if he is a real criminal, and a cruel thing if he is not—but the police must do the best they can.

No doubt a proposition requiring all ex-convicts to register with the police would be met by a storm of protest by the humanitarians. And yet if coupled with one other provision: the classifying of prisoners by the judges of the court where they are convicted and by the authorities of the prison where they serve, registration as practiced in Italy or Germany, for example, would be vastly more humane than the methods described above. And the present system presses heaviest on the decent fellow who will reform if given half a chance, while the clever criminal manages by moving about the county to dodge its most serious consequences.

But even without a law of registration a system of intelligent classification could be used by the courts, the prison authorities, and the police, for the protection of those for whom there is actual hope of reformation. When the so-called criminal is a decent member of society, who under peculiar provocation has once broken the law, or is a young man, of unformed character, led astray temporarily by bad company, he is entitled when he leaves prison at the end of his sentence, if his behavior has been good during incarceration, to receive a card which should protect him from the espionage of the police and which would help him re-establish himself among men. The use of thumb marks, the Bertillon measurements and pictures would render the theft or forgery of these cards impossible.

As for the professional criminal, the man who has committed several crimes before he goes to the penitentiary and is likely to continue in the same line of business afterwards, the safety of society requires that all such should be under surveillance. It is useless to try to overcome all at once the fear of the average peaceful citizen for beings of this class. He wishes to protect his family, his own life and his property from them, even while he is ready to admit, as a matter of fact, that these people are not entirely to blame for the outlaw part they are playing. As long as no one assists him in making a distinction between the criminal ex-convict and the non-criminal, he is going to class them all together. If given a fair chance he will be glad to show his humanity, but to ask too much of him is to get nothing at all.

Crime, together with war and poverty, ranks as one of the three greatest of this world's evils. Thus far we have dealt with it not by science but by politics. It is down on the list for a tremendous overhauling, from top to bottom. Our courts let loose the dangerous criminal with money and railroad through the lesser one who is poor. Our penitentiaries are colleges of crime. We have schools to teach boys stuff from books, but they get their real lessons in life at home or in the streets and alleys. We are just beginning on the playground and the juvenile court, the detention-home and the parental school. We use the suspended sentence not for probation but to run people out of town. The scientific penitentiary—an institution that will reform men—is coming. It is almost here. And when that comes, part of its function will be to protect and assist the ex-convict and the probationer.

* * *

PROSPECT FOR COUNCIL

The good people of Los Angeles who desire to see the city government run for the benefit of the taxpayers and not for the amusement of politicians, felt considerably better when the names of W. J. Washburn and John D. Works were affixed to the municipal ballot. It had been known for some time that efforts were being put forth to induce these gentlemen to run. Not that the ticket lacked some good timber already; what it lacked was well-known names that would inspire general public confidence. To be sure we have not very often had such names under the old system of party nominations and it was perhaps a good deal to ask that the direct primary should lift us at one jump into a different political atmosphere. We were asking it, however, and now we seem in a fair way to realize it.

Two other names were made public at the same time of scarcely less importance than the first two—Miles J. Gregory, who served as secretary of the grand jury that in spite of tremendous influence to the contrary told at least some of the truth about the Harper administration, and J. J. Andrews, one of Mayor Alexander's police commissioners, and also a member of the same grand jury with Gregory, and a signer with him of the famous minority report.

Judge Works is an attorney of the very highest standing and an ex-member of the Supreme Court of the State. He is a man of uncompromising courage and honesty, clear-headed, forceful and yet highly diplomatic and considerate in his relations with other men. He is an idealist—but always within practical lines.

Mr. Washburn seems like a councilman made to order for the city's needs. He served several terms as a member of the Board of Education, having the almost unique honor of a nomination from both parties in his ward, in the days when the office went by wards. For many years a director and for one term president of the Chamber of Commerce, he is thoroughly acquainted with the city's needs both commercial and civic. He was one of the first of the conservative business element of the city to declare openly and unequivocally in favor of the initiative, referendum and the recall. His services to the Owens river enterprise, the harbor, annexation and many other of the city's greater projects were of inestimable value. It would be difficult to find anywhere in the city a man more ideally qualified for the position of chairman of

the Finance Committee. His election, like that of Judge Works, may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Here we have for a starter four out of the required nine, and a list of sixty from which to choose the remaining five. Of those sixty there are nine nominated by the Southern Pacific convention who are all conspicuously unfit, and there are about a dozen more not worthy of serious consideration. Of the remaining 30 there are perhaps ten or twelve who, although there is nothing to be urged against them, lack the business experience and the knowledge of the city's affairs to make good councilmen. There remains a list of fifteen or twenty, out of which five can readily be chosen who will make, every one of them, councilmen above the average of those we have elected in the past score of years. The outlook is excellent for a first-rate council to go with a competent, honest, courageous mayor, Mr. Alexander, and a good city administration throughout.

This has not been done for us by politics. A nice fix we would be in, indeed, if we were compelled to take what the so-called Republican convention offers.

Non-partisan voters will be relieved to learn that the Municipal League has decided to gather the necessary data for a booklet of short biographies of these fifty candidates for Council. There will be no effort on the part of the League to make up a list of nine, a "ticket" to recommend to the voters. There are many candidates for whom the facts themselves serve as a commendation, and some for whom the facts are a condemnation. The League's purpose is to assist the voter, not to dictate to him, and there will be ample latitude among the commendations for the voter to make up his ballot of nine.

* * *

OSCAR AND HIS BOOM

About six years ago the Times conceived the idea that it would like to have the city printing. To be sure its bid was nearly double that of the lowest and \$15,000 a year above that of the Express, which was lowest among the regular dailies. But this did not deter the Times, for it had something better than arguments in its favor. It owned half a dozen councilmen, just out of hand. In those days that paper used to own city officials; now it merely enjoys a species of contingent reversion on such of them as the Southern Pacific Republican machine has elected.

There was something of an uproar, nobody wishing to see the city's money wasted except the Times and that paper's councilmen. However, the thing could not be reached through a referendum, so there was nothing to be done. Mayor Snyder came bravely to the rescue and vetoed the ordinance, but there were six votes ready to pass it over his veto.

One of these votes was that of Davenport of the Sixth Ward. The working people of that ward got together and decided that they did not care for his services any longer—a man who couldn't select the right bid out of two, when one was \$15,000 lower than the other—and the Mayor pointing it out, too. So they held a recall election in the Sixth, and Mr. Davenport was defeated almost two to one—although his opponent was an unknown man of dubious reputation who afterwards turned out to be a mighty poor councilman.

There was some talk of recall in other

wards, but it was considered that one example was enough, particularly as the term lacked only a few weeks of its end.

So the Times got its \$15,000 graft, which cost it over ten times that much in loss of prestige not to mention attorney's fees, campaign expenses and possibly other and more mysterious forms of expense.

But what has all this to do with Oscar Farish and his boom for mayor?

Merely that Oscar backed the Times in its little raid; voted to give that paper the contract, and helped to pass it over Mayor Snider's veto.

We hate to mention this, because Farish is a highly agreeable personality with many devoted friends. Then too, he may have some kind of a defense for his course on that occasion. If so let him offer it; the Times will cheerfully give it publicity.

But barring a thoroughly sound, up-to-date defense, that will be about all for Mr. Farish.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION

Once every four years, in the months of October and November, the nation looks on while New York city goes through another great struggle with Tammany. Nine times out of ten Tammany wins, and on the tenth occasion poor old father Knickerbocker emerges from the conflict so badly scratched up that he is not quite sure whether he might not have fared better to have given the tiger its own way.

There is a theory, which is not without a good deal of fact to support it, that of late years the opposition to Tammany has made great gains, indirectly, by forcing the Democratic machine into better behavior. There is a good deal of difference between the rule by Charlie Murphy through McClellan, and that of Dick Croker through Van Wyke. Tammany is no longer able to put up nonentities and exact servile obedience from them. For example, shortly before the municipal election of 1893 a New York paper offered a prize of \$500 to anyone who could name in one guess Dick Croker's intended nominee. Thousands of names were sent in and published, but nobody chanced to hit upon the little police-court justice that the city's owner deigned to put at the head of things. Think of such a condition in a city with more than twice the population of California, with a municipal debt nearly equal to that of the nation.

It is asserted that the nomination of Judge Gaynor for mayor was forced upon Tammany by its own best element and by the force of public sentiment from without the organization. The candidate's entire public career and his well-known and recognized personal characteristics all go to prove that he is quite independent of partisan or corporate control, that he is a fighter, and is emphatically one who knows his own mind. No one questions his honesty and sincerity of purpose.

Yet it is difficult to believe that a man of his temperament and intellectual equipment will make a good mayor, even if he were elected quite independent of Tammany; and with that organization back of him, the chances are heavily against his administration being a success. He is a dreamer, an impractical, a one-idea-at-a-time kind of a man—a useful and admirable type for certain purposes, but absolutely disqualified for executive service. The essential characteristic of the administrator is

an ability to get the values of things—a due sense of perspective. With the dreamer, on the other hand, some one thing looms large and shuts all the other's out of his vision.

For example, a short time ago the detectives of New York arrested a young man—a milkman and, as it afterwards developed, a well-behaved person—suspecting him of a certain crime. He was presently discharged but his picture had found its way into the Rogues Gallery. Judge Gaynor learned of the incident and he took it up with the fiery zeal that has characterized many of his acts. He wrote letters, not officially, but as a private citizen, to the Mayor and to Commissioner of Police Bingham, using toward the latter such utterly unparliamentary language as to make a response impossible. Bingham made the mistake of showing a bit of obstinacy about correcting the error, angered no doubt by Gaynor's fierce attack—and the Mayor jumped at the opportunity thus offered to remove an able, efficient man, who had been appointed in the first place as a "concession" to the decent element of the city, and against the wishes of Tammany. He was replaced by a Tammany man; Gaynor enjoyed a vast popular triumph, and the cause of good order in New York sank several points.

Now it was pre-eminently characteristic of Gaynor to regard the photographing of an innocent milk boy as a matter of more importance than anything else that was occurring or might occur in New York. It was a gross injustice, and he happened to notice it. And in his first utterance to the voters since his nomination he declares that the crying evil of the city administration is the reckless infringement of personal liberty, showing that this one idea is still before his mind.

Such a man is likely to make sorry business of the administration of New York's vast concerns. The fact that he is personally honest and that he would like to be independent, helps a little but is not enough. It takes brains to manage a city—not the kind of brains that dig deep in one rut but that get all over the road at once. If Gaynor is elected, there will be a few months of fiasco and of acute misery for him—then a quiet surrender to Tammany.

Judge Gaynor's chief opponent, Otto T. Bannard, is a man of a very different stamp. For years he has been an active exponent of the practical doctrines of civic regeneration—children's playgrounds, better sanitation, housing reform and protection of the poor from crime. He is a successful man of affairs and a natural administrator, and is too large a man to be under anybody's influence. Those who choose to regard with suspicion the fact that he is a rich man and a banker may do so; it cannot be helped.

To the astonishment of everybody William R. Hearst is suddenly projected into the campaign as a third candidate. He had intended apparently to support Gaynor, whose nomination he had been commending editorially. But Tammany raided and captured the Independence League, as Hearst's organization is called. Thereupon Hearst came out as an independent candidate. Press dispatches tell us that the sporting men believe he will draw more from Bannard than from Gaynor, but this cannot be true. The kind of hair-brained people that would vote for Hearst would be more likely to vote for Gaynor than for Bannard if Hearst were out of the way. Evidently the newspaper

publisher himself thinks so for he is most anxious to secure Gaynor's defeat to avenge himself on Tammany. That he should be elected is quite unthinkable.

* * *

SAND FROM THE RIVER

A piece of egregious folly, which the people of Los Angeles have looked upon and endured patiently for twenty years, is the hap-hazard, uneconomical and dangerous removal of sand from the river bed. The Board of Public Works has stopped the removal of sand to be sent out of the city, holding that there is no more than enough for the use of Los Angeles, but that is only a small feature of the problem.

It should have been done twenty years ago, but today is better than never; the city should take charge of the removal. On one ground alone, that of humanity to animals, this should be done, and there are dozens of other reasons. The hauling of a wagon filled with sand up out of a deep pit, then a long distance over the soft bed of the river, and finally up the steep incline of the bank is a terrific strain on any draft animal, and the list of those injured or ruined in this line of work must be a long one.

Of course work of this sort, where locations are left to the hap-hazard choice of each driver, is not only uneconomical to the building interests of the city, but is dangerous to the bridges.

Several times a project has been presented for some individual to be granted the exclusive privilege of taking out sand, in return for which a royalty was to be paid to the city. This did not meet with popular favor. Partnerships of that kind are open to many objections.

There can be no valid objection, however, to the city putting in a light tramway along the bed of the river and up the bank to a series of bunkers. The plant should include machinery for the sifting of sand. With a little care it could be financed without a bond issue. In a few years the plant would pay for itself, without any loss to the building interests of the city, for the sand could be placed in the wagons at a good profit to the city for less than it costs now to haul it out from the river bed.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

They say Bryan is working hard on a plan to re-organize his party. But is Bryan to be in or out of it, is the burning question with the rock-ribbed.—San Francisco News Letter.

Pinchot is a conservationist. Ballinger is an obstructionist. The people want their natural resources conserved. They will not tolerate for long any obstruction of the Roosevelt policy.—La Follette's.

President Roosevelt never put himself into Senator Aldrich's hands as President Taft did on the tariff bill. There is yet to appear evidence that the President's trip has quieted the Western party insurrection.—Springfield Republican.

The Payne tariff law handed the Southern Pacific Company a lemon, but it was a good lemon and hadn't been "squeezed." That corporation, and its allies, will squeeze 15 per cent out of it and the rest later. The growers will get the rind.—California Weekly.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Toronto's Street Car Income: The city of Toronto, Canada, received over half a million dollars net income this year from its street car lines.

* * *

Rats Must Go: Baltimore is beginning a fight on rats in the interest of better sanitation. Garbage cans must be fitted with tight covers and kept closed.

* * *

Municipal Lighting Pays: The municipal gas plant and electric lighting plant of Middleboro, Massachusetts, both show a profit this year for the first time.

* * *

Inspecting Peddlers' Carts: Bayonne, New Jersey, has discovered that many impure food products come from the peddlers' wagons and is providing for special inspection of the same.

* * *

Gasoline for Fire Engines: The fire department of New York City finds it more economical to use gasoline for fuel in its fire engines than coal, and very much more convenient and reliable.

* * *

Filtration Plants: Eastern cities that take water from the rivers find it necessary to install filtration plants at great expense. That is one feature of cost in our expensive water project that we are spared. Nature provides the filter, and it is a good one.

* * *

Protecting Water Courses: Pennsylvania is one of the states in the east where the ruin of water courses by manufacturing plants and by city sewage has been carried to the farthest extent. The state board of health has the issue in hand under new protecting legislation. Some cities, like Hazleton, for example, are compelled to reorganize their entire sewer systems.

* * *

More Conduit Area: The two-mile-a-year conduit ordinance which has been out of commission for the last two years has been revived by the Board of Public Works, and streets aggregating 7910 feet have been selected from which the wires are to be removed. They are in the region east of Main street, excepting Seventh from Hill to Figueroa. The remaining portions of a two-mile total are held open to be used as streets are ordered paved.

* * *

Extraordinary Registration: County Clerk Keyes explains the unusually large registration of voters taking place in advance of the direct primaries on the theory that people who have signed nomination petitions have been urged by candidates to make sure their names were on the great register, else the signature would not count. There are sixty-nine candidates for council, for example, whose petitions average over 150 names each, although the law calls for only 100, which makes a total of over 10,000, as the law has been popularly interpreted to mean that one must not sign more than one petition. Among the mayoralty candidates there were two or three who prided themselves in putting in petitions signed by many hundred names. Two are said to have over 2000 apiece. Some of these are duplicates of the council petition signatures, but most of them are inde-

pendent. Thus it is probably not an exaggeration to say that 15,000 different people, or one-third of the total active electorate, signed petitions. Of these many had moved or were new comers who had not yet registered in Los Angeles. Hence the tremendous rush for registration—unprecedented in the history of the county, and nearly twice as great as in advance of a national election.

* * *

Civil Service for Librarian: The outcome of the civil service examination held to determine who is best qualified for the librarianship of the city of Chicago resulted in the naming of Henry E. Legler of Madison, Wisconsin, by the examining board and his appointment to the position by the board of library directors. The place pays \$6000 a year, and it is said to be the most important position ever determined by a competitive merit examination.

* * *

Sale of School Bonds: The issue of \$720,000 bonds for the construction and equipment of new high schools and other schools was sold at par by the Supervisors when offered for the second time last Monday. This ends a long struggle which the people of this city have been compelled to go through with in order to secure proper facilities for their children's education. The two opposing factors were the spite of a newspaper owner and the political ambition of a city auditor. The fight is over, but it should be remembered for a month or two—until after election.

* * *

Paving Inspection: It is the little things that count. The street authorities of Chicago have found that they get better work done on street improvements and have better feeling all along the line, by putting conspicuous badges on the inspector and by putting up signs that move along with the work, calling the attention of property owners to the fact that there is an inspector on the job, and that all questions and complaints should go direct to him. And if the inspector is off the job, or if he is drunk or incompetent, the department soon hears of it from citizens who are thus made inspectors of the inspectors.

* * *

Number of Candidates: The number of nominees for the general city offices is not even so great as under the old system when we recall the number of parties that used to contend for the voters' favor. But there are an extraordinary number of candidates for council—not the 100 that was predicted but 69 which is plenty and then some. Of these it may be said at the outset that more than half cut no figure whatever in the contest. Some of them are utterly absurd—men without any kind of important business experience, owning no property and quite unknown outside of their own immediate neighborhood. A man who made it his business to see most of them in person declares to the editor of this department that some of them look like hoboes, cranks and freaks. True, there are only three or four thus severely characterized, but there are many that shade off in that direction. This will be used by the opponents of the direct primary as a dreadful warning

against that institution, but in reality it has no significance. There is a type of being that rushes madly for publicity just as the moth rushes at the light. One or two experiments will cure this evil—which is not a real evil but rather a source of amusement.

* * *

Harbor Improvement: The President seems to have assumed in his banquet speech that we had already passed the \$3,000,000 bond issue and were about to go ahead with the work. While he cannot, of course, promise anything for Congress, he

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assures us that a community that shows such a disposition to do for itself will not be neglected in the appropriations. It will certainly put our representatives in Washington in an admirable position to claim a liberal share of the River and Harbor expenditures when they can show what the city is doing of its own accord. There is not a case of record in the construction of the great harbors of the nation where Congress has not been ready to appropriate better than dollar for dollar for all that the local authorities have been willing to put up. If that were true it would mean a government outlay of over \$3,000,000, or over \$6,000,000 in total, to be spent probably within the next five years and giving us a practicable deep water harbor within two years.

* * *

Good Government Endorsements: The Good Government organization has pledged its support to the following candidates: Mayor, George Alexander; Attorney, Leslie R. Hewitt; Clerk, Harry J. Leland; Assessor, Walter Mallard; Treasurer, C. H. Hance; Auditor, John S. Myers; Tax Collector, Clarence M. Taggart; Board of Education, the present board, Joseph Scott, Melville Dozier, H. W. Frank, J. M. Guinn, Roger S. Page, F. W. Steddom, Fielding J. Stilson. With respect to candidates for council, a special committee of eighteen, selected from various parts of the city, has been given the work of canvassing the merits of the 69 candidates whose petitions have been filed and report two weeks hence as to a policy for the organization to follow. This will probably result in the commendation of 18 or 20, among whom the voter can make up a list of nine as he sees fit.

* * *

City and Utility Corporations: The public utility concerns of Los Angeles are making a most lamentable mistake in opposing a conservative measure of regulation such as is offered to council by the Municipal League. It is the old story of the farmer and the boy in the apple tree. Since kind words have not availed to bring him down, we may try throwing a few bunches of soft turf. But if that will not do the work, there are plenty of big stones at hand, and the muscular energy to deliver them with force and effect. We are now at the turf throwing stage of the proceedings, and the conservative business elements of the city, such as the League represents, have no desire to go beyond that. But they can if they must. It is for the utility companies to say whether they prefer to have this matter handled cautiously—or otherwise. The absolute control of the utility companies over a working majority of the present council is well understood and recognized. The companies can, if they see fit, insure the passage of a reasonable ordinance, conforming to the charter system in the method of appointment and including the means of proper regulation for the companies, or if they prefer, the whole matter can be thrashed out in the public forum, where one thing after another will be worked into the ordinance and a great amount of popular sentiment roused against the companies. And in the long run it will be a choice between proper regulation of public utilities and municipal ownership of these utilities. If the former cannot be worked out, then the latter is inevitable.

Tom Johnson Wins: We have read so many times in the special interest press of the defeats and failures of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland to secure for the people the concession of cheaper street car rates, that is a relief to find one time when the news comes through the other side up. A plan of settlement has been agreed to, as between Mayor Johnson and the railroads, which, while not granting all that he has hoped for, is, nevertheless, so much of a concession that the Plaindealer says: "Mayor Johnson has brought the city a sane and sensible street railway arrangement that will long be considered the best attainable. Neither his ardent supporters nor his bitterest enemies can with justice deny him the honor of accomplishment and victory." The plan calls for a 25 year franchise, of which 8 years is absolute, and the remaining 17 with the city enjoying complete supervisory control and the right to purchase or name a purchaser. The fare is to be determined, under conditions expressly set forth, on a 6 per cent basis of stock dividends. This will be 4 cents or 7 tickets for 25 cents and 1 cent for transfer. When the entire plan, including the rate of fare, has been worked out in detail, it will be presented to the people on a referendum and it is believed will go through without much opposition.

* * *

Snyder on Mushet: Ex-Mayor Snyder has had a larger practical experience in the affairs of this city than almost any other resident of Los Angeles, and he is one in whose judgment and civic patriotism most of us have a large amount of confidence. His views on local political matters carry weight with great numbers of people. The Record, an evening paper that is assisting the Times candidate, Mushet, recently published the statement that the reason Mr. Snyder was not supporting Mushet was that the city auditor had compelled the California Savings Bank of which the ex-Mayor is president, to pay its license fee to the city. This money was part, no doubt, of the million and a half dollars which the auditor's supporters claim he has saved to the city! However, Mr. Snyder asserts that his bank had always paid its license fees—and that the auditor had nothing to do with it. If the million and a half were worth dissection it would be found to be mostly imaginary money of that kind. Mr. Snyder is not satisfied with merely denying this charge—he goes on to explain why he does not propose to vote for Mr. Mushet under any circumstances; it is for the same reason, he says that every father of a family should oppose him. "More than any other man in Los Angeles," says the ex-Mayor, "Mr. Mushet is responsible for the present lack of school facilities, for the crowded and unsanitary condition of the school rooms,

and for the fact that many children are now being compelled to go without an education." This time the Mushet organ seems to have aroused the wrong passenger.

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Helping Cities to Help Themselves

How a State University, Through Its Extension Division, Is Placing the Practical Assistance of Experts at the Disposal of Wisconsin Cities.

Ernst C. Meyer in La Follette's

With the enactment last June of the statute permitting Wisconsin cities to adopt a commission form of government the history of municipal government in this state has entered upon a new era. This law provides for a radical departure from our present city organization. It gives expression in our own state to that deep unrest which has seized the cities throughout the country. Things are going wrong with them. The new law is to afford every community a chance at a possible remedy. The idea itself seems to have seized the popular mind like wildfire. It looks promising, but can obviously not be guaranteed in advance as a specific for all civic ailments.

New Ideals

Aside from this new interest in the form of city organization, the municipalities of this state, as elsewhere, have been awakening to a fuller realization of their great mission as agents in the cause of social progress. Health is to be improved and happiness to be increased and life itself to be prolonged by a closer and more intelligent attention to the social significance of public administration. Cities are becoming more interested in public sanitation in the milk and food supply, in public baths and playgrounds, in the beautification of their surroundings by parks and boulevards and far-sighted city planning.

Reliable information is necessary if progressive policies of this kind are to be intelligently carried forward. No city is sufficient unto itself. The question arises: What are the results? What can we learn from the undertakings and experiences of foreign cities?

Municipal Reference Bureau

To assist the citizens of this commonwealth in their quest for information there has been newly organized in the Extension Department of the State University a Municipal Reference Bureau which will be glad to receive inquiries from all sources on germane subjects with the assurance that really will be made as promptly and as fully as the newness of the work and the best efforts of those in charge will permit. Mr. Ford H. McGregor, who has had considerable experience in civic work in other states and who will assist in municipal research work in the University, has been placed at the head of this work.

Seminary in Public Administration

This Bureau will occupy a peculiarly advantageous position to supply information because of the intimate relation which has been established between it and various Departments and Schools in the University. It has been decided to closely affiliate it with the research work in municipal administration conducted in the seminary on public administration in the Political Science Department of the University. In this way students of public administration are given an opportunity to engage themselves in a most practical manner with the living problems of city government in the state as brought out by the inquiries received at the Bureau. The people of

the state, on the other hand, are given the direct benefit of the investigations in this line as carried on by the University which they support. The University thus becomes in one more way the pulsating heart which assists, as far as it can, in applying that understanding which is the power of life to the body politic of this commonwealth.

While the Extension Division employs a large number of specially trained men along many lines of work, such as Prof. Huels in engineering, many inquiries will undoubtedly be received which can best be answered by men in other departments of the University who possess still more specialized knowledge of the subject matter of the inquiry. Arrangements have therefore been made with Dean Turneaure of the College of Engineering, and Dean Russell of the College of Agriculture, both of whom are much interested in the new Bureau, and with the men concerned, to have certain inquiries referred to these colleges through definite channels. Considerable assistance will undoubtedly be rendered by the Department of Horticulture of the College of Agriculture, especially in landscape gardening, and by the College of Engineering in sanitary engineering and public improvements.

As is well known, both of these Colleges have been, and still are serving the interests of the people of the state along many lines in much the same way. The Municipal Reference Bureau will in no wise interfere with this valuable independent work, but rather it will still further enlarge the opportunities for public service.

Legislative Reference Department Assists

The Bureau will also be greatly assisted in its work through the assured hearty cooperation of the Legislative Reference Department of the Free Library Commission. Dr. Charles McCarthy, who, as is generally known, is in charge of this work and who also lectures in the University, has already given his Department a national reputation. Much valuable material on the question of city government has accumulated here. All of it has been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Reference Bureau. It was Dr. McCarthy who first conceived the idea of creating this Bureau.

The same may be said of the Railroad Commission which in its capacity as supervisor of public utilities naturally is in possession of a wealth of practical information in this particular field, all of which can be generously drawn upon.

Advisory Non-partisan Service

It ought to be clearly understood at the outset that the information supplied will be advisory only. Scrupulous care will be used in its compilation and uniform accuracy will be the aim. But the Bureau cannot occupy the position of a responsible administrative, or engineering, or legal expert. Responsibility of this kind must be sought through private professional services. That the activities of the Bureau are intended to be uniformly impartial ought not to require emphasis. All will cooperate to supply facts.

It is of course impossible to estimate to what extent the Bureau may be patronized. The limited funds at the disposal of Dean Reber of the Extension Department for this work have necessitated a somewhat close

circumscription of activities in this field. Patrons may be called upon to exercise patience during the early stages of the work. As the Bureau grows and receives the endorsement of those who benefit by it, a kindly-disposed and appreciative Legislature will undoubtedly see to it that an adequate appropriation for this seemingly promising work continues to be made.

Organize Civic Clubs

In order that the information which it may be possible to supply may be utilized to the best advantage it is highly desirable that all cities of the state, both large and small, which cannot already boast of a good vigorous city club composed of all progressive citizens and city officials without regard to party, organize such a club at once. Such an organization would seem to be the most desirable body to keep in constant touch with the central Municipal Reference Bureau. Through it the information disseminated might, as far as suitable, best permeate into the rank and file of the population. Not that exclusive avenues of communication are solicited or desired. Any individual, from the laborer and artisan to the manufacturer and official, is welcomed to address his inquiries to the Bureau.

Many cities already possess city clubs. Many others ought soon to follow. A city club is the finest asset of progressive city citizenship. It can be made the center for a discussion of all live questions of the city's administration. It can become a leader in the agitation of social improvements. Without a civic club the people lack a non-partisan mouthpiece. They are an army without a leader. The civic club is the big stick of the progressive citizen.

Will you heed this call? While you consider, read the following lines from Life:

Why don't they keep the streets a little cleaner?

You ask with keen annoyance not undue;

Why don't they keep the parks a little greener?

(Did you ever stop to think that they means you?)

How long will they permit this graft and stealing?

Why don't they see that courts are clean and true?

Why will they wink at crooked public dealing?

(Did you ever stop to think that they means you?)

Popular Lectures

Through the University Extension Division it will be possible for clubs and other organizations interested in the welfare of the city to arrange for lectures covering all the important questions of city organization and administration. Mr. Ford H. Mac-

Gregor in his "City Government by Commission" will explain the nature and workings of this new form of city organization. In his two other lectures, "American Municipal Progress and Industry" and "What's the Matter with Our Cities," Mr. MacGregor will speak of the progress of our cities in efficient government and analyze the unsatisfactory situation of today to see where the trouble lies. Dr. Rastell in his lecture, "The City Beautiful," will tell of cities that are beautiful and how others that are not may be made so. The writer in "City Organization at Home and Abroad" will explain how the people of England and Germany have organized their city government; how they take part in it; and how the foreign committees resemble or differ from commissions such as are today being introduced in our own country. In "New Municipal Functions" the protection of the public health, the food and milk supply, city markets and slaughtering houses, overcrowding in tenements and resultant social evils, playgrounds, parks and boulevards, and all that contributes to the beautification of the city will be dealt with. This lecture will be illustrated and refer to both the European and American cities.

Instruction in the University

With the coming year the University will greatly enlarge the opportunities for the study of city government. In the Extension Division, Mr. MacGregor will give several correspondence courses dealing largely with civic affairs. In addition to the research work by advanced students in the seminary in administration, to which reference was already made, the writer will conduct courses on questions of city administration throughout the year.

In order that the results of any practical investigations made by students may obtain the widest possible publicity in civic circles, arrangements have been made for their publication in the Municipality, the official organ of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, in which a department of municipal research will be set aside for this purpose.

It is hoped that through these various agencies the University may continue to grow more useful to Wisconsin cities and may assist in increasing measure in bringing about or in maintaining those just civic conditions which mean better health and more happiness for their inhabitants.

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"I was starving and I pawned it."—Cleveland Leader.

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Los Angeles

The Outer Harbor

Taking for his subject, "The Outer Harbor," Captain L. Hansen of San Pedro delivered a very interesting address before the City Club on Saturday last. In the absence of President Works, Frank G. Finlayson officiated as chairman, and said in introducing the speaker: "You are to have the privilege of listening to the glowing encomiums of a lover—a real lover—who first saw HER in the spring of 1873, when she wore the green garments of the Palos Verdes Mountains, and laved her feet in the waters of the Pacific. He fell in love with her then, and has been a lover ever since."

"It is largely through the efforts of Captain Hansen that consolidation was brought about."

* * * * *

Captain Hansen prefaced his address by eulogizing the City Club and its work, and said he considered it an honor to belong to such an organization. He told of his coming to San Pedro in 1873 and of the conditions then existing in Los Angeles and at the harbor, reminding his hearers of the great work done for the harbor by the Hon. Stephen M. White.

"I came to the conclusion eight years ago," said he, "that the harbor would never reach its highest development without the union of San Pedro and Los Angeles. I set my stakes then for consolidation and have been laboring to that end and to the breaking of the monopoly at the harbor ever since."

He thought that with the completion of the necessary work we would have as fine a harbor as is to be found anywhere in the world, and went on to compare it with some of the prominent seaports of Europe, and quoted from the following table showing cost of harbor and canal improvements of other sea-port cities:

London	\$300,000,000
Liverpool and Birkenhead	225,000,000
Glasgow	100,000,000
Bristol	24,000,000
Hamburg	72,000,000
Rotterdam	30,000,000
La Havre	39,349,000
Dunkirk	20,710,000
Antwerp	44,000,000
Bremen and Bremerhaven	38,156,000
Manchester canal and docks	75,000,000
Panama canal (estimated)	300,000,000
Erie canal (estimated)	100,000,000
The Tyne Ports	31,302,000
Buenos Ayres	35,551,000
Bombay	21,500,000
Marseilles	28,708,000
Amsterdam	35,926,000
New York, 1870-1906	81,595,246
Soo Canal	10,000,000

"Compare these enormous expenditures with that required for our harbor, with an appropriation of three millions for the present, and seven millions later on, we would have a harbor unsurpassed by any in the world."

Contending that one of the greatest aids to the development of a city was its shipping, Captain Hansen quoted a number of cities in support of the argument, among them being Rotterdam, with forty years ago a population of 9000, realizing the imperative necessity of harbor improvements her citizens wrote thirty million dollars worth of bonds, for that purpose, and the result was an increase in population of 400% in these past forty years.

He argued that the completion of the Outer Harbor was far more important than that the Inner Harbor should be improved, and said the "interests" wanted to see the Inner Har-

bor built up at the expense of the outer harbor, and had converted a good many people to their way of thinking, but the railroads do not want to see an improved outer harbor because the resultant increase in shipping would interfere with their trade. In this connection he quoted from a statement of Captain Fries, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., under date of July 9, 1907, as to the importance of the deep outer harbor of San Pedro:

This Inner Harbor can only accommodate vessels drawing up to 25 feet of water. For the vast and exceedingly important commerce carried in vessels drawing from 25 to 35 feet of water, the Inner Harbor will not suffice, and the Outer Harbor offers the easiest and quickest solution.

Until the Harbor of San Pedro can accommodate vessels with a draft of upwards of 30 feet, the Harbor can have but little interest in Hawaiian and transpacific commerce. Once wharfage facilities and land warehouses are provided in the Outer Harbor, deep-draft vessels may come in all kinds of weather in perfect safety and proceed to their berths under the protection of the Breakwater, now about 84 per cent completed.

Two other men of national reputation were cited to prove the importance of deep water harbors: American Consul James G. Stephens, of Plymouth, England, in a recent report (June, 1909), to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, describes a project proposed by the Port Authorities of Plymouth, England, to enclose with breakwaters at Wembury Bay, 235 acres of deep water having a depth of 48 feet, at a cost of \$10,000,000, because Plymouth did not have a sufficient depth of water to accommodate the great transatlantic liners and was losing its commerce to other ports having the necessary depth.

Mr. Stephens said: "In the new harbor the state of the tide will not be a very material factor to ships, as there will always be depth enough to accommodate them, and it will be possible for them to come straight in from sea and take up their berths."

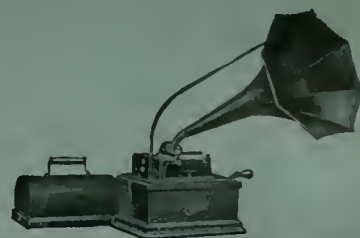
"Another important factor to be considered in this connection is the size of modern liners. With the employment of large steamers, with their vastly enhanced draft of water, there has arisen a problem which has caused a great deal of anxiety among many port authorities on both sides of the Atlantic."

"With greater activity and energy, a new deep-water channel has recently been constructed at the great port of New York, while at Liverpool, Southampton, London, Cuxhaven (Hamburg), and Bremerhaven (Bremen) dredging has to be constantly carried on at enormous expense. At Wembury Bay, these disadvantages would not exist, and it would be possible at all times of day or night, and at all stages of the tide, for the largest steamers afloat or building to proceed to their berths, which it is proposed to construct in the new harbor."

"While shipbuilders and shipowners have hastened to increase the size of vessels, dock engineers have wondered where the limit of size would end, and where such vessels could be accommodated with a home or terminal port. Intricate and narrow, winding channels must of necessity be forsaken by the huge vessels of the future, and such craft will have

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to depend upon a harbor that is so situated by nature that it can extend its arms into the sea, and so form a secure and sheltered dock which will be accessible almost from the open sea."

No more interesting contribution has been made to the above question than that contained in the address of Mr. Gustav Schwab, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress of 1906.

Said Mr. Schwab, on that occasion:

"The increased demand of the foreign trade of our country will in a short time be gratified by the completion of an improved and straightened channel from New York to the sea, which will prove one of the most potent factors in the enlargement and extension of the foreign commerce of the United States, through the increase in the size of the carriers and the consequent further reduction in ocean freight rates that this great improvement (the Ambrose Channel) will render possible."

"The great benefit that commerce will derive is apparent when the new Ambrose Channel, now under construction, is compared with the old so-called ship channel which is now in use. This main ship canal, which has been gradually improved until it has reached a depth of thirty feet at mean low water, is in many places only 800 feet wide."

"For this inadequate and dangerous channel, there will be substituted (when it is completed) a magnificent channel, 2000 feet wide and forty feet deep at mean low water."

"Hitherto, the heaviest freight carriers now running into the port of New York have not been able to avail themselves of their deepest draft and their greatest carrying capacity. I take as an example the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line. The Steamship 'Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria,' of this line, has a total capacity of 22,205 tons' weight, on a draft of 39 feet 10 inches. Owing to the depth of the old channel (30 feet, low water), this steamer has only been able to take 12,605 tons, on a draft of 31 feet 6 inches, and has been compelled to leave behind on every trip 9600 tons of freight, owing to the lack of depth."

"The Steamship 'Amerika,' of the same line, has a capacity of 20,865 tons, on a draft of 38 feet 6 inches, and is only able to take into New York 12,456 tons, a loss of 8465 tons in her carrying capacity."

"In the case of the Steamships 'President Grant' and 'President Lin-

coln,' of the same line, the deficiency between the capacity at full draft of 38 feet 4 inches of these steamers and the draft they are permitted to take under present limitations of 30 feet of water in the channel, is about 6500 tons."

"On the completion of the Ambrose Channel to 40 feet at low water, these steamers will be able to load their maximum capacity."

"Prior to the completion of the Ambrose Channel, the White Star Steamers 'Adriatic,' 'Baltic,' 'Cedric' and 'Celtic,' will be limited to a draft of 31 feet 6 inches, limiting them to a dead weight cargo of 8500 tons each."

"When the Ambrose Channel is completed, these steamers can be loaded to their full capacity."

"We should prepare for ships like the Lusitania and Mauritania, or like the new ones now on the stocks in England, which will be 860 feet long and have a draft of forty-five feet. Our outer harbor, if completed, could accommodate ships of that size and the trip from New York to Los Angeles could be made in eight and a half days, and from Los Angeles to Liverpool or London in 13 to 14 days. In such vessels freight could be carried from the Atlantic seaboard or from Europe for three dollars a ton."

"And these ships would not go away empty," said he, "back of us lies the greatest country for export in the world, the San Fernando ranch will support 100,000 people, the Mojave Desert, today a barren waste, will, in ten years, be a garden. Imperial Valley should become a great cotton market, and in a few years hundreds of thousands of acres of land, anywhere within the Nevada line, and exceeding in richness of soil the Valley of the Nile, will furnish plenty of export."

HON. M. C. SLOSS TO SPEAK BEFORE CITY CLUB TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., Hon. M. C. Sloss, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California, will address the Club on the subject "Municipal Reform and Law."

Miss K.—I'm told your husband, under the influence of the wine at the dinner the other night, declared he had "married beauty and brains."

Mrs. B.—Well, well! How nice!

Miss K.—Nice? Aren't you going to investigate? Evidently he's a bigamist.—Newark Star.

Mushet and Personal Liberty

The following account of a meeting of the Liberal Alliance is taken verbatim from the Times of October 13th. The Times is Mr. Mushet's chief supporter and its news columns present his case in the most favorable light. Nevertheless our readers who believe in law and order and decency will have no trouble in reading between the lines as to the significance of this gathering. The Liberal Alliance is the organization that gave us Harper. It claims to have several thousand saloon interest votes that it can deliver where it can get results. The McKee who pledges his support to Mushet is one of the nominees for Council of the late S. P. Republican convention. His abandonment of Smith and adoption of Mushet is significant of what is taking place all through the machine. The Times' account of the affair reads as follows:

CHEER AND COLD BEER

Political Candidates and Liberal Alliance Members Meet at Turner Hall for Speechmaking

Holding a meeting in which harmony and good cheer were prevailing features, more than 150 members of the Liberal Alliance met last night at Turner Hall, No. 321 South Main street, and listened to speeches by various candidates for office in the next election, and to addresses by prominent members of the alliance.

Fernand Parmentier opened the

meeting and introduced Gesner Williams, who acted as toastmaster. The toastmaster made a speech on personal liberty, the desirability of a foreign influx to the United States, and ended with a tribute to Christopher Columbus, "the first great foreigner to invade America."

W. C. Mushet followed with an address on "Individual Liberty." He opened by reading the Declaration of Independence and followed with a defense of his stand on many issues. Several recesses were taken during the evening for the purpose of indulging in refreshments.

Among those who spoke were Hans Zoelner of the Liberal Alliance; Oscar Norell, Fernand Parmentier, Henry Karstadt, Frank Herald, candidate for City Attorney; Dr. Hvon Miencke, H. Ivor Thomas, candidate for City Auditor; Ethan R. Allen, candidate for City Auditor; C. T. Paul, W. E. McKee, H. H. Yonkin, Charles Kinney, I. Margolis and Dr. A. D. Houghton, candidates for the City Council.

Dr. Houghton gave an address which was vociferously cheered and held the floor by popular acclamation for several minutes longer than the allotted time. Frank Herald created some amusement by references to Kansas methods of legislation and his futile efforts to combat the "Long-hairs" while a resident of the Sunflower State.

One of the popular and soul-stirring songs of the evening was "We Want More Lager Beer." The song had its results.

cording to a Los Angeles despatch. These creatures are not more visionary than separate statehood, and they are far more interesting.

There is no acute danger that the war between the big wine-making corporations and the "independents" will drive us all to drink. It would seem that the normal outcome of a price cutting conflict would be to make the product out so cheap that it would tempt men beyond their strength. But the thirst for California wine is such a becoming one that it seldom induces intoxication. In fact, our old friend, Andrea Sbarboro, sees more pernicious conviviality in the lemonade of the church fair or the ice cream of the Fourth of July picnic than he can find in the California wine cup. The wine war seems no more likely to drive us to drink than the St. Croix steamship rate war can drive us to Los Angeles.

BACK FROM THE BANKER'S CONVENTION

Charles A. Elder, president of the L. A. Investment Company and the



Globe Savings Bank, attended the national convention of the American

Bankers' Association, held in Chicago last month. The Chicago Examiner cartoonist caught him as he was sprinting for a cool place and in its issue of September 14th among sketches of bankers from various parts of the country we find the sketch herewith produced. We hope Mr. Elder did not have to go far, at the gait there indicated, but there is no mistaking that glad hand he is giving the rest of the 5000 bankers.

Doubtless it was this example of Los Angeles hustle and Los Angeles greeting that decided the association to come to this city next September when it holds its 1910 convention. Mr. Elder found that during his month's absence two hundred new stockholders had been added to the Los Angeles Investment Company.

CALIFORNIA BUSINESS WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION

California Business Woman's Association will have a social evening Tuesday, October 19 in parlors A and B, Auditorium Building.

LOSS OF LIFE ON AMERICAN RAILROADS DECREASING

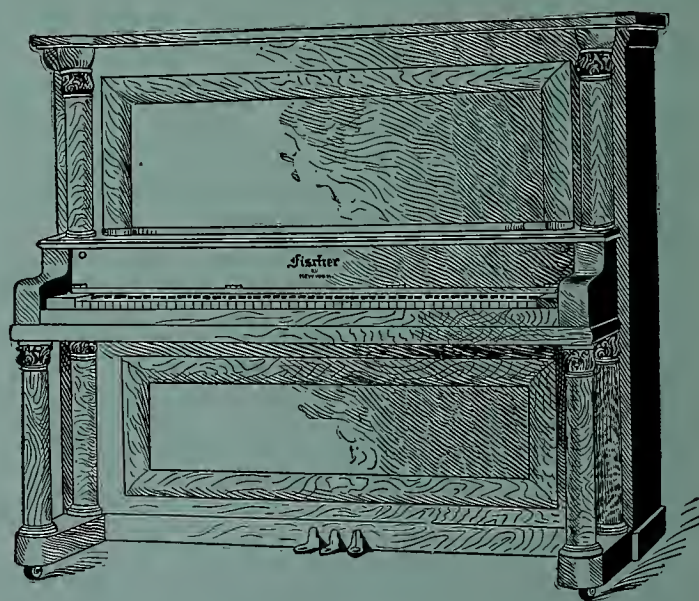
The Pennsylvania and the Burlington railroads recently reported no loss of life in their passenger traffic during the year. Now we have to add to this list the extensive Santa Fe system and the Chicago & Northwestern. Others, we may hope, will claim a place in the category as the account is made up.

The reproach of American railroad service has been its peril to human life. The number of miles run has surpassed that of any other country on the face of the earth, but the lives of passengers sacrificed in this extended transit has steadily maintained a greater ratio than that known in any other country.

It is gratifying to find the record of so many of our roads approaching that which is maintained abroad.—Boston Post.

"The motto of our party is 'Turn the rascals out!'"

"Well, I guess your party has turned out more rascals than any other."—Cleveland Leader.



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Famous Short Stories

THE GOLD BUG

By Edgar Allan Poe

(Continued from Last Week)

* * *

Synopsis of First Installment

Having suffered business reverses, sinking from wealth to absolute poverty, William Legrand left his home in New Orleans and withdrew with an old negro servant to a hut on a small barren island near Charleston, South Carolina. In the pursuit of his favorite pastime of collecting entomological specimens, he one day came upon a strange gold-colored insect, in shape and markings somewhat resembling a skull. This insect the old negro at once declared to contain actual gold, and after some time his master, whose declining health and erratic humors had been noticeable since the discovery of the gold bug, began to share his belief, and to foresee a fortune in his strange find. So curiously did he seem to be affected that the old servant finally concluded that he had been bitten by the bug, and in fear for his master's friend, who on visiting Legrand, found him wrapped in dreams of a fortune to come in some way from the Gold Bug.

"I am sorry—very sorry—for we shall have to try it by ourselves."

"Try it by yourselves! The man is surely mad!—but stay!—how long do you propose to be absent?"

"Probably all night. We shall start immediately, and be back, at all events, by sunrise."

"And will you promise me, upon your honor, that when this freak of yours is over, and the bug business (good God!) settled to your satisfaction, you will then return home and follow my advice implicitly, as that of your physician."

"Yes; I promise; and now let us be off, for we have no time to lose."

With a heavy heart I accompanied my friend. We started about four o'clock—Legrand, Jupiter, the dog, and myself. Jupiter had with him the scythe and spades—the whole of which he insisted upon carrying—more through fear, it seemed to me, of trusting either of the implements within reach of his master, than from any excess of industry or complaisance. His demeanor was dogged in the extreme, and "dat deuced bug" were the sole words which escaped his lips during the journey. For my own part, I had charge of a couple of dark lanterns, while Legrand contented himself with the scarabaeus, which he carried attached to the end of a bit of whip-cord; twirling it to and fro, with the air of a conjuror, as he went. When I observed this last, plain evidence of my friend's aberration of mind, I could scarcely refrain from tears. I thought it best, however, to humor his fancy, at least for the present, or until I could adopt some more energetic measures with a chance of success. In the meantime I endeavored, but all in vain, to sound him in regard to the object of the expedition. Having succeeded in inducing me to accompany him, he seemed unwilling to hold conversation upon any topic of minor importance, and to all my questions vouchsafed no other reply than "we shall see!"

We crossed the creek at the head of the island by means of a skiff, and,

ascending the high grounds on the shore of the main land, proceeded in a northwesterly direction, through a tract of country excessively wild and desolate, where no trace of a human footstep was to be seen. Legrand led the way with decision; pausing only for an instant, here and there, to consult what appeared to be certain landmarks of his own contrivance upon a former occasion.

In this manner we journeyed for about two hours, and the sun was just setting when we entered a region infinitely more dreary than any yet seen. It was a species of tableland, near the summit of an almost inaccessible hill, densely wooded from base to pinnacle, and interspersed with huge crags that appeared to lie loosely upon the soil, and in many cases were prevented from precipitating themselves into the valleys below, merely by the support of the trees against which they reclined. Deep ravines, in various directions, gave an air of still sterner solemnity to the scene.

The natural platform to which we had clambered was thickly overgrown with brambles, through which we soon discovered that it would have been impossible to force our way but for the scythe, and Jupiter, by direction of his master, proceeded to clear for us a path to the foot of an enormously tall tulip-tree, which stood, with some eight or ten oaks, upon the level, and far surpassed them all, and all other trees which I had then ever seen, in the beauty of its foliage and form, in the wide spread of its branches, and in the general majesty of its appearance. When we reached this tree, Legrand turned to Jupiter, and asked him if he thought he could climb it. The old man seemed a little staggered by the question, and for some moments made no reply. At length he approached the huge trunk, walked slowly around it, and examined it with minute attention. When he had completed his scrutiny, he merely said:

"Yes, massa, Jup climb any tree he ebber see in his life."

"Then up with you as soon as possible, for it will soon be too dark to see what we are about."

"How far mus go up, massa?" inquired Jupiter.

"Get up the main trunk first, and then I will tell you which way to go—and here—stop! take this beetle with you."

"De bug, Massa Will!—de goole-bug!" cried the negro, drawing back in dismay—"what for mus tote de bug way up de tree?—d-n if I do!"

"If you are afraid, Jup, a great big negro like you, to take hold of a harmless little dead beetle, why you can carry it up by this string—but, if you do not take it up with you in some way, I shall be under the necessity of breaking your head with this shovel."

"What de matter now massa?" said Jup, evidently shamed into compliance; "always want for to raise fuss wid old nigger. Was only funnin anyhow. Me feered de bug! what I keer for de bug?" Here he took cautiously hold of the extreme end of the string, and, maintaining the insect as far from his person as circumstances would permit, prepared to ascend the tree.

In youth, the tulip-tree, or *Liriodendron tulipiferum*, the most magnificent of American foresters, has a trunk peculiarly smooth, and often rises to a great height without lateral branches; but, in its ripper age, the bark becomes gnarled and uneven, while many short limbs make their

appearance on the stem. Thus the difficulty of ascension, in the present case, lay more in semblance than in reality. Embracing the huge cylinder, as closely as possible, with his arms and knees, seizing with his hands some projections, and resting his naked toes upon others, Jupiter, after one or two narrow escapes from falling, at length wriggled himself into the first great fork, and seemed to consider the whole business as virtually accomplished. The risk of the achievement was, in fact, now over, although the climber was some sixty or seventy feet from the ground.

"Which way mus go now, Massa Will?" he asked.

"Keep up the largest branch—the one on this side," said Legrand. The negro obeyed him promptly, and apparently with but little trouble; ascending higher and higher, until no glimpse of his squat figure could be obtained through the dense foliage which enveloped it. Presently his voice was heard in a sort of halloo.

"How much fudder is got for go?"

"How high up are you?" asked Legrand.

"Ebber so fur," replied the negro; "can see de sky fru de top ob de tree."

"Never mind the sky, but attend to what I say. Look down the trunk and count the limbs below you on this side. How many limbs have you passed?"

"One; two, tree, four, five—I done pass five big limb, massa, pon dis side."

"Then go one limb higher."

In a few minutes the voice was heard again, announcing that the seventh limb was attained.

"Now, Jup," cried Legrand, evidently much excited, "I want you to work your way out upon that limb as far as you can. If you see any thing strange let me know."

By this time what little doubt I might have entertained of my poor friend's insanity was put finally at rest. I had no alternative but to conclude him stricken with lunacy, and I became seriously anxious about getting him home. While I was pondering upon what was best to be done, Jupiter's voice was again heard.

"Mos feerd for to ventur pon dis limb berry far—'t is dead limb putty much all de way."

"Did you say it was a dead limb, Jupiter?" cried Legrand in a quavering voice.

"Yes, massa, him dead as de door-nail—done up for sartin—done departed dis here life."

"What in the name of heaven shall I do?" asked Legrand, seemingly in the greatest distress.

"Do!" said I, glad of an opportunity to interpose a word, "why come home and go to bed. Come now!—that's a fine fellow. It's getting late, and, besides, you remember your promise."

"Jupiter," cried he, without heeding me in the least, "do you hear me?"

"Yes, Massa Will, hear you ebber so plain."

"Try the wood well, then, with your knife, and see if you think it very rotten."

"Him rotten, massa, sure nuff," replied the negro in a few moments, "but not so berry rotten as mough be. Mough venture out leetle way pon de limb by myself, dat's true."

"By yourself—what do you mean?"

"Why, I mean de bug. 'T is berry hebby bug. Spose I drop him down fuss, and den de limb won't break wid just de weight ob one nigger."

"You infernal scoundrel!" cried Legrand, apparently much relieved, "what do you mean by telling me such nonsense as that? As sure as you drop that beetle I'll break your

neck. Look here, Jupiter, do you hear me?"

"Yes, massa, needn't hollo at poor nigger dat style."

"Well! now listen!—if you will venture out on the limb as far as you think safe, and not let go the beetle, I'll make you a present of a silver dollar as soon as you get down."

"I'm gwine, Massa Will—deed I is," replied the negro very promptly—"mos out to the end now."

"Out to the end!" here fairly screamed Legrand; "do you say you are out to the end of that limb?"

"Soon be to de end, massa—o-o-o-oh! Lor-gol-a-marcey! what is dis here pon de tree?"

"Well!" cried Legrand, highly delighted, "what is it?"

"Why taint noffin but a skull—somebody bin lef him head up de tree, and de crows done gobble ebber bit ob de meat off."

"A skull, you say!—very well,—how is it fastened to the limb?—what holds it on?"

"Sure nuff, massa; mus look. Why dis berry curious sarcumstance, pon my word—dare's a great big nail in de skull, what fastens ob it on to de tree."

"Well now, Jupiter, do exactly as I tell you—do you hear?"

"Yes, massa."

"Pay attention, then—find the left eye of the skull."

"Hum! hoo! dat's good! why dey ain't no eye lef at all."

"Curse your stupidity! do you know your right hand from your left?"

"Yes, I knows dat—knows all bout

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dat—'t is my lef hand what I chops de wood wid."

"To be sure! you are left-handed; and your left eye is on the same side as your left hand. Now, I suppose, you can find the left eye of the skull, or the place where the left eye has been. Have you found it?"

Here was a long pause. At length the negro asked.

"Is de lef eye of de skull pon de same side as de lef hand of de skull too?—cause de skull aint got not a bit ob a hand at all—nebber mind! I got de lef eye now—here de lef eye! what mus do wid it?"

"Let the beetle drop through it, as far as the string will reach—but be careful and not let go your hold of the string."

"All dat done, Massa Will; mighty easy ting for to put de bug fru de hole—look out for him dare below!"

During this colloquy no portion of Jupiter's person could be seen; but the beetle, which he had suffered to descend, was now visible at the end of the string, and glistened, like a globe of burnished gold, in the last rays of the setting sun, some of which still faintly illumined the eminence upon which we stood. The scaraboeus hung quite clear of any branches, and, if allowed to fall, would have fallen at our feet. Legrand immediately took the scythe, and cleared with it a circular space, three or four yards in diameter, just beneath the insect, and, having accomplished this, ordered Jupiter to let go the string and come down from the tree.

Driving a peg, with great nicety, into the ground, at the precise spot where the beetle fell, my friend now produced from his pocket a tape-measure. Fastening one end of this at that point of the trunk of the tree which was nearest the peg, he unrolled it till it reached the peg and thence further unrolled it, in the direction already established by the two points of the tree and the peg, for the distance of fifty feet—Jupiter clearing away the brambles with the scythe. At the spot thus attained a second peg was driven, and about this, as a centre, a rude circle, about four feet in diameter, described. Taking now a spade himself, and giving one to Jupiter and one to me, Legrand begged us to set about digging as quickly as possible.

To speak the truth, I had no especial relish for such amusement at any time, and, at that particular moment, would most willingly have declined it; for the night was coming on, and I felt much fatigued with the exercise already taken; but I saw no mode of escape, and was fearful of disturbing my poor friend's equanimity by a refusal. Could I have depended, indeed upon Jupiter's aid, I would have had no hesitation in attempting to get the lunatic home by force; but I was too well assured of the old negro's disposition, to hope that he would assist me, under any circumstances, in a personal contest with his master. I made no doubt that the latter had been infected with some of the innumerable Southern superstitions about money buried, and that his phantasy had received confirmation by the finding of the scaraboeus, or, perhaps, by Jupiter's obstinacy in maintaining it to be "a bug of real gold." A mind disposed to lunacy would readily be led away by such suggestions—especially if chiming in with favorite preconceived ideas—and then I called to mind the poor fellow's speech about the beetle's being "the index of his fortune." Upon the whole, I was sadly vexed and puzzled, but, at length, I concluded to make a virtue of necessity—to dig with a good will, and thus the sooner to convince the visionary, by ocular demonstration, of the fallacy of the opinions he entertained.

The lanterns having been lit, we

all fell to work with a zeal worthy a more rational cause; and, as the glare fell upon our persons and implements, I could not help thinking how picturesque a group we composed, and how strange and suspicious our labors must have appeared to any interloper who, by chance, might have stumbled upon our whereabouts.

We dug very steadily for two hours. Little was said; and our chief embarrassment lay in the yelpings of the dog, who took exceeding interest in our proceedings. He, at length, became so obstreperous that we grew fearful of his giving the alarm to some stragglers in the vicinity, or, rather, this was the apprehension of Legrand;—for myself, I should have rejoiced at any interruption which might have enabled me to get the wanderer home. The noise was, at length, very effectually silenced by Jupiter, who, getting out of the hole with a dogged air of deliberation, tied the brute's mouth up with one of his suspenders, and then returned, with a grave chuckle, to his task.

When the time mentioned had expired, we had reached a depth of five feet, and yet no signs of any treasure became manifest. A general pause ensued, and I began to hope that the farce was at an end. Legrand, however, although evidently much disconcerted, wiped his brow thoughtfully and recommenced. We had excavated the entire circle of four feet diameter, and now we slightly enlarged the limit, and went to the farther depth of two feet. Still nothing appeared. The gold-seeker, whom I sincerely pitied, at length clambered from the pit, with the bitterest disappointment imprinted upon every feature, and proceeded, slowly and reluctantly, to put on his coat, which he had thrown off at the beginning of his labor. In the meantime I made no remark. Jupiter, at a signal from his master, began to gather up his tools. This done, and the dog having been unmuzzled, we turned in profound silence toward home.

We had taken, perhaps, a dozen steps in this direction, when, with a loud oath, Legrand strode up to Jupiter, and seized him by the collar. The astonished negro opened his eyes and mouth to the fullest extent, let fall the spades, and fell upon his knees.

"You scoundrel!" said Legrand, hissing out the syllables from between his clenched teeth—"you infernal black villain!—speak, I tell you!—answer me this instant, without prevarication!—which—which is your left eye?"

"Oh, golly, Massa Will! aint dis here my lef eye for sartin?" roared the terrified Jupiter, placing his hand upon his right organ of vision, and holding it there with a desperate pertinacity, as if in immediate dread of his master's attempt at a gouge.

"I thought so!—I knew it! hurrah!" vociferated Legrand, letting the negro go and executing a series of curvets and caracols, much to the astonishment of his valet, who, arising from his knees, looked, mutely, from his master to myself, and then from myself to his master.

"Come! we must go back," said the latter, "the game's not up yet"; and he again led the way to the tulip-tree.

"Jupiter," said he, when we reached its foot, "come here! was the skull nailed to the limb with the face outward, or with the face to the limb?"

"De face was out, massa, so dat de crows could get at de eyes good, widout any trouble."

"Well, then, was it this eye or that through which you dropped the beetle?"—here Legrand touched each of Jupiter's eyes.

"'T was dis eye, massa—de lef eye—jis as you tell me," and here it was his right eye that the negro indicated.

"That will do—we must try it again."

Here my friend, about whose madness I now saw, or fancied that I saw, certain indications of method, removed the peg which marked the spot where the beetle fell, to a spot about three inches to the westward of its former position. Taking, now, the tape measure from the nearest point of the trunk to the peg, as before, and continuing the extension in a straight line to the distance of fifty feet, a spot was indicated, removed, by several yards, from the point at which we had been digging.

Around the new position a circle, somewhat larger than in the former instance, was now described, and we again set to work with the spade. I was dreadfully weary, but, scarcely understanding what had occasioned the change in my thoughts, I felt no longer any great aversion from the labor imposed. I had become most unaccountably interested—nay, even excited. Perhaps there was something, amid all the extravagant demeanor of Legrand—some air of forethought, or of deliberation, which impressed me. I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking, with something that very much resembled expectation, for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had demented my unfortunate companion. At a period when such vagaries of thought most fully possessed me, and when we had been at work perhaps an hour and a half, we were again interrupted by the violent howlings of the dog. His uneasiness, in the first instance, had been, evidently, but the result of playfulness or caprice, but he now assumed a bitter and serious tone. Upon Jupiter's again attempting to muzzle him, he made furious resistance, and, leaping into the hole, tore up the mould frantically with his claws. In a few seconds he had uncovered a mass of human bones, forming two complete skeletons, intermingled with several buttons of metal, and what appeared to be the dust of decayed woollen. One or two strokes of a spade upturned the blade of a large Spanish knife, and, as we dug farther, three or four loose pieces of gold and silver coin came to light.

At sight of these the joy of Jupiter could scarcely be restrained, but the countenance of his master wore an air of extreme disappointment. He urged us, however, to continue our exertions, and the words were hardly uttered when I stumbled and fell forward, having caught the toe of my boot in a large ring of iron that lay half buried in the loose earth.

We now worked in earnest, and

never did I pass ten minutes of more intense excitement. During this interval we had fairly unearthed an oblong chest of wood, which, from its perfect preservation and wonderful hardness, had plainly been subjected to some mineralizing process—perhaps that of the bi-chloride of mercury. This box was three feet and a half long, three feet broad, and two and a half feet deep. It was firmly secured by bands of wrought iron, riveted, and forming a kind of open trellis-work over the whole. On each side of the chest, near the top, were three rings of iron—six in all—by means of which a firm hold could be obtained by six persons. Our utmost united endeavors served only to disturb the coffer very slightly in its bed. We at once saw the impossibility of removing so great a weight. Luckily, the sole fastenings of the lid consisted of two sliding bolts. These we drew back—trembling and panting with anxiety. In an instant, a treasure of incalculable value lay gleaming before us. As the rays of the lanterns fell within the pit, there flashed upward a glow and a glare, from a confused heap of gold and of jewels, that absolutely dazzled our eyes.

I shall not pretend to describe the feelings with which I gazed. Amazement was, of course, predominant. Legrand appeared exhausted with excitement, and spoke very few words. Jupiter's countenance wore, for some minutes, as deadly a pallor as it is possible, in the nature of things, for any negro's visage to assume. He seemed stupefied—thunderstricken. Presently he fell upon his knees in the pit, and burying his naked arms up to the elbows in gold, let them there remain, as if enjoying the luxury of a bath. At length, with a deep sigh, he exclaimed, as if in a soliloquy:

(Continued on Page 15)



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Theatre

"The Third Degree"

"The Third Degree" is a great play. It is great in its wonderfully conceived plot, which is so tense that one's interest never flags and so clear that not a single line leaves one in doubt. It is great in its pathos, which is Klein-esque and therefore masterly. It is great in its tremendous characters, human alike in faults and virtues. It is greatest, perhaps, in its concentrated wisdom, not only concerning the cruel and arbitrary third degree method employed by police officials in the detection of criminals, but also concerning such vital modern issues as the evils embodied in hypnotism, in the law, in the freedom of the press, and the injustice which causes the gateway of society to be guarded by those two watchdogs, Birth and Money. Seldom has any one play held so much of worth as "The Third Degree."

Of the company which presents it at the Mason this week, several offer individual characterizations which no lover of splendid acting should miss. Miss Fernanda Eliscu is really remarkable in the role of a factory girl married to the scion of an old Knick-

"Old Heidelberg"

The revival of "Old Heidelberg" at the Belasco this week seems marred by several defects to those of us what want to see this classic of the stage approached reverently and thoroughly or not at all. The picturesque Heidelberg background is complete and there are no serious flaws in the Karlsberg scenes; the minor roles are capably done; and the overpowering high spirits of the students embody the irresistible contagion of youth. It is in the work of the principals that disappointment lies. Lewis Stone's portrayal of Karl Heinrich is colorless, and too mature in the earlier scenes where the Prince is still a callow fledgling. His "repression" is spread thickly over his entire performance, when it should be reserved, with far more telling effect, for the fourth act and the last scene at Heidelberg when he receives the heartbreaking welcome of the students. His failure to assume with any spontaneity the fire of youth suggests that his dramatic methods are in danger of getting into

Corinne in "Mlle. Mischief"

The Shuberts, who have placed Corinne under contract for a long period, have given her perhaps the most suitable thing in which she has ever been seen, likewise they have surrounded her with a large cast containing many well known players, to say nothing of the original production which ran on Broadway for eight months, beginning first at the Casino and bringing its successful metropolitan appearance to a close at the Lyric.

In Corinne's support are the following: Albert Hawson, Charles Meyer, Kitty Baldwin, F. Cutler, Louise Brunle, Frank Farrington, Alfred Robe, Bonnie Farley, Alice Chase, Harry Linkley, and Kitty Baldwin.

"A Knight for a Day"

Bothered little by plot—or by the other members of the company—Edgar Hume and Grace De Mar entertained patrons of the Majestic very satisfactorily the past week in "A Knight for a Day." This versatile pair occupy the spot light—when they can catch it—a large part of the time but no one can find fault with them for doing it. Otherwise there is a good looking chorus and several whistleable tunes with some new electrical effects, all combining to pro-

duce an enjoyable and perfectly harmless evening.

Mason

At the Mason Opera House, Monday night next and week, with the only matinee on Saturday, "A Gentleman from Mississippi" will be shown for the first time in Los Angeles, when it will be acted by William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer's New York company which includes James Lackaye, Osborne Searle, Fletcher Harvey, Hal DeForrest, Fred J. Adams, E. A. Sparks, H. Bratton Kennedy, J. P. Winter and the Misses Virginia Pearson, Olive Harper, Minnette Barrett and Adelaide Wise.

"A Gentleman from Mississippi" is the work of Harrison Rhodes, the American novelist and playwright, and Thomas A. Wise. Its dominant note is its Americanism—not the spread-eagle, flag-waving, hip-hip-hooray Americanism of the so-called "patriot" plays of a generation ago, but the Americanism that shows a high ideal of life and conduct displayed in seemly and logical manner. "It is a play," wrote James O'Donnell Bennett, in "The Chicago Record Herald" of April 26, 1909, "to exert a wholesome and salutary effect on the mind of every man, woman and child who sees it, but without



Charles Giblyn, at the Belasco

erbocker family, who fights against overwhelming odds for the life of her husband, wrongfully accused of murder. Faithful in every detail, her performance, is a rare instance of consistency. She spares neither unlovely crudities of speech and manner nor flashes of bitterness against her "betters," in making Annie Jeffries just what the saloon-keeper's daughter would be in real life. And yet the impression of her loyalty, her tenderness, her heartache, is so real that she stirs a tide of sympathy which overflows in many wet eyes. Paul Everton gives a distinctive characterization of Brewster, the great lawyer, one which could only be achieved by study, observation and insight. Ralph Ramsey, as the accused youth, puts convincing suffering into his demeanor under the torture of the third degree, and is a plea against the sin of despotic mental control wrongfully assumed by one human being over another.

a rut. Miss Thais Magrane attempts in vain to convey a sense of sprightliness in the role of Kathie. The mellowness of her art, so valuable in "Du Barry," seems in this instance a drawback, for it takes the edge off of Kathie's innocence and turns her straightforward naivete into coquetry. Too much praise cannot be given the conscientious work of many of the company. James K. Applebee has never appeared to better advantage than as Dr. Juttner, the venerable tutor who yearns to resuscitate his youth. Howard Scott as Kellerman does clever character work and received a gratifying welcome. Richard Vivian is vigorous and magnetic as von Asterburg, and Frank E. Camp an annoying, if not a vindictive, Lutz. And we shall not soon forget the endless bobbing of the plebeian group at Ruder's, whose awe of royalty is so well managed. The singing of the students is correct and spirited, and heartily applauded.

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either oratory or preaching. It enforces a clean and wholesome lesson by means of well-drawn characters placed in logical contrasts that provoke honest, healthy laughter."

Majestic

A new attraction entitled "In Dreamland," will begin a week's engagement at the Majestic tomorrow (Sunday night) with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. It is from the pen of Emmet Devoy and is his first effort at play-writing. Mr. Devoy is well known as an author of sketches, many of his playlets having been produced on the Keith and Proctor and Orpheum Circuits. "In Dreamland" was probably his biggest success. It was the top-liner of the high-class vaudeville theatres for two seasons and was in such demand that Mr. Devoy was induced to elaborate the twenty minute one-act sketch into a three-act play. It is called a "comedy fantasy"; there is an abundance of comedy and illusions in it. The illusions, electrical effects, and scenic investiture must be seen to be appreciated.

The role of Bob Hammond is enacted by Emmet Devoy, the author. The cast is a strong and capable one. In addition to Mr. Devoy it includes Hermine Stone, Mrs. Joe Robinson Haywood, Eva Randolph, Natalie Jerome, William Hurst, L. B. Carleton, John E. Maguire, William Eckstine, Arthur Lurie, John Dillon and Charles Hudson.

Burbank

Members of the Burbank Stock Company, with Miss Blanche Hall, again in the cast, will offer "My Wife" at Manager Oliver Morosco's Main street stock house during the week beginning with a matinee Sunday including the usual matinee performance Saturday. This whimsical comedy, first made known to Los Angeles playgoers by John Drew and Billie Burke, proved one of the distinct treats of last year at the Burbank and its revival with Mr. Beasley and Miss Hall in the Drew and Burke roles, the identical parts they played a year ago, should prove a strong attraction. The piece was adapted from the French by Michael Morton and came to this country by way of London. In the cast, in addition to Mr. Beasley and Miss Hall, will be John W. Burton, Harry Messtayer, Willis Marks, Henry Stockbridge, David M. Hartford, William Yeranec, Frederick Gilbert, Wayland Trask, Lovell Alice Taylor, Margo Duffet, Louise Royce, Marie Dunkle and Maud Hanaford.

Belasco

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco company will this week make use of George Ade's successful American comedy drama "The County Chairman," with Mr. Stone in the role of Jim Hackler, the central figure of the play.

"The County Chairman" in the hands of the Belasco company promises to be a most enjoyable dramatic treat. Howard Scott will be seen in the role of Sassafras Livingston, Mr. Giblyn, Mr. Camp, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Applebee, Mr. Freeman and the other men of the Belasco organization will be found in roles of the congenial sort, while Thais Magrane, Adele, Farrington and Ida Lewis will contribute to the performance.

The production of "The County Chairman" will serve to introduce Miss Beth Foley, the new ingenue of the Belasco company.

Following "The County Chairman" the Belasco company will present for the first time in the West, Arnold Daly's recent New York success "The Regeneration" with Mr. Stone in the role created by Mr. Daly.

Grand Opera House

Ferris Hartman and his superb company will make their reappearance in their greatest success, "The Yankee Consul," tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. During their absence from the Grand this company has visited every city along the coast and has played long engagements in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Oakland from which point they come direct to Los Angeles. They are returning with many new operas that have never before been seen here in stock.

"The Yankee Consul" is the vehicle that proved so great a magnet for Raymond Hitchcock, the book of which is by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and the music by Alfred D. Robyn.

Miss Josie Hart will play the widow, while Josephine Islieb, the new prima donna, will enact the role of Bonita. Oscar Walch will be the dashing Captain Jack Morelli; Wal-



Hermine Stone "In Dreamland" Majestic Theatre.

ter Catlett will play the part of Herr Cubudeler, the governor's secretary, and Walter De Leon as Leopold, the fiery revolutionist, will make violent love to "Muggins" Davies, the dresden china soubrette. Joseph Fogarty will be seen as the Governor, while the balance of the cast will be in equally as clever hands. Performances will be given every evening with matinees Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday, the Tuesday matinee being given at special bargain prices. Following "The Yankee Consul" Ferris Hartman will produce his last season's tremendous hit "The Sultan of Sulu."

Los Angeles Theatre

Commencing with the usual matinee tomorrow Sullivan and Considine will offer to the patrons of the Los Angeles theatre another splendidly diversified and attractive vaudeville bill. Exclusive of the new motion pictures there will be six entirely new acts, two of which could well be feature acts on any bill. Heading the programme will be Dolan and Lenharr presenting Mr. Dolan's original sketch, "The High-Toned Burglar and the Christmas Tree."

"The Traveling Salesman"

Henry B. Harris' production of "The Traveling Salesman," James Forbes' latest comedy success, will be at the Mason Opera House the week of October 25. Like Mr. Forbes' former success, "The Chorus Lady," this latest product of his facile pen is made for laughing purposes only.



The Los Angeles Women's Orchestra under the direction of Harley Hamilton, started rehearsals for the season 1909-10 Tuesday evening Oct. 5th. Although the absence of Miss Cora Foy, through her illness, has been keenly felt, the rehearsals opened with a muster of forty-five members, and prospects for the coming year are more encouraging than ever before. Work was begun on Beethoven's Second Symphony "Albumbblatt," by Wagner, and several smaller works.

The Temple Baptist Choir has commenced its season with a large chorus and prospects of a successful year's work. The quartette, which has heretofore been heard, Miss Helen Axe Brown, soprano; Mrs. Fred Bacon, alto; Jackson S. Gregg, tenor, and Robert Granger, bass, will be in their regular places and J. B. Poulin will as usual conduct the choir with J. J. Falls as organist. The choir has been organized on a business basis, with S. B. Cook, president; Mrs. Mattie E. Duke, vice-president; E. A. Stewart, secretary; Edgar Larson, treasurer and Chas. D. Shephard, treasurer.

There took place at Munich during the early days of last month, a festival unique in that it was entirely devoted to the works of Brahms. As the leading living exponent of this composer's songs, Dr. Ludwig Wullner was shown especial honor on this occasion, giving a full recital of Brahms' songs. Thousands were attracted to this recital, the more so as it was to be his single appearance in Germany this year.

F. Wight Newman, the Chicago impresario, tells "Musical America," after a five months' stay in Europe, and visits to the opera at Bayreuth, Munich and Vienna, that the presentation of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House is the best in the world.

An amusing story is told of Signor Caruso's original method of ridding himself of persistent enthusiasts at a concert in Plymouth, England, a week or so ago. The great tenor had been most generous with encores but when the audience refused to leave the hall, and remained shouting, stamping and banging sticks and umbrellas, Signor Caruso appeared on the stage in overcoat and hat, saying as soon as he could obtain a hearing, "It is finished, I am tired; I want my supper."

A biography of Mme. Nellie Melba has lately been completed by one who was better qualified than any other person to tell the inner inwardness of Mme. Melba's life and artistic career. This author is Miss Agnes Murphy, for many years secretary to the famous singer. Mme. Melba is at present touring her native country, Australia.

Bordeaux has been holding fetes in glorification of the local vintage, in the course of which an opera, composed by M. Camille Erlanger, was

given. In the first act Bacchus and Ceres sing the joys of earth, and in the second act barbarians, who intended to overcome the city of Bordeaux are themselves overcome by the wine of Bordeaux, the influence of which makes them as peace-loving as they had been formerly bellicose. The third act celebrates the seasons, especially autumn, when the grape ripens.

A striking feature of the promenade concerts now in their fifteenth season in Queen's Hall, London, England, is the number of American names in the list of soloists to appear. Fielding Roselle, New York, soprano, will make her first appearance Oct 4th; Harriet Foster, contralto, has already been heard twice; Horatio Connel will appear Oct. 7th and 18th; John Powell, the Virginia pianist, plays Oct. 9th; Mrs. George Swinton, soprano, will also have a place on one of the programs; Henry J. Wood is as heretofore, at the head of these concerts.

An unusual feat was performed by Oscar Saenger, a vocal teacher of New York, in transforming Mr. Rudolph Berger, formerly principal baritone of the Royal Opera House in Berlin, into a successful tenor singer. On hearing Mr. Berger's voice in Bayreuth last season, Mr. Saenger opined that it should be tenor instead of baritone, and after seven months' work, Mr. Berger's successful debut as a leading tenor at the Kaiser's Royal Opera in Berlin, has proved the correctness of that opinion.

What is characterized as one of the most beautiful and complete buildings of its kind in Europe, opened its doors for the season 1909-1910 on Sept. 1st. This building is the Cologne Opera House, only six years old, and containing the largest stage used for operatic purposes in Germany. Behind the main stage is a smaller stage, which is opened up when the scene requires a great perspective.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"DOCTRINE OF ATONEMENT"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

By Hon. Clarence A. Ruskirk, C. S. Subject, "Christian Science," Sunday afternoon, October 17, 1909, at 3 o'clock (p. m.) Doors open at 2:15 o'clock. Admission free.



THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON



I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; over turn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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IF

If you can see the beauty in the flowers at the morn,
If you can read the poem in the waving of the corn,
If you can be enchanted by the robin's simple song,
You may not be a Christian—but I do not think you wrong.

If you ever felt a heart-throb and the tear start in your eye,
When you saw a loving mother kiss her only child good-bye,
If you ever helped a blind man through the busy surging throng,
You may not be a Christian—but I do not think you wrong.
—Henry Balfour.

Whatever is worth having costs something, either in cash, labor or sacrifice.

WHAT IS A CIVIC CENTER?

Henry Van Kleeck in Denver 'Municipal Facts

In view of the public interest in the subject it may not be inopportune to attempt a definition of "WHAT IS A CIVIC CENTER?"

A Civic Center is not solely a beautiful plaza or park, where monuments may be erected, however desirable such places may be in the creation of a beautiful city. It has a far deeper relation to the life of the municipality in so far as it implies a center from which will flow much of the inspiration and activity of the city.

It should differ from other beautiful spots, in the opportunity offered by its central location at the convergence of the principal arteries of travel, for the gradual grouping around it of public buildings. The present plans recognize this feature in that they include the State Capitol and grounds and the beautiful Public Library, and that facing upon it are many desirable sites for other public buildings. Ground has already been secured for the Colorado State Museum at the corner of Fourteenth and Sherman, facing the Capitol park, which is an essential part of the proposed Civic Center. The time is near when a new and larger County Court House and City Hall will be required to properly accommodate increasing public business. These buildings, which Denver civic pride will require to be of the highest architectural beauty, should be given the great advantage of fronting on the proposed center. It is not enough to erect a fine building, but regard must be had for its setting, in order to fully bring out its values, the same as with a beautiful gem! Around the Civic Center, upon which Cleveland is spending so many millions, are already erected the Federal Postoffice, the Public Library, the Chamber of Commerce, and sites have been reserved for new city and county buildings and a monumental railroad station. Cleveland has recognized one great element of beauty, to be found in all European cities, in adopting a uniform style and height for all buildings to be erected around its Civic Center, a regulation which should be followed in Denver. Our new Public Library suggests a classical style, which, on account of its

dignity and simplicity, is being widely adopted in this country for public buildings.

Another and perhaps more important feature of a Civic Center, which is recognized in the proposed plan for Denver, is that it must be a place in the heart of the city, where the people may gather for relaxation, or public celebration in the open air. It should be made a "rendezvous," where citizens may promenade and hear the best of music, such a delightful feature in many European cities. In a climate, such as ours, especial importance should be given to shrubbery and trees, which, by their refreshing shade and cool tones, add so much to the comfort and joy of existence. The use of monuments should be restricted to a few of paramount excellence, such as the "Pioneer Monument," by the most eminent of American sculptors, and be subordinated to the development of the natural features.

A comprehensive plan should be prepared by experts of the highest standing, by which will be determined the location and amount of the spaces to be used for public gatherings and promenades, shrubbery, trees and statuary, so that each may be treated with due regard to the result as a whole. In Cleveland the entire subject was left to a commission of such eminent men as Daniel H. Burnham, John M. Carrere and Arnold W. Brunner, all possessing national reputations.

This commission in its report, after laying great stress on the development of trees, and other natural features states in part as follows:

"It needs no argument to prove that in such a composition as this (a

civic center) uniformity of architecture is of first importance and that the highest type of beauty can only be assured by the use of one sort of architecture. This was the lesson taught by the Court of Honor of the World's Fair of 1893 in Chicago; a lesson which has deeply impressed itself on the minds of the people of the entire country, and which is bearing much good fruit. The Commission recommends that the designs of all buildings of this group plan should be derived from the historic motives of the classic architecture of Rome; that one material should be used throughout, and that a uniform scale of architecture should be maintained in their design. * * * The jumble of buildings that surround us in our new cities contributes nothing valuable to life; on the contrary, it sadly disturbs our peacefulness and destroys that repose within us, which is the true basis of all contentment. Let the public authorities, therefore, set an example of simplicity and uniformity."

Our Mayor, to whom is due the credit for originating this beautiful idea for Denver, and the president and members of the Park Commission, who have so ably seconded his efforts, have already shown their appreciation of the importance of employing experts, in securing the best results in public expenditure. They can safely be trusted, in a matter of so great moment, where so many considerations of utility and beauty must be observed, to employ the very highest professional talent in the country in determining the details of a Civic Center, which shall be worthy of the pride and aspirations of our beautiful city.

VALUE OF PARKS

Experience of Madison, Wisconsin.

(The Survey)

According to a citizens' investigating committee from ten to fifteen per cent of the increase in property values in Madison, Wisconsin, during the past sixteen years is attributed to parks and drives. Madison criticized the action of the City Council because of the amount of money spent in this way. The council on December 11, 1908, passed a resolution calling for a citizens' committee to investigate and report how much, in its best judgment, the property values had been increased by the work of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association in conjunction with the city in securing parks, playgrounds, open spaces and drives.

The Park and Pleasure Drive Association was mentioned, for which it may congratulate itself, because in the past sixteen years it has agitated, in season and out of season, a comprehensive park development with proper connecting boulevards. It has not stopped at agitation but has, in great part, through private subscriptions, proceeded "to do things."

Its success has been so great that the citizens, through their government, have supported the movement. Finally, the kickers got to work. But no one withdrew. They decided

to face the issue and see just where they stood. And this is what they found out:

The increase of valuation in Madison since 1893 is figured at \$12,239,879. Taking the mean of the estimate of the citizens' committee, twelve and one-half per cent of this, or \$1,529,984, is due to the parks, playgrounds and drives. This, on the basis of the tax rate for 1908, brings to the city a revenue of \$23,814.76 annually. The total annual cost of the parks, including interest on the investment, appropriation for maintenance and landscape architect's salary, is \$13,707.16, leaving a net balance to the credit of the parks of \$10,017.60 as a basis for the kick. The kickers have made progress like the frog in Mark Twain's story and the citizens of Madison are happy.

But the committee did not content itself with a mere estimate of the monetary value of the parks. It discovered, as any open-minded observer might, that these properties have a distinct social value, which expressed itself in this effect:

They have been a substantial element in advancing the welfare of the people; they have bettered business, social, ethic, aesthetic and health conditions; the fact that they are owned by the people increases the enjoyment of the common life and the desirability of the city as a place of residence; they have stimulated among the residents a willingness to

improve personal property; and, finally, their direct and indirect results have been to promote the general welfare and meet many of the unusual demands of modern city life.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

Dr. Oskar Eckstein, who three years ago was research assistant in chemistry at the University of Chicago, has been commissioned by the Imperial University at Peking to establish a department of science at that institution. The importance and significance of this appointment lie in the fact that the establishment of such a department marks an innovation in Chinese higher education—an abandonment of the old methods and an adoption of

occidental ideas—the effects of which will necessarily be far-reaching. The result of this new step will be watched by all who are interested in higher education in the Orient.

"Did your uncle remember you in his will?" "Oh, yes; he left instructions that the money I owe him be collected."—Judge.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 19, from Pasadena Ave. to Darwin Ave.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Ave. 23, bet. Hayden St. and Ave. 24; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

1st St., bet. Witmer St., and Colina Ave.; final ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

2nd St., from L. A. St. to Center Place; final ord. for sewerage. Adopted.

5th St., from Broadway to east line of Los Angeles St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

8th St., south side, from Hemlock St. to 71.96 ft. east of Birch St.; duplicate maps of assessment district for improvement. Adopted.

9th St., from Union Ave. to Park View St.; duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement. Adopted.

9th St., north side from Carondelet St., to Coronado St.; final ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

23rd St., south side, from Grand to Hope; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Acacia St., easterly from Union Ave.; duplicate maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Alley, from 11th to 12th Sts.; assessment and diagram for opening and widening. Adopted.

Arlington St., from Adams St., south; City Eng. instructed to report on advisability of improving said portion.

Augusta St., from Rosabel St. to Chavez St.; pet. from F. Arconti, et al; asking for abandonment of proceedings for the opening of said street. Denied.

Angelica St., from west line of Alvarado St. to produced west line of Fairman St.; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

Burlington Ave., west side from 16th to Washington; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Brooklyn Ave., from Mott St. to Evergreen Ave.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Buena Vista St., bet. Temple St. and Sunset Blvd.; assessment dist. for construction of proposed sewer, will include county buildings to N. E. cor. of Temple and Buena Vista Sts.; City Eng. recommended that communication be sent to Bd. of Supervisors asking for an official statement in regard to assessments of property owned and used by the County.

Buena Vista Street Bridge, (new) draft of contract with the S. P. L. A. and S. L. R. R. Co., granting to city an easement over its property for proposed bridge, presented by City Atty. Adopted. Also draft of contract with the Southern Pacific Co. and Southern Pac. Ry. Co. granting to city an easement over its property for proposed bridge; pres. by City Atty. Adopted.

Boylston St., west side from 1st to 2nd Sts.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Brighton Ave., bet. Browning Blvd. and a point 347.85 ft. south; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Burlington Ave., from Maryland to 5th Sts.; protests from F. C. Hill and J. E. Fraser against improvements, sustained and proceeding ordered abandoned.

Britannia St., Griffin Ave. to about 80 ft. N. of Charlotte St.; pet. from Al Pochon et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Biggy St., Eastlake Ave., to Griffin Ave.; pet. from Al Pochon et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Cimarron St., from Adams to 27th Sts.; City Eng. instructed to prepare plans and specifications for grading.

Central Ave., west side bet. 1st St. and Jackson St.; ord. estab. curb line. Adopted.

Carrillo St., bet. West Kensington Rd., and Helen St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Cornwall St., bet. Sheridan and Barlow Sts.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Donaldson St., bet. Echo Park Ave. and Vestal Ave.; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

Dalton Ave., bet. Browning Blvd. and a point 345.59 ft. south; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Dalton Ave., bet. Browning Blvd. and a point 345.59 ft. south; ord. granting permission to property owners to improve by curbing and sidewalk with cement. Private contract. Adopted.

Echo St., at Bertha St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Flower St., east side from north line of 2nd St., to a point 50 ft. north of N. E. cor. of 3rd St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Figueroa St., 1st to 2nd Sts.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Fresno St., 1st to 4th Sts.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Griffin Ave., Biggy St. to Plymouth St.; pet. from Al Pochon, et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Green Ave.; deed to city for street purposes of Green Ave., from E. K. Green and Lomera C. Green. Adopted.

Grand Ave., bet. California St. and Stevens Place; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Hubbard St., bet. Reservoir St., and Sunset Blvd.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Halldale Ave., bet. Browning Blvd. and a point 346.83 ft. south; ord. granting permission to property owners to improve by curbing and sidewalk with cement, by private contract. Adopted.

Halldale Ave., bet. Browning Blvd. and a point 346.83 ft. south; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Hyperion Ave., east side from Effie St., to a point 80 ft. south of the southeast corner of Effie St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade.

Adopted.

Husted St., bet. Echo Park Ave., and Avon St.; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

Kingston St., Griffin Ave. to Charlotte St.; pet. from Al Pochon, et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Kent St., from Coronado to Water-
so; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Lookout Drive, from Park Terrace to 14.58 ft. E. of Mora St.; ord. of intention to improve. Vrooman Act. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., from 4th St. to Winston St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Lake Shore Terrace, from Colton St. to Council St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Montana St., from Elysian St. to its eastern terminus; protest from Robt. E. Westwater and Alfred Ottaway against assessment for improvement. Hearing continued to Oct. 19.

Morgan Ave., sewer district, protest from Mrs. E. Meade against sewerage of certain streets in said district. Denied.

Norfolk St., Griffin Ave. to Eastlake Ave.; pet. from Al Pochon et al. for sewerage. granted.

Palmetto St., from Alameda St. to Coylton St.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Pomona St., at intersection with Sierra St.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Pomona St., bet. Prichard and Sierra Sts.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Plymouth St., Griffin Ave. to about 80 ft. N. of Charlotte St.; pet. from Al Pochon, et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Sierra St., bet. Flora Ave. and Pomona St.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

San Benito St., from New Jersey St. to Brooklyn Ave.; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Temple St., and Fremont Ave.; City Eng. inst. to provide catch basin at S. E. cor. and to have southerly half of intersection repaved to remove gutter now crossing Fremont Ave.

Union Ave., from 1st to Acacia Sts.; duplicate maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to enter into contract with Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio, for purchase of two steam shovels at \$9,500 each. Bd. also authorized to purchase from said company parts and material for converting present electric power shovel into compound swing shovel at cost of \$600.

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to enter into contract with Allis-Chalmers Co., for purchase of tube mill at \$1,430.

Conduit District; ord. providing for the following additions to conduit dist: 1st St., Los Angeles to Center St.; 2nd, Los Angeles to Alameda; 7th, Hi'l to Figueroa; Wilmington, 1st to 2nd. Adopted. Also San Pedro, 5th to Aliso; 2nd, Alameda to Santa Fe; 6th, Los Angeles to San Pedro. Adopted.

Electric Light ordered placed at cor. of Figueroa and California Sts.

Fire Alarm Systems; special committee authorized to secure quarters for the exhibition of the various fire alarm systems to be held in city on Oct. 18th.

Fire Engine House Site; offer of Builders' Supply Co. for two cottages on Figueroa St. N. of 7th for \$130.00. Adopted.

Fire Apparatus; bids received and ref. to Supply Committee.

Fire Hose; bids received and ref. to Supply Committee.

Gambling Ordinance; ord. making possible a conviction for first offense. Adopted.

Humane Animal Commission; ord. amending present ord. by increasing the number of persons to be employed authorizing them to act as deputy license collectors and inspectors of dog licenses, providing for the killing of dogs by illuminating gas, potassium cyanide or by hydro-cyanic acid gas; also by providing that all moneys now remaining in the city treasury derived from dog licenses for current fiscal year be placed in the Humane Animal Fund; and providing that the number of Humane Animal Inspectors be increased by the addition of eight. Adopted.

Housing Commission; Comm. from

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from October 7th to 13th inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
October 7	\$ 2,098,007.07	\$ 1,594,091.63	\$ 1,615,974.69
October 8	2,058,419.70	1,533,579.12	2,008,875.82
October 9	1,836,922.00	1,802,835.69	1,950,648.47
October 11	2,221,628.75	1,987,618.94	2,250,742.83
October 12	Holiday	2,112,709.56	1,782,383.65
October 13	2,835,177.73	1,987,618.94	2,634,774.57
Total	\$11,050,155.25	\$11,018,453.88	\$12,243,400.03

Housing Commission addressed to Dr. Powers in which Commission requested suggestions from Dr. Powers in re-drafting of a new ord. for said Commission; Bd. Health rec. that communication be ref. to Council with report that Board has no suggestions to make at present, and that Board does not care to transfer any work under its control to any other commission. Report ordered filed.

Industrial District; protests of property owners against ord. creating industrial district in territory bounded by 37th St., McClintock and Santa Monica aves. Denied.

Instructive District Nursing Commission; draft of ord. creating said Commission presented to Bd. Health for recommendation to the Council for its adoption. Bd. reported that it was impossible to draw ord. satisfactorily pertaining to a district nursing commission, strongly advised continuation of present system, and recommended that ord. be not adopted. Carried.

Municipal Music Commission; May-ord. submitted following names as members of Municipal Music Commission: Chas. Farwell Edson, J. F. Salyer, J. L. Edmiston, E. A. Geissler, James Slauson. Confirmed by Council.

New Tract, map of Tract No. 593, a new sub-division lying east of Vermont Ave., and south of 99th St.; presented for acceptance by City Engineer. Adopted.

Playground Commission; pet. for appropriation of an additional allowance of \$10,000 to its budget for the fiscal year.

Reno St. Fire Engine House Property; City Atty. instructed to prepare ord. providing for the sale of said property.

Restaurant Liquor Licenses; ord. regulating the serving of intoxicating liquor in restaurants, to prohibit waiters from acting as agents of saloons. Filed.

River Bed; motion prohibiting removal of sand and gravel from river bed beyond city limits. Ref. to City Atty. for Ord.

Residence District; Ord. exempting block bounded by Maple, Santee, 16th and 17th from residence dist. Lost.

Salary Increases; the following are the recommendations for salary increases in the Engineers' Dept.: Chief Deputy, raised from \$225 to \$250; 1 Engineer, raised from \$200 to \$220; 2 Engineers, raised from \$175 to \$182; 2 Bk. keepers, raised from \$100 to \$110; 1 Draftsman, raised from \$175 to \$182; Ref. to Finance Committee.

Spur Track; pet. from S. P., L. A. and S. L. Ry. Co. for spur track on Andrew St. and Ave. 16. Granted, and time for hearing protests set for Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

Storm Sewer; presented from P. E. Co. a perpetual easement and right of way for storm sewer purposes over land owned by said company lying S. of Pasadena Ave., and N. of Marmion Way. Resolution authorizing execution of same adopted.

Steam Railroad Franchise; pet. from S. P., L. A. and S. L. R. R. Co., for steam railroad franchise on Avenue 16 and Albion St. Granted, and time for hearing protests set for Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

Sale of City Hall Property; draft of an ord. providing for the sale of the

City Hall property pres by City Atty. who reported that upon adoption of said ord. proceedings can be brought to the courts to determine whether the Council has the power to dispose of the property referred to without previous authorization by vote of the people. City Atty. approved draft of ord. as to form, but this approval was made with the recommendation that legal proceedings be taken, before any actual sale of property is attempted. Filed.

Street Lights; pet. from Rampart Boulevard Co. for street lights at following points: 3rd and Rampart Blvd, 1st and Coronado, Coronado at high point about 500 ft. S. of 1st St. Ref. to City Elec.

San Pedro; pet. to grant Chas. B. Wilson to stand lunch wagon on streets. Pet. filed.

Saloon Ordinance; clause prohibiting females entering places where liquor is sold after 9 p. m. without male escort rejected and matter referred to committee. Clause prohibiting women employed in restaurants and other places where liquor is sold from serving liquor. Adopted.

Building Permits

From October 1st to October 8th, 1909, inclusive, J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings, issued 252 permits, amounting to \$401,114, which are as follows:

	No. of Valua- Permits. tion.
Class C	12 \$112,065
Class D, 1 story.....	99 119,998
Class D, 1½ story.....	5 10,740
Class D, 2 story.....	13 73,900
Public Buildings (City) 2	25,788
Sheds	35 3,698
Brick Alterations	17 34,465
Frame Alterations	67 20,350
Demolitions	2 110

Grand Total252 \$401,114

Comparison with other years: 1908 —From October 1st to October 8th, inclusive, permits 204; valuation, \$244,916.

Following is a report by wards, from October 1st to October 8th inclusive:

	No. of Valua- Permits. tion.
Ward One	19 \$11,333
Ward Two	10 4,855
Ward Three	21 110,695
Ward Four	24 33,771
Ward Five	98 132,643
Ward Six	46 25,217
Ward Seven	11 49,450
Ward Eight	9 19,715
Ward Nine	14 13,435

Total252 \$401,114

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

THE GOLD BUG

(Continued from Page 10)

"And dis all cum ob de goole-bug! de putty goole-bug! de poor little goole-bug, what I boosed in dat sabage kind ob style! Aint you shamed ob yourself, nigger?—answer me dat!"

It became necessary, at last, that I should arouse both master and valet to the expediency of removing the treasure. It was growing late, and it behooved us to make exertion, that we might get every thing housed before daylight. It was difficult to say what should be done, and much time was spent in deliberation—so confused were the ideas of all. We, finally, lightened the box by removing two-thirds of its contents, when we were enabled, with some trouble, to raise it from the hole. The articles taken out were deposited

among the brambles, and the dog left to guard them, with strict orders from Jupiter neither, upon any pretence, to stir from the spot, nor to open his mouth until our return. We then hurriedly made for home with the chest; reaching the hut in safety, but after excessive toil, at one o'clock in the morning. Worn out as we were, it was not in human nature to do more immediately. We rested until two, and had supper; starting for the hills immediately afterward, armed with three stout sacks, which, by good luck, were upon the premises. A little before four we arrived at the pit, divided the remainder of the booty, as equally as might be, among us, and, leaving the holes unfilled, again set out for the hut, at which, for the second time, we deposited our golden burthens, just as the first faint streaks of the dawn gleamed from over the tree-tops in the East.

We were now thoroughly broken down; but the intense excitement of the time denied us repose. After an unquiet slumber of some three or four hours' duration, we arose, as if by preconcert, to make examination of our treasure.

The chest had been full to the brim, and we spent the whole day, and the greater part of the next night, in a scrutiny of its contents. There had been nothing like order or arrangement. Every thing had been heaped in promiscuously. Having assorted all with care, we found ourselves possessed of even vaster wealth than we had at first supposed. In coin there was rather more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars—estimating the value of the pieces, as accurately as we could, by the tables of the period. There was not a particle of silver. All was gold of antique date and of great variety—French, Spanish, and German money, with a few English guineas, and some counters, of which we had never seen specimens before. There were several very large and heavy coins, so worn that we could make nothing of their inscriptions. There was no American money. The value of the jewels we found more difficult in estimating. There were diamonds—some of them exceedingly large and fine—a hundred and ten in all, and not one of them small; eighteen rubies of remarkable brilliancy;—three hundred and ten emeralds, all very beautiful; and twenty-one sapphires, with an opal. These stones had all been broken from their settings and thrown loose in the chest. The settings themselves, which we picked out from among the other gold, appeared to have been beaten up with hammers, as if to prevent identification. Besides all this, there was a vast quantity of solid gold ornaments: nearly two hundred massive finger and earrings; rich chains—thirty of these, if I remember; eighty-three very large and heavy crucifixes; five gold censers of great value; a prodigious golden punch-bowl, ornamented with richly chased vine-leaves and Bacchanalian figures; with two sword-handles exquisitely embossed, and many other smaller articles which I cannot recollect. The weight of these valuables exceeded three hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois; and in this estimate I have not included one hundred and ninety-seven superb gold watches; three of the number being worth each five hundred dollars, if one. Many of them were very old, and as timekeepers valueless; the works having suffered, more or less, from corrosion—but all were richly jewelled and in cases of great worth. We estimated the entire contents of the chest, that night, at a million and a half of dollars; and upon the subsequent disposal of the trinkets and jewels (a few being retained for our own use), it was

found that we had greatly undervalued the treasure.

When, at length, we had concluded our examination, and the intense excitement of the time had, in some measure, subsided, Legrand, who saw that I was dying with impatience for a solution of this most extraordinary riddle, entered into a full detail of all the circumstances connected with it.

"You remember," said he, "the night when I handed you the rough sketch I had made of the scarabæus. You recollect also, that I became quite vexed at you for insisting that my drawing resembled a death's-head. When you first made this assertion I thought you were jesting; but afterward I called to mind the peculiar spots on the back of the insect, and admitted to myself that your remark had some little foundation in fact. Still, the sneer at my graphic powers irritated me—for I am considered a good artist—and, therefore, when you handed me the scrap of parchment, I was about to crumple it up and throw it angrily into the fire."

"The scrap of paper, you mean," said I.

"No; it had much of the appearance of paper, and at first I supposed it to be such, but when I came to draw upon it, I discovered it at once to be a piece of very thin parchment. It was quite dirty, you remember. Well, as I was in the very act of crumpling it up, my glance fell upon the sketch at which you had been looking, and you may imagine my astonishment when I perceived, in fact, the figure of a death's-head just where, it seemed to me, I had made the drawing of the beetle. For a moment I was too much amazed to think with accuracy. I knew that my design was very different in detail from this—although there was a certain similarity in general outline. Presently I took a candle, and seating myself at the other end of the room, proceeded to scrutinize the parchment more closely. Upon turning it over, I saw my own sketch upon the reverse, just as I had made it. My first idea, now, was mere surprise at the really remarkable similarity of outline—at the singular coincidence involved in the fact that, unknown to me, there should have been a skull upon the other side of the parchment, immediately beneath my figure of the scarabæus, and that this skull, not only in outline, but in size, should so closely resemble my drawing. I say the singularity of this coincidence absolutely stupefied me for a time. This is the usual effect of such coincidences. The mind struggles to establish a connection—a sequence of cause and effect—and, being unable to do so, suffers a species of temporary paralysis. But, when I recovered from this stupor, there dawned upon me gradually a conviction which startled me even far more than the coincidence. I began distinctly, positively, to remember that

(To be concluded next week)

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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NEAR-GOLD SILENCE

The Morning Reactionary, the local organ of the special interests, the machine and personal spite, viz. the Los Angeles Times, has for some months been warning its readers not to vote for the re-election of Mayor Alexander, because he is the nominee of "Our Set," and for various other real reasons that were to be supplied later.

But you can't very well vote against a man without voting in favor of someone else, and for the past two or three weeks, in fact, ever since the great S. P. Republican convention of a month ago, the Times readers have been fidgeting around and fairly bursting with impatience to know for whom they are expected to vote—but from the corner of First and Broadway nothing is heard save a great silence—a silence so intense and impenetrable that it makes the Sphinx sound like a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Every day the Times comes out with a big editorial page fairly overflowing with advice, learning, misquotation and platitudes. You may find there history, ancient, modern and imaginary, science that quit working back in the seventies, philosophy and religion that could not hurt the youngest child, all kinds of flapdoodle elegantly done into bad syntax, European politics on one side or the other or both—depending upon which editorial plumber got hold of the job first—in short everything that a reader of the Times' intellectual standard can be supposed to need—except the one thing he needs most of all at this great crisis, which is the name of the man he is to vote for in order to beat Alexander. On that subject, and that only, out of the vast range of human affairs, the Morning Reactionary is silent.

It is so unlike the Times to keep still about anything, much less about a matter in which its interests are directly involved, that some curiosity on the part of the public as to the significance of this extraordinary conduct is natural enough.

Two theories are advanced to account for the phenomenon which one may hear discussed wherever three or four of those that do politics are gathered together.

The first theory is that the Times has at last awakened to consciousness of the fact that its support is a genuine hoodoo that must not be inflicted on the man that paper wishes to elect. The other is that it dares not go against the Republican S. P. convention, which was called at its own instance, but which nominated the wrong man.

Of course the Times real preference for mayor is perfectly well understood. It desires Mushet by reason of his fight against the city's schools—a fight which he undertook in the first instance to gain the Times' support.

We are not inclined to accept theory number one. For the Times to grasp the fact that its influence in this community now works backward, and that its support will

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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ruin the victim instead of advancing his cause, requires a degree of perspicuity and a knowledge of contemporary local history that we cannot believe that paper possesses. At least we have not beheld it in evidence in other matters. The story that is current—started we understand from the Mushet camp—that that candidate and a delegation of his supporters actually called on the Times people and implored them with tears in their eyes to support Smith or Farish or Alexander—anybody but Mushet in short—this story, we say, does not seem to us entirely probable. It may have had its origin in the so-frequently expressed wish of the Mushet crowd that something of that sort should be done.

No; we incline rather to the other explanation, that of mere pusillanimity. Nothing would do for the Times but that the S. P. Republicans should hold a convention and nominate a "full" ticket. Day after day it thundered forth this demand, couched in the most grandiloquent circus-billboard language that ever broke into an editorial page. Well, the Times got its convention—right in the neck. The sunshine was turned off, and the poor thing is still gasping or grasping for breath.

However, we look to see it come through, one way or the other, or perhaps both, some time before the try-out election. The bitter dose stands before it, and each day of waiting increases the horror and the nausea. Either it must bolt the convention—its own home-made convention—or it must throw down its pet candidate, its spite-server and school-fighter—Lord, Lord, but it is a hard dilemma!

But the public is beginning to weary of the performance, which at first was amusing enough, but now verges on the disgusting and the pitiful. So, we are inclined to say to the Morning Reactionary, in the words of Hamlet to the Heavy Villain of the Interlude:

"Leave thy damnable faces and begin!"

HEALY, LYON AND YONKIN

These three have been nominated by the alleged Republican party (S. P. clique) for re-election to the city council, and they are now members of that body.

During their career as councilmen they have been always on the corporation end of things, but during the past three years there have not been many occasions when the line was clearly drawn as between the corporations and the people. Those who are on the inside recognize issues of this sort where the general public might never see them, and those on the inside know perfectly well where these three are to be found when needed. Occupying seats in a body that legislates for all the people, they do not represent the people at all, but a group of utility corporations, by whom they were no doubt originally elected, and to whom they will look for future political favors.

However, all this is much plainer now than it was a few weeks ago. These men have been put to a definite, distinct test right before the public's face and eyes. They were called upon to choose between the people and the utility corporations, and they chose the corporations. This will not surprise anyone who understands city hall conditions, but it is better to have it in perfectly tangible form.

The test was the "Utilities Commission Ordinance." In the form presented by the Municipal League, and offered in council by Wallace, Wren and Pease, it was a practical, efficient measure of regulation of the utility corporations. It contained a provision for the inspection of all utilities and the consideration of complaints against them, a provision for a complete record of franchises, a provision for the investigation and consideration of franchises for ten days before they were advertised. It provided funds for the work, and was in general form perfectly consistent with similar and related charter provisions.

The three whose names head this article voted against this measure, which was their undoubted right and privilege, if they had something equally good—or anything near as good—to put in its place. Originally these men, and the three others who work with them in behalf of the corporations, under the stress of a strong public sentiment formulated a utilities regulation measure that actually contained some good features. While they dared not offend the corporations by putting in the ten days' investigation of franchises, they did put in the complaint and inspection matter, and while they used part of the appropriation for political jobs—as, for example, \$2400 for a Times' reporter secretary—they did leave enough for some technical work.

Such was the gang's honest effort to give the people some kind of a run for their money; but, alas, it was not to be! Two corporation attorneys arrived on the scene, and in a few minutes work they had

the ordinance shot all to pieces. Out went the inspection and complaints as relating to trolley cars. Out went also the provision for the establishment of a franchise book that would make the granting of such privileges more consistent with the public interest. The appropriation was cut down one-third, and then deftly arranged so as to make effective work impossible.

The net result of all this was just what the corporations wanted—a fake commission and a fake law. Some high-sounding names were thrown in without consultation with the owners of the same. This was to give the fake the desirable external shine.

For all this performance the three, Yonkin, Lyon, Healy stood. Lyon, who has some vague sense of the proprieties and some elementary knowledge of politics, winced a good deal and explained to his friends that he hated to do it but "had to." But he voted with the machine at the end. As for Yonkin and Healey they seemed to revel in it.

The beauty of all this is that it fixes the three where even the most careless and indifferent voter cannot fail to recognize the affiliation. Only men who are under deep obligations, past or prospective, to the corporations, would pursue such a course with respect to a clear public necessity. Of course, for those voters who prefer a corporation city council, to one made up of representatives of the people, Lyon, Healy and Yonkin are just what is wanted. The Times, for example, will give them all the heartier support for their open attempt to betray the people's interest. That sort of behavior conforms to the Times ideal of a public servant.

It was a fortunate day for Los Angeles when it adopted the plan of election of councilmen at large. This will probably rid us of all misrepresentatives of the Healy, Lyon and Yonkin stamp.

After the above was written and in type Council took another hack at the utilities ordinance, which was returned to them with an emphatic veto from the Mayor. The corporations, finding that the Municipal League was in earnest in its plan to go before the people with their ordinance, instructed their men in Council to back up and take a fresh start. They therefore took up the original ordinance again, which was several degrees better than the one vetoed, and a good many degrees worse than the League ordinance, and passed it by a vote of seven to two.

* * *

AN UNDERGROUND REPUTATION

The announcement that the collected writings of Ambrose Bierce are to be published in ten volumes, and that only 250 sets will be printed, has led to some discussion among those reviewers and editors who chance to have some acquaintance with Bierce's work, as to his merit as a writer, and the unique character of the reputation he enjoys. The latter has been graphically described by one reviewer as being of the "underground" variety. Ambrose Bierce, be it known, has no literary standing in the sense that his work is read and recognized as of high character by the literary critics and the cultivated reading public. And yet he has a following that some how seems to make up in devotion what it lacks in numbers. The most extravagant praise is showered upon him by the members of his cult. Those who have once formed the habit of

reading his product will subscribe for any magazine or paper where they may be sure to find it. For people who like that sort of thing he is just the sort of thing they like.

Formerly—up to ten years ago—his reputation was chiefly local to the Pacific Coast. He was one of the group of bright minds that founded in the early '80's the San Francisco Argonaut—now fallen into evil days under Calhoun graft control—and that gave the Bohemian club a reputation with which it has ever since been striving to catch up. In 1887 young Mr. Hearst got back from Harvard, and his father gave him the Examiner, hoping that it would keep him out of mischief. It didn't—but that is not part of this story. Hearst conceived the extraordinary and revolutionary idea—which only at intervals penetrates the head of a newspaper owner—that it is a good thing to put stuff into your paper that people like to read. So he picked up Ambrose Bierce, Arthur McEwan, Blinker Murphy, Allen Kelly, Ned Hamilton and a few more of that kind, and turned them loose. The circulation of the paper went up with a zip-boom, and stayed up, until Hearst took to too many kinds of insanity at once—including a frenzied yearn for public office—since when the paper has been all things to all men and then some.

For about ten years Bierce ran in the San Francisco Examiner a two-column department on the editorial page entitled "Prattle"—prose and rhyme—dealing chiefly with local topics. The style was calculated to attract and hold the attention of well-read and discriminating people, yet it was not so learned, nor was the thought so profound, as to turn away the reader of limited education. Stories by Bierce appeared in the Argonaut and in other coast publications. If he tried the eastern magazines with these, it was without success. Some time in the early nineties, he published his first book—"Tales of Soldiers and Civilians." It went begging for years among the publishers and was unanimously rejected. Finally it was printed under a guarantee, but never attained a vogue. Yet it contains some of the most exquisite work as to style and plot ever done on this continent. On the other hand, it contains stories so disgusting and so terrible that one hesitates to recommend the book to anyone with a stomach less queasy than a surgeon's. No wonder it never succeeded.

A year or two later came his first novel, written in conjunction with Danziger—"The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," a charming, pathetic, lovable thing that never had its just deserts from the public.

Some time before the Spanish war, Hearst took Bierce East and put him on the New York Journal, now the "American." To our way of thinking neither Bierce the man, nor his literary style, nor his line of thought were any of them improved by this transplanting. Bierce is not the great writer that some of his admirers think, in spite of the fact that he has occasionally turned out great things. In a provincial setting, such as he had on this coast, writing of local affairs, he was a striking success. It is not strange that he was hailed as a second Dean Swift, that he was compared to Poe and to Southey. There was then no telling what might happen if he were placed where the world could see his work. Neglected genius has a glamour and a romance all its own. But the world saw, admired a little, smiled, and turned away.

There also were followers, but they were too scattered to form an effective cult. Sad is neglected genius, but genius given a chance and failing to make good is even sadder yet.

And this is not the kind of a case that can be appealed to the higher court of posterity. Why? Because while there is a Bierce style and a Bierce way of thinking, there is no real Bierce philosophy of life, no Bierce faith and hope, nothing constructive, nothing sublimely real. The laugh has a place in literature, but the sneer has not. Dean Swift with all his cynicism and his bitter hatred of life-poisonous by-products of a baffled ambition—Swift was at heart a reformer, longing and striving for better conditions in the social life of which he was a part. Bernard Shaw, cutting capers before high heaven, and seeking to rive the very foundations of art, morality and statecraft, is ready with a structure of socialism that he would erect upon the ruins, showing that even the worst and wildest of us must have faith in something. But if Bierce has found anything in this world to love, to believe in, to hope for, to build upon—what is it? We have not seen it in his writing. And so he is not for posterity—for posterity, even more than ourselves, will find need to love, believe, hope and build.

* * *

A FALSE FRIEND

Mr. Mushet now assures us, with a considerable display of heat, that he is a good friend to the public schools of Los Angeles. Of course. As a candidate for Mayor he is a good friend to everything in sight. The people will judge, however, not by present professions but by past performances.

The fall of 1908 was a critical time in the history of our schools. Funds were imperatively needed for the construction of new buildings. A spite newspaper was fighting the Board of Education. That was a time when friends were put to the test. Where was Mushet? Out on the firing line of the bushwhackers, doing all the harm he possibly could do, falsely charging the Board with misappropriation of funds, in order to destroy public confidence in them. As an alternative to the bonds, he proposed the sale of the Spring-Broadway property, a suggestion which, considering the then condition of the real estate market, and the existing lease on the property, was not taken seriously by any intelligent man. Mr. Mushet did not intend it seriously. His one purpose was to knock the bonds and please the Times. Very well. Let him have the support of the Times. Nobody grudges him that. But he is not entitled to the votes of people that have children in our schools.

* * *

TEN HOURS FOR WOMEN

The legislature of Illinois at its last session passed a law limiting the labor of women in factories to ten hours in the twenty-four, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment for the factory manager who required longer service. This was not passed without a terrific struggle, in which the labor unions and women's organizations of the state were pitted against the Manufacturers' Association and various commercial organizations. The original bill fixed the limitation at eight hours, but ten was finally adopted as a compromise when it was shown that many women were compelled to work twelve and even fourteen and fifteen hours, in places where there were

unions and where public sentiment was inactive.

But in these days the passage of a law is only the first step and frequently a useless one. At the first effort toward enforcement the Manufacturers' Association succeeds in getting an injunction on the ground that the law is an interference with the liberty of contract as between the working woman and her employer. If a woman chooses to agree to work fifteen hours a day to keep herself and children from starving, it is an interference with her liberty to forbid the arrangement. This is the same issue that has arisen in other states with regard to laws forbidding waiver of damage-for-injury suits, and it must be admitted that the general trend of decisions to date is in favor of the contention of the Manufacturers' Association.

More is the pity! That is the kind of law that makes anarchists and causes the average layman to stop and wonder whether our courts any longer possess common human intelligence.

Liberty of contract is not a mere barren phrase: It has, or should have vitality and meaning. Liberty of action implies that the actor is free to do or not to do the particular act. There can be no freedom of contract on the part of a slave with his master, or of a captive to his jailer. The Public of Chicago quotes Mrs. Raymond Robbins as saying that "freedom of contract can exist only between parties on an economic equality." A millionaire and a man with only ten thousand dollars seem not to be economic equals, and yet there might be perfect freedom of contract between them. They are equals, however, in the sense that each possesses a surplus that will protect him from immediate want. Under ordinary conditions the working woman in search of employment is without that surplus. She is not a free agent. She acts under the compulsion of prospective want, perhaps of actual starvation. Under those conditions liberty of contract does not exist.

The basis of all law is the well-being of society. It is manifestly to the public interest that women should not be overworked, and indeed ten hours is a mild enough restriction. One might suppose that an evident human need might carry weight in the mind of a judge against a barren technicality such as the Manufacturers' Association sets up—and we have still the hope that it may, when the issue goes to the Supreme Court.

* * *

END OF ADDICKS

A few days ago, an auction sale in a Delaware city disposed of the tables, chairs, desks and miscellaneous junk at the political headquarters of one Addicks, a millionaire who would be United States Senator, who for a period of nearly ten years rested like some hideous obsession over the unhappy State of Delaware. Addicks was a low fellow, who possessed to an extraordinary degree the money making faculty. He had no education, no character, no ability except a peculiar form of cunning, was socially impossible, bursting with insolence, self-conceit and aggressiveness, a living embodiment of the doctrine that "Money is the Whole Thing."

This creature entered finance by the political back door. From being a go-between for grafting councilmen on the one side and grafting corporation managers on the

other, he gradually wormed himself into the management of various public utility enterprises, and manipulated them to his own advantage and everybody else's ruin. In the next scene he is a multimillionaire, knocking at the door of the conservative clubs of Boston and New York and being ignominiously kicked down stairs. Feeling that his best "holt" was politics, he decided to go in for the Senate of the United States, at that time touted as the greatest millionaire club in the country. His evil eye swept over the line of states and lighted upon Delaware.

Other rich men have sought to break into the Senate and other rich men have succeeded where he failed, but nowhere—not in Montana in the days of Clark, not in California in the days of Stanford, not in Ohio in the days of Hanna—never in any state were such scenes enacted as during the mad years of Addicks' pursuit of the Delaware senatorship. The process is usually that of buying a legislature, but Addicks found that in Delaware this would not work. He could buy one-third outright, and he was allowed, time and again, to believe that he had purchased another third, but he could not get delivery of the goods. On one occasion he came so near to the goal that he was allowed to name the man, provided it should not be himself, and he named one of his henchmen. And once he was able to lock up the senatorship, so that for a considerable period the state had only one member in the upper house of Congress.

Thus it became necessary for him to begin at the foundation and to debauch the entire state. But by this time the nation woke up. The progressive newspapers and magazines sent representatives into the state, to tell the people of the whole country what kind of a contest was going on there. Addicks had begun operations by capturing the local Republican machine, and he held it to the very end. He also controlled enough of the Democratic machine to make that party an ineffective opponent. These are the regulation methods by which such tricks are turned. The newspapers of Delaware were largely with Addicks—he owned them just as the S. P. owns a considerable element of our press in California. All the big political leaders were under his standard. The "monied interests" were his. Everybody was his—except the people, and he started out with great drayloads of money to buy them too.

Tens of thousands of them sold, year after year, but never quite enough. The price for voters steadily rose in the search for more and more of them, and the price of legislators went soaring way out of sight. High as the Addicks pile was, fed by the thousands of gas consumers of Boston, it was still inadequate to these tremendous drafts. The man who openly advertises himself as a "good thing" has no lack of customers ready to do all kinds of business with him. Addicks had plenty; and all this time Tom Lawson and a lot of skilled corporation manipulators were camping on his rear and scheming to cut off his supplies.

What might have happened had his barrel had no bottom, we shall never know. May be his scheme to buy up a whole state would have succeeded. Money is money, but a senatorship—what have the people to do with it anyhow? A senator is chiefly one who looks out for the Interests, so why shouldn't his name be Addicks as well as Aldrich or anything else?

However, the gas magnate finally went

to smash. For several years he skulked hiding about the country and dodging court processes. Then he died—or didn't he?—we really can't remember.

Now at last the leaden heel of justice has caught up with his possessions that have gathered dust in warehouses for these five or six years, and they are sold under the hammer, and the younger generation of Delaware asks: "Who was Addicks?"

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

The football rules are out, and this is a surer sign of autumn than the locust song.—Birmingham Age.

President Taft and Congressman Tawney were in the same boat. One signed the bill and the other voted for it.—Boston Herald.

So many literary men are locating in California that the state must soon be as notable for poetry as it is for oranges.—Washington Star.

Setting aside the question of truth it is apparent that Cook wins first place so far for really polite performance with the cable.—Boston Advertiser.

We are to be again treated to the unusual in this blooming twentieth century. A world's fair has been conducted without leaving a trail of debts behind.—Wall Street Journal.

Grafting and writs of habeas corpus seem to be twin brothers. At least the former invariably relies upon the latter to help it evade the criminal laws.—San Francisco News Letter.

How rapidly scientific history is being made in the conquest of the air we who are privileged to look on while this is being accomplished can but feebly appreciate. When was there ever an age in the world when a single lifetime would compass such a scale of progress as the telegraph, the dynamo, with its marvelous applications: the telephone, the phonograph, the automobile, the wireless and the flying machine? Talk about your golden ages and good old days! The world has never seen such vast progress as we are beholding right now, and in consequence and sense of responsibility as much as in more material things.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Announcement to the effect that the Pennsylvania railroad has ordered 200,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1910 is a powerful sign of the country's growing business.

This is one of the very largest orders for rails ever placed and it comes so far in advance that it portends a genuine trade boom next year. Other railroads will do what the Pennsylvania has done, so that it can be taken for granted the managers of transportation lines are counting upon good times ahead.

Every signboard now points its finger in the same direction, and that is forward. Every captain of finance and industry is filled with optimism for the future.

It is within reason to predict that the United States of America is on the edge of a period of industrial expansion unparalleled in the history of men.—Philadelphia Press.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Judged by Its Enemies: The average man is a bit uncertain whether the direct primary is a good thing or a bad thing until he chances to notice who are opposing it. Then he knows.

No Fire Alarm Bells: Cincinnati has just waked up to the fact that big cities no longer ring an alarm bell to summon citizens to help put out fires, and has discontinued the practice.

New York Assessment: The city of New York is assessed for \$6,700,000,000, which equals the combined assessment of all the other cities in the United States of 300,000 population or over.

Once More: Tom Johnson is running for Mayor of Cleveland for the fifth time. His long fight for cheaper fares is about to come to a successful end, and he would like to be Mayor while it goes into effect.

To Keep Out of Politics: The Mayor of Evansville, Indiana, has issued a special order to the members of the police and fire departments of that city, warning them that they must refrain from any participation in politics.

Power Plant Destroyed: The city ofergus Falls, Minnesota, has been constructing a dam and a plant for electric light and power on the Red River. A sudden rise in the river carried it all away, with a loss to the city of \$200,000.

Advocating Commission Plan: The Des Moines plan of city government has taken such a firm hold on the imagination of citizens of Buffalo that a number of them have formed an association for the purpose of securing the adoption of that system in the city by Lake Erie.

Use of Perforated Stamps: In order to keep track of stamps purchased by the city for city use, and to make sure they are not used by private individuals, Boston has adopted a special design in perforation with which all stamps are marked before they are issued to the departments.

Per Capita Debt: The per capita debt of New York city is \$118.91, of Boston \$113.84, Philadelphia \$44.80, Chicago \$33.33, St. Louis 32.15. The per capita debt of Los Angeles depends of course on the unknown factor of the number of people, but it is probably in the vicinity of \$100. But if we throw out the utility debt—water—which is expected to take care of itself as a business transaction, the remainder would not amount to more than \$10 per capita.

Panta Pantois: The Mayor of Spokane, Washington, has issued a general order that all employees of the city must resign from the secret political organization known as the Panta Pantois—which is the Greek for "Everything for everybody"—asserting that the principles of the society are inimical to the city's welfare.

Great White Way: Every country village that has installed two dozen extra electric lights on its main street of stores, calls the street thereafter the "Great White Way." We have been neglectful of our opportunity in not applying that term to Broadway, which was a leader in this kind of development for the whole country.

Getting Even: "When the politicians blackmail the corporations," says the Albany Citizen, "the latter make the people pay the bill." And every feature of bad politics—incompetency, vice, tax dodging, waste,—are all charged right back to the people. But the people—many of them enjoy playing politics so much that they don't care.

Worth All and More: The Board of Water Commissioners recently advanced the salary of Chief Engineer William Mulholland from \$12,000 a year to \$15,000. This will meet with general public approval. But if, a dozen years ago, it had been foretold that we would by this time be paying any city employee such a sum—and without protest from any source—no one would have believed it.

Leavenworth Is Satisfied: A year ago Leavenworth, Kansas, went under the commission plan, and thus far the people regard it as a striking success. Streets are kept clean, and people get their money's worth in improvements. A quantity of needless red tape and politics were abolished, and things are run on a business basis. Enid, Oklahoma, has just adopted this plan by a vote of more than two to one, and Orange, Texas, is about to vote on the question.

Ridiculous Attitude: Because its city hall reporter expects to get a \$200 a month job as secretary of the Council commission for not regulating public utilities, the Times has allowed itself to be drawn into the absurd position of defending the fake law brought forward by the corporation element of the City Council and opposing the real thing proposed by Messrs. Wallace, Wren and Pease. Never were the lines more clearly drawn between a measure for the protection of corporations and one for the benefit of the people. The contrast was rendered even more glaring by the fact that the original law, as prepared by the city attorney at the request of the corporation members of Council, contained a number of provisions that might be of some value to the people, and those were all struck out by Mr. Haskins, attorney for the Huntington interests, and the appropriation so arranged as to make the whole measure a farce. The Times is one of those papers that is always declaiming against municipal ownership. It proposes, instead, that

we should have municipal regulation. We know now what kind of regulation they mean: the kind that is fixed up by the attorneys for the corporations, which is guaranteed to do the corporations no harm and the people no good, but will provide soft berths for agents of the "special interests."

Underground Wires: Syracuse is having a great struggle with its pole companies to make them put their wires underground. The city has a law providing that when a street is to be paved the companies must construct subways in advance of the work.

Last Week of Our Removal Clearance!

And what an opportunity it is, to buy at a saving from actual cost, the sort of furniture that makes for real home comfort.

Every article in our entire household furniture stock now cut in price.

Nothing reserved, nothing excepted; whatever your needs may be this is *the* one great chance to supply them.

Furniture of highest possible character; furniture of most moderate cost, as well as a complete range "in between."

Look about through your home—make a list of such articles as would "fill in" the vacant places—then look about through our great stock, and note the countless opportunities to buy those needed articles with true economy.

Barker Bros

420-22-24 South Spring St.

Extending through entire block to
413-15-17 South Main Street

HIGH CLASS INVESTMENTS

MINES & FARISH
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
353 S. HILL STREET

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

It is a good law, only the companies will not pay any attention to it, claiming that there is nothing of that kind in their franchise. Mayor Carter Harrison, the elder, solved that question in Chicago by cutting the wires and chopping down the poles and telling the companies to take their troubles to the courts.

* * *

Lowest Bid Not Always Best: Boston has a special finance commission, a court of appeal in matters of revenue and expenditure, which is helping to straighten things out in that badly governed and deeply involved city—for Boston pays very high taxes and is badly in debt. This commission recently passed on a case where a contract had been awarded to the second lowest bidder for a piece of city work with an apparent loss to the city of \$1400. The commission held that because the work involved extra care, and had in it an element of special risk to the public, the Superintendent of Streets was justified in selecting a contractor that he knew from previous experience could handle a matter of that sort with skill and diligence.

* * *

Studying City Waste: The State Board of Health of Ohio has undertaken a scientific investigation of the city waste problem, the disposal of garbage, rubbish, etc. It holds that this problem is intimately connected with all questions of sanitation, and that much work is yet to be done before any satisfactory solution is achieved. The board begins by collecting samples of all forms of waste from the principal cities of the State and subjecting them to chemical analysis in order to know just what thermal units they contain, and what possible elements of salvage value. They propose also to investigate the methods of all American cities in handling this problem, and ascertain where special skill and judgment are shown. If these investigations continue in the same scientific and thorough spirit with which they are begun, they should yield results that will be of service to municipalities all over the country.

* * *

Doing Politics: Any man who occupies the office of mayor, and is a candidate for re-election, must expect his opponents to accuse him of "doing politics" in just about everything he does. That is one of the pleasant little penalties that goes with the job in this country. Every time Mayor Alexander does his duty by the people—saving the city's money, enforcing the laws, making good appointments—the invariable cry goes up from the reactionaries and machine people—"Aw, he is just doin' politics." It would be interesting to know how these people figure out that the revocation of the Saddlerock and other restaurant licenses can be made part of such a theory. John Brink, the proprietor of the Saddlerock, is a prominent figure in the world of sport, of large political influence and having a great host of friends. He is active in secret orders, and always ready for good work for charity. But his restaurant was running in open violation of law, and doing a great amount of harm. The police commission did its duty and revoked the license, although an election is only three weeks off. No one who knows anything about politics will question that this will cost Alexander a thousand votes—may be twice that number. And it would have been easy enough

to put the thing off or to have deferred the original investigation, for that matter. But the mayor preferred to do his duty and stand the consequences. That is the kind of a mayor good citizens always ask for and seldom get.

* * *

Candidates' Posters: The defacing of telephone and trolley car poles by the posters of candidates is a feature of election time in Los Angeles that few people recognize in its true bearings. The pole companies never allow the use of their poles for ordinary bill posting. But when election time comes around the courtesy is freely extended to all candidates. Do the companies allow this because they enjoy it? Nay, verily. It defaces the poles and fills them with tacks. It interferes with the line work, and is a nuisance generally. But they do it to curry favor with the candidates, or at least with those among them that may chance to get elected. Citizens have an interest in this matter, because for weeks after election the tattered fragments of the cards hang from the posts, and drop off and litter up the street. When this particular muss up is over, we should have an ordinance forbidding this practice in the future.

* * *

Smoking on Street Cars: Council has passed an ordinance restricting the smoke privilege to the rear platform of street cars, "on the understanding," several of the Councilmen announced, "that women do not fill up these rear seats, but leave them open for smokers." One of the Councilmen went so far as to declare that unless the women kept their part of the agreement, he would vote for the repeal of the ordinance. What kind of childish talk is this? Who is there authorized to make agreements for the 100,000 women of Los Angeles that ride on street cars? Women do not, as a class, read newspapers industriously, and probably not one out of ten will know that such an "agreement" was suggested. A number of women enter a car and find the back seats empty. It is a fine day, and they do not wish to sit inside. Presently the car fills up and smokers come on board, only to find the rear seats full of women. Let us suppose the other portions of the car are now full. What are these women to do? Get up and give their seats to smokers and themselves stand? Surely no sane man, smoker or not, expects that. Or suppose there are empty seats on the rear platform while the rest of the car is full. Are women to refrain from using these, for fear some smoker may arrive, and must they hang onto straps in the mean time? What arrant nonsense! The Council measure is a good enough compromise, but it should be served up plain, without any dressing of cheap bluffs.

If Peary has Dr. Cook "nailed," as he says, why does he keep on hammering?—Cleveland Leader.

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AWAKENING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

In the last few years there has been a quickening of the moral sense throughout the Nation. Business, big business, has felt it in some quarters, and has made some effort to set its house in order. It may be in some instances for prudential reasons only, and not for righteousness's sake; but at least a new decency and honesty are being forced on the most unwilling. Politics has felt it, and the note of moral appeal is heard more frequently in stump speeches and Congressional orations than ever before. Much of it may be for effect, but some of it is genuine, and all of it witnesses the ethical demand in the heart of the people. For the politician has his ear to the ground and discerns the popular mind. I do not believe that this movement is a mere passing spasm of hysterical virtue, but a permanent uplift of a whole people. The individual waves may break and recede, even a National administration may fall into the trough of reaction, but the tide will go on. There is a new impulse both to social investigation and social service. Never were our problems being so thoroughly and scientifically studied as today. Never were books on these subjects so carefully written or widely read; never was our periodical literature, even our popular novels, so full of serious questions and earnest thought in these directions. Never was there such enthusiasm for the solution of problems that concern our common life as a people, a Nation, and never were so many of our best men and women giving their minds, their lives, themselves to the public welfare and service. These are signs that make glad the heart of the true patriot. They seem to show that our people as a people are awakening to a clearer and larger consciousness both of our National sins and our National possibilities.—Bishop Williams, of Michigan.

OUR JOSHING GOVERNOR

California Weekly

Certain ladies interested in securing the ballot for their sex affirm that, at Santa Cruz, during the holding of the convention of the Political Bureau of the Southern Pacific company for the nomination of state officers to be voted for by Republicans, one James N. Gillett introduced himself to them and then and there declared his belief in equal suffrage and gave his pledge that, in the event of his nomination and election to the office of governor, he would do all he could to advance their cause. The governor now declares that he has no recollection of any such occurrence; that he was not then, and is not now, in favor of equal suffrage for both sexes, and that if he did say any such thing he was joshing. If the ladies say that he said such a thing he said it. While it may not have been possible in the multiplicity of pledges which he passed out on his right hand and on his left on that occasion, for the governor to recall with certainty that particular pledge of faith, it would be wholly impossible for the ladies to whom the pledge was made to forget it. But our governor really



Disruption of the Happy S. P. Home

The above cartoon, which appeared in the Herald of Friday the 15th, by Barnett, is, from the Pacific Outlook's point of view, the finest piece of work that has been done in Los Angeles for some time.

is a heavy joshier. He was joshing when he told these ladies that he was on their side and he was joshing when he went up and down the state telling the people that he was 'no man's man,' and beholden to no interest but that of the public. The trouble with a constitutional joshier is that he sometimes makes it difficult for the 'joshee' to tell whether he is joshing or only doing the delinquent school boy act. Our suffragist friends are not blameworthy if, to this day, they find themselves unable clearly to define just what it was that took place at Santa Cruz.

"AN AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM"

By George A. Rankin

The following extract from the preface of An American Transportation System, which the Putnams have just published, gives an indication of the aim and scope of the book:

It is argued in this book that the facilities of transportation cannot operate with the highest degree of safety, efficiency, economy, and fairness as disjointed, competitive and non-co-operating parts, but that the desired ends can be attained only by a transportation system, the members whereof operate as a harmoniously working whole. And, it is contended, such a system is impossible of realization so long as our railways are subject to the conflicting regulations of one congress and forty-five state legislatures. This condition, it is contended, is at once a governmental and a transportation absurdity.

The plan proposed in this book is to make the Federal Government responsible affirmatively in place of the mere power to negative state action, which it now possesses.

As to the fear of monopoly, it is candidly admitted that transportation is, and must be, a monopoly; but the proposal is to make it a legal monopoly, not an outlaw. It is, indeed, proposed to consolidate all our important transportation facilities in one corporation, but to exactly define the powers, duties, and obligations thereof.

Finally, it is proposed to replace our present multitudinous railway

commissions by a court, possessed of judicial authority to inquire whether our transportation corporation is conducting itself in accordance with the law of its creation, to which court the trustee-managers shall make reports concerning the execution of their trust, as other trustees do to courts of equity.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM CONFRONTS NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, with its remarkable development of governmental activities, has had a difficult problem of public finance, which is discussed in the Journal of Political Economy for October by Professor J. E. Le Rossignol, collaborating with William Downie Stewart, of Dunedin, N. Z. The authors show that the government of New Zealand has been a very heavy borrower, and that in the past it has borrowed largely to provide for current expenditures of unproductive character, which should more properly have been supported by current revenues. The rapidly increasing wealth of New Zealand has in a period of prosperity made such a policy possible; but the menace of a large debt and heavy charges in the event of less favorable conditions is increasingly felt. Attempts to reform this system of finance have, however, been hindered by the obvious political interests of representatives and governing parties, who find the support of their constituencies closely proportioned to the appropriations they secure for public improvements. Thus, as the authors point out, though the public ownership of railroads, for example, removes the private railroad corporation as a source of corruption, it substitutes for it a form of political corruption even more wasteful. There is much in this bit of financial history which carries a lesson for citizens of other democracies than New Zealand.

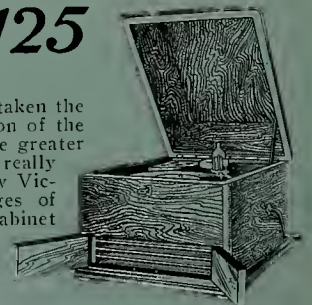
An old couple lived in the mountains in eastern Tennessee; he was 95 and she 90. Their son, a man of 70, died. As the old folks crossed the pasture to their cabin after the burial the woman noticed a tear roll down her husband's cheek. She patted him tenderly on the arm, and said:

"Never mind, John; you know I always said we never would raise that boy."—Success.

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"Municipal Reform and Law"

Judge Sloss Talks to the City Club
on a Timely Subject.

John M. C. Sloss, of San Francisco, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California, addressed the members of the City Club last Saturday, taking for his subject "Municipal Reform and Law." One of the largest gatherings since the Hon. Gifford Pinchot talked before the club, listened to Judge Sloss, who, in a lucid and able manner dealt with the problems of ethics and citizenship, and made a strong plea for the inculcation of a better civic spirit in the people. The speaker paid a warm tribute to the Hon. Judge Works, when he said: "I look forward hopefully to the time when it will not be a surprise, but in the natural order of things, that men with the standing of the president of this club shall offer themselves for election to public office."

Following was the address:

During the earlier years of the history of our Nation the Americans were as a people abnormally sensitive to criticism. A generation or two ago we demanded of foreigners visiting our shores the concession that everything to be found in this country had reached the acme of perfection. In one of his papers dealing with a visit to Washington during the 50's, Thackeray describes amusingly the storm of journalistic denunciation that was poured upon his head because he failed to agree with the opinion of a member of Congress to the effect that the statue of Lafayette standing in a park opposite the White House was the finest equestrian statue in the world. At that period, and for some considerable time following, our national characteristic was boastfulness. We insisted that our scenery was the grandest to be found upon the face of the earth; that our national resources were the most varied and unlimited; that our men were the bravest and most capable of human beings; that our women were the most beautiful. But above all we resented any suggestion that our institutions were not entirely ideal. The government founded here by the revolutionary fathers was not only the first successful exemplification of government by the people, but it was the supreme flower of perfection in Democracy.

More recently, and particularly in the past ten years, there has been a marked tendency in the opposite direction. We have entered upon an era of self-depreciation and of distrust of our ability to properly control the various channels in which the activities of government work. Our newspapers and our magazines are giving a large proportion of their space to articles pointing out the weakness of the system employed to administer our public affairs and the inefficiency and corruption of the agents engaged in carrying on that system. Members of the President's cabinet, it is said, are betraying the rights of the people in the interests of private persons; the National Congress is controlled by selfish and predatory enemies of the public; state governments, indeed sovereign states themselves, are vassal dependencies of great corporations or financiers, and, if I may touch on a painful subject which has a personal aspect, the courts are mere instruments whereby through a process of chicanery and technical juggling, poor honesty is

demanded of its rights and rich vulgar triumphs. The pendulum has swung violently and we may assume safely that, as is usually the case with such abrupt reversals of sentiment, the movement in each direction has gone far beyond its just limits. The truth, we may well believe, lies between the two extremes. As a people we are not, nor are our institutions, perfect. Neither, on the other hand, are we, or they, hopelessly bad or incapable.

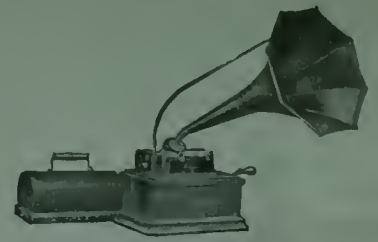
One of the main points of attack in this campaign of dissatisfaction has been the administration of our municipalities. Every one must concede that so far as the criticism has been centered upon this phase of governmental action in America, that criticism is fully justified. So sympathetic and friendly an observer of conditions in the United States as Sir James Bryce said in his American Commonwealth that "there is no denying that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States." The importance of this failure is constantly growing.

Our population was originally in the main rural, but ever since the organization of the government the trend has been from the country to the city, and as time goes on the movement becomes more pronounced and rapid. The census of 1790 showed only 13 cities with a population of more than 5,000 and none with more than 40,000. In 1880 we had 494 cities exceeding 5,000, 40 exceeding 40,000 and 20 exceeding 100,000. I have not at hand the figures for any later periods, but it must be obvious that the number of cities containing large aggregations of people has increased both positively and relatively in the 29 years since the census of 1880. The proportionate increase throughout our history may thus be stated. In 1790 the ratio of persons living in cities exceeding 8,000 to the total population was 3.3 to 100. In 1800 the percentage had increased to 4; in 1840 to 8.5; in 1880 to 22.5; today it is safe to say that more than one-third, and probably over forty per cent of the total population of the United States lives in cities of more than 8,000. It is clear, too, that the individual living under the jurisdiction of a municipal corporation is far more closely and immediately affected by the government of the locality than he is by that of the state or the nation. In the matter of direct taxes, for instance, none are at present collected by the federal government. In this state three-fourths of the taxes levied upon property in our large cities goes to meet the expenses of the city and the county. The city government has control of those matters which have the most direct influence upon the daily life and comfort of the citizen. The streets upon which he travels; the health regulations which protect him and the members of his family; the sewers, the light and water which, if not owned by the city, are, at least, regulated by it; the schools in which his children must be fitted to enter the struggle of life; the police which protect his property and his person, are all matters primarily controlled and directed by the local government. These are all subjects of more vital concern to him than the great majority of the affairs to which the state and the national government give their attention and energy.

It is therefore wise, indeed necessary, that citizens should devote their

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time and energy to the study and consideration of problems affecting city government. As I have said, it is clear to everyone that we have up to this time fallen far short of perfection in meeting these problems. Our deficiencies are painfully apparent to any one who makes a comparison between our cities and those of the most advanced European countries. In the essentials of providing adequate public buildings, paving and cleaning streets, police protection and the multifarious details of administration, such countries as England, France and Germany show themselves far more efficient than we are. To a certain degree we must recognize that differences in administrative efficiency are inherent in varying systems of government. A democracy exercising its functions through officers elected by the people for short terms may not, in the nature of things, be expected to produce as stable or expert an administration of public affairs as that which, under the most favorable conditions, may be exhibited by a government controlled by a more permanent body of trained and skillful officials free of dependence on the public. But if our government is not the most efficient possible, it has the merit of being the government of our own choice established and conducted by ourselves. The privilege of self-government we must think is well worth all it costs in the way of decreased efficiency of government. The American people would rather govern themselves than be governed somewhat better by a monarchy or aristocracy or bureaucracy placed over them without their consent.

But leaving out this element we are still far short of accomplishing what we should. The cities of Germany, France and England, while subject to some degree to the control and direction of the central government, are in the main controlled by officials elected by the inhabitants of the cities themselves. Why is it that we have not been able to direct our municipal affairs with the skill and honesty usually displayed by the chosen officers of these foreign municipalities.

It is generally assumed that the defects recognized as inherent in most of our cities are in the main due to the legal form or constitution of our city governments. The public mind is continually agitated by proposals to correct these evils by law. By the phrase "law" I mean to include all changes in the form or method of government, whether these changes be made by means of a charter, by

act of the legislature, or by constitutional amendment. To some extent the desired results may be possible of attainment in this way, but I think we are all apt to expect too much of mere changes in machinery. In many of our cities campaigns have been instituted and carried on leading to the adoption of new charters embodying modern and advanced theories of government and these charters have then been adopted amid the enthusiastic predictions of their proponents that they would end the corruption and inefficiency theretofore characterizing the conduct of municipal affairs. The expectations seem to have been that when once the proper machinery was provided, that machinery would be self-acting and would turn out good government automatically without the necessity of any continued or sustained effort on the part of the citizens to maintain good government. That these predictions are not well founded seems to be shown by the experience of various cities. Take for example the city and county of San Francisco. That municipality was operating for many years under an act of the legislature known as the Consolidation Act, which had been amended and revised and changed by successive legislatures until it had become extremely complicated and cumbersome. A movement for the adoption of a freeholders' charter under the provisions of the constitution was started and after several unsuccessful attempts the present charter was accepted and put in operation by the people. This charter embodied many of the principles advocated by advanced thinkers on the subject of municipal government. Its elemental or basic idea may be said to have been the centralization of power in the hands of a mayor who was given the right of appointment and removal of the officials composing the different administrative boards. It was expected that this charter, by putting the power in the hands of one man, would centralize and locate the responsibility in him and that the necessary result would be the selection by the people of a mayor well fitted to discharge these vast powers and to meet the responsibilities incident to them. But the result of this experiment is so fresh in the minds of all of us that it will not be necessary to cite specific facts to prove the contention that if the centralization of power and responsibility will produce good results where the trust is put in the hands of a good man, they may be employed disastrously by a bad man. Another illustration of the futility of trusting to the forms of government alone to

accomplish the desired result is suggested to me by the following passage which I find in the first edition of Bryce's American Commonwealth:

"It may conduce to a better comprehension of the newest frame of city government if I present an outline of the municipal system in two recently reformed cities. In both of them there had been serious mal-administration due to causes to be presently explained, and many efforts had been made to apply drastic remedies. In one, St. Louis, a completely new charter had been enacted embodying in the main the views of municipal reformers. In the other, Boston, a number of specific improvements have been effected in a charter dating from 1864." This passage appears in the edition of 1889. No doubt the cities of St. Louis and Boston believed that when they had adopted these charters they had assured for themselves a competent and honest city government, but these hopes, as is well known, were doomed to disappointment. The case of St. Louis was so flagrant and notorious that a mere reference to the disclosures made by Mr. Folk will be sufficient. On my last visit to Boston some two or three years ago I was told by reputable citizens there that the administration of the then mayor was hopelessly vicious and corrupt, and this seemed to be the general view. Those who pin their faith to reform by operation of law point with much confidence to the so-called Galveston and Des Moines plans. In 1903, following the great catastrophe which devastated a large portion of the city of Galveston, a charter was adopted which provided for the centralization of most of the powers of government in the hands of a board of five commissioners elected by the people. One of these commissioners is given the title of mayor president and presides over the board. Each of the other four commissioners is made the head of one of the four main departments of city administration, namely, finance and revenue, water works and sewage, police and fire protection, and streets and public property. In the board as a whole the legislative power is reposed, but most of the administrative details of the various departments are directed by the heads of the respective departments. The Des Moines plan is based upon substantially the same underlying principles. This system appears to have worked extremely well during the six years that it has been in force so far as Galveston is concerned. In Des Moines the scheme is of recent adoption and there has not yet been time to observe its actual workings. But I venture to think that the success of the Galveston government is not to be attributed entirely, or perhaps in large part, to the form of government adopted. That city has been recovering from a great catastrophe which impressed upon its citizens the need of the most earnest and devoted attention to the interest of the community as a whole. To the working out of the problems presented, the best men of the city gave their earnest care and attention. The results have been what may be expected whenever a community makes up its mind that it needs good government and that it is going to have it. I believe that the lesson to be drawn from the experience of American municipalities is that the defects in their administration lie not so much in mere forms or machinery as in the people who must administer the machinery, whatever it may be. The method of operation under any of our city charters is effective to good government if the people who elect the officers want good government and are willing to work for it.

There are no doubt some directions in which beneficial changes in the system of administration may be

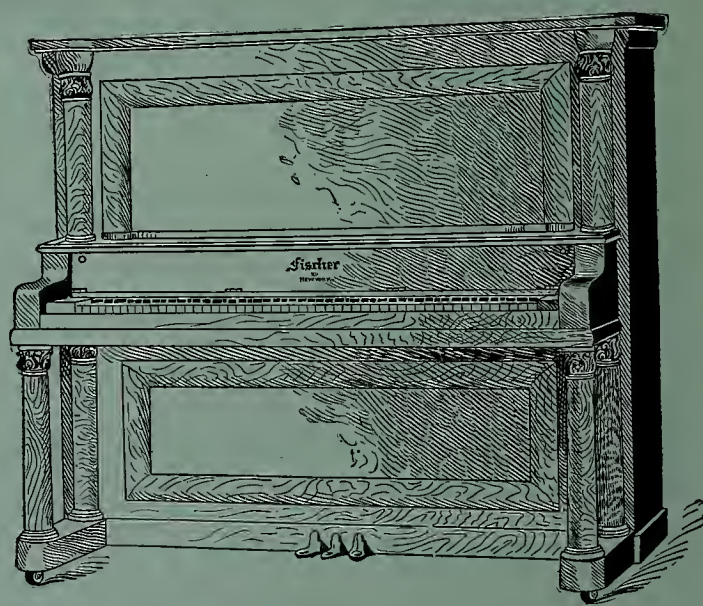
made. To return again to the comparison between foreign cities and our own, it is said by Professor Lowell, now president of Harvard University, that "the essential differences in the methods of governing European and American cities is to be found in the fact that the former are administered in the main by permanent experts." This points to a defect in our methods which may well be corrected by legal change. We have carried to an extreme the idea that democracy means the direct selection by the people of all of the officers entrusted with governmental functions, or, at least, that all of them should be subject to periodical appointment and removal by elected officers. Where we have adopted the principle of tenure during good behavior we have generally applied it only to subordinates in various departments. The election of officers of a municipality should be confined to those who are called upon to carry out functions which may be the subject of a varying conception of policy. The limitation of the number of officers to be elected has a double advantage. It not only attracts and keeps in offices requiring expert skill and training men who have those qualifications, but by reducing the number of offices to be filled at a given election enables the people to better fix their minds upon the requirements for the elective offices and to exercise and make intelligent choice among those who present themselves for election. The average voter, or perhaps any voter who is presented with a municipal ballot which calls upon him to declare his choice of persons to fill thirty or forty offices, cannot, in the nature of things, have the knowledge of the character and attainments of each of the candidates which is a requisite to enable him to intelligently exercise his right of suffrage.

There are some modern devices much in favor in my own city, and here as well, which I presume to think are of questionable utility. One of these is the recall. There was a conspicuous example of its exercise in your city within a few months and I do not doubt that in that instance it worked to the advantage of the city and proved a prompt and beneficial method of correcting a serious evil. But it must not be forgotten that the recall may in times of public excitement or passion be subverted to bad ends. The argument in favor of the recall is that it compels public officers to give recognition to the public will. I doubt whether on the whole our government is fairly subject to the criticism that its officials are too little responsive to the will of the majority. On the contrary it seems to me that there is upon the part of most of our elected officials too great a desire to trim their sails to the popular breeze. We should consider carefully the question whether or not the likelihood of recall will not tend to intimidate and discourage from the performance of their duty officials who without this weapon hanging over them would stand firmly in the face of a strong but, in fact, mistaken popular demand. The initiative and referendum present questions which have been much discussed and I do not care to add to the discussion further than by the suggestion that the value of these innovations, like that of the recall and other modifications of our established methods, can be determined only by experience. The mere adoption of a new idea does not prove that it is right. Those devices have not yet been tested long enough to enable anyone to form an authoritative opinion as to their effects. They are interesting, and important experiments, which may or may not prove capable of accomplishing what is expected of them.

There are no doubt directions other than those I have indicated in which changes in the form of government may be made with advantage, but passing all of these, I come back to my original proposition that the success of municipal government in American cities depends not upon the forms of that government but upon the civic spirit and devotion of the mass of the citizens. "Without doubt," says a thoughtful writer, "municipal government in America suffers chiefly from dearth of civic spirit among its citizens. Civic spirit is the recognition of the co-operative nature of life in cities, and the willingness to subordinate purely personal and private ends to the welfare of the community as a whole." How are we best to bring about that civic spirit? I think that there is but one way and that is by education. Some changes in the machinery of government may themselves have an educational value. The direct primary may have its principal beneficial effect in this direction. Whether it will accomplish the broader results expected from it is still a debatable question. It is

thought by many and not without reason that the system of the direct primary may tend to increase rather than diminish the power of the Boss and Organization. But on the other hand it is to be remembered that under the old system of nomination by delegates elected at primaries a great part of the better element among our citizenship neglected the duty of taking part in the primaries because it was believed that the result was predetermined by the professional politician and that the action of the individual citizen could accomplish nothing. The direct primary should, at least, serve to bring home to the individual voter the feeling that he is personally responsible for the candidates nominated. Responsibility and power in this regard are as absolute as in the case of the main election itself and the system will have accomplished a great good if it brings about a more general and conscientious participation in the function of selecting public officers from the very beginning instead of limiting interest to the final act of election.

As I have said, the higher and



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more ethical public spirit which alone can transform our city governments into what they should be can be produced only by education. Agencies of the greatest value towards this end are to be found in organizations like this club which devote their time and attention to a study and discussion of problems affecting the public good. But such organizations can in the nature of things reach and influence only the mature and adult. It is, perhaps, of greater importance that children should grow up with a proper conception of the obligations of the citizen to the community in which he lives. Teaching in these directions should be given more attention in the public schools, and what is of still greater importance, parents should in their homes endeavor to instill in their children a sense of the obligation which rests upon them to do their part toward securing a proper performance of public duties. And at this point I may venture to suggest one or two directions in which an effort should be made to alter the mental attitude not only of the younger generation but of a large proportion of the men and women who are earnestly desirous of seeing better things. The tendency to extreme denunciation of public officials to which I adverted in another connection is a tendency which should be checked. We are too apt in this country to believe and to say that the conduct of our public affairs is committed to the hands of a group of professional politicians whose only object is to advance their own interests. Consequently, every act of a public officer is viewed with suspicion and in the absence of any evidence one way or the other, many indulge the presumption that the act is the result of some unworthy motive. Charges of corruption or of want of attention to duty are often made maliciously but whether made by those who know them to be untrue or by well-meaning persons whose misguided zeal enables them to dispense with the necessity of knowing what they are talking about, the result is equally harmful. The official who has honestly tried to do his duty as he sees it is apt to be disgusted with public life and discouraged from making any further effort to serve the public. A more serious consequence is that the entire community comes to have a lack of respect, if not a contempt, for public office and public officers. We are not likely to have any efficient administration of our affairs until the man who takes a public office is assured that so long as no misconduct on his part can be shown, he, and his office, will be treated with respect and with fairness.

I think too that we can endeavor to inculcate in ourselves and in the community a greater respect for law and for official action. In this particular, as well as in regard to the standing of officials in the popular mind, we can seek to approach the standard set by foreign countries. We have in this country grown so accustomed to the idea of rushing to the courts for relief from any official act that does not happen to suit our individual ideas that we have come to believe that no one is bound to pay any attention to a governmental order or direction until its validity or constitutionality has been indorsed by a judicial decree. The levy of a tax, the granting or refusing of a franchise, or of a liquor license, are thought to amount to nothing until confirmed at the end of a lengthy litigation. Even an act of the legislature which affects private interests is not regarded seriously as expressing the sovereign will of the people until it is held to be within the constitutional powers of the law-making body. This lack of respect for law,

as has been suggested, may, in part, be a result of the principle, long established in this country, that courts have the power to maintain the supremacy of the constitution by applying its tests to any legislation. I would not weaken or limit this power, but I think that its exercise is not necessarily an obstacle to the creation of a public sentiment which shall recognize as *prima facie* valid and binding every official act and shall seek to give prompt enforcement to such orders of public authority as cannot be shown to amount to a plain invasion of the rights of the citizen.

Other points might be suggested, but in my judgment they all lead to the result already stated. My conclusion regarding the possibility of better city government may be sum-

marized in the following language used by a well known writer in speaking of a proposed reform in the National service: "That this can be accomplished by any changes in the law may, perhaps, be doubted. That it will be accomplished as soon as an educated and intelligent public demands it is a moral certainty."

* * * * *

Judge Works, thanking the speaker for his address, while commending in the main the ideas contained, took exception to the attitude which Judge Sloss held on the "Recall." "We have tried it here," said he, "and I do not believe that any man who is really anxious to do his whole duty will be afraid of being recalled."

Famous Short Stories

Note:—The Pacific Outlook has begun the publication of a series of short stories of recognized literary standing, on the theory that the average man or woman often prefers to re-read a story of genuine merit than take chances on doubtful new material. We are glad to have suggestions from our readers of stories (not under copyright) available for this series. The next of the series will be "The Man Without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale.

* * * * *

THE GOLD BUG

By Edgar Allan Poe

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Portions Previously Published

Having suffered business reverses, sinking from wealth to absolute poverty, William Legrand left his home in New Orleans and withdrew with an old negro servant to a hut on a small barren island near Charleston, South Carolina. In the pursuit of his favorite pastime of collecting entomological specimens, he one day came upon a strange gold-colored insect, in shape and markings somewhat resembling a skull. This insect the old negro at once declared to contain actual gold, and after some time his master, whose declining health and erratic humors had been noticeable since the discovery of the gold bug, began to share his belief, and to foresee a fortune in his strange find. So curiously did he seem to be affected that the old servant finally concluded that he had been bitten by the bug, and in fear for his master's friend, who on visiting Legrand, found him wrapped in dreams of a fortune to come in some way from the Gold Bug.

In fact he seemed to have thought out some definite plan, and insisted on the writer's accompanying him that very night on a mysterious journey, which should forever set at rest his restless imaginings. After penetrating into the most desolate and remote part of the island, Legrand bade his servant climb a large tree found there. After having mounted the prescribed distance the negro came upon a skull nailed to a high limb. Taking the line from the tree to a point immediately below the skull, and continuing a certain distance, Legrand directed his two companions to dig, and after protracted labors a chest was unearthed containing in gold and jewels the value, as it was afterward ascertained, of near-

ly two million dollars. This portion closes as Legrand begins to explain the series of discoveries and chances which led to the discovery of the location of the treasure.

* * *

I began distinctly, positively, to remember that there had been no drawing upon the parchment when I made my sketch of the scaraboeus. I became perfectly certain of this; for I recollected turning up first one side and then the other, in search of the cleanest spot. Had the skull been then there, of course I could not have failed to notice it. Here was indeed a mystery which I felt it impossible to explain; but, even at that early moment, there seemed to glimmer, faintly, within the most remote and secret chambers of my intellect, a glow-worm-like conception of that truth which last night's adventure brought to so magnificent a demonstration. I arose at once, and putting the parchment securely away, dismissed all further reflection until I should be alone.

"When you had gone, and when Jupiter was fast asleep, I betook myself to a more methodical investigation of the affair. In the first place I considered the manner in which the parchment had come into my possession. The spot where we discovered the scaraboeus was on the coast of the main-land, about a mile eastward of the island, and but a short distance above high-water mark. Upon my taking hold of it, it gave me a sharp bite, which caused me to let it drop. Jupiter, with his accustomed caution, before seizing the insect, which had flown toward him, looked about him for a leaf, or something of that nature, by which to take hold of it. It was at this moment that his eyes, and mine also, fell upon the scrap of parchment, which I then supposed to be paper. It was lying half buried in the sand, a corner sticking up. Near the spot where we found it, I observed the remnants of the hull of what appeared to have been a ship's long-boat. The wreck seemed to have been there for a very great while; for the resemblance to hoat timbers could scarcely be traced.

"Well, Jupiter picked up the parchment, wrapped the beetle in it, and gave it to me. Soon afterward we turned to go home, and on the way met Lieutenant G—. I showed him the insect, and he begged me to let him take it to the fort. Upon my consenting, he thrust it forthwith into his waistcoat pocket, without the parchment in which it had been wrapped, and which I had continued to hold in my hand during his

inspection. Perhaps he dreaded my changing my mind, and thought it best to make sure of the prize at once—you know how enthusiastic he is on all subjects connected with Natural History. At the same time, without being conscious of it, I must have deposited the parchment in my own pocket.

"You remember that when I went to the table, for the purpose of making a sketch of the beetle, I found no paper where it was usually kept. I looked in the drawer, and found none there. I searched my pockets, hoping to find an old letter, when my hand fell upon the parchment. I thus detail the precise mode in which it came into my possession; for the circumstances impressed me with peculiar force.

"No doubt you will think me fanciful—but I had already established a kind of connection. I had put together two links of a great chain. There was a boat lying upon a sea-coast, and not far from the boat was a parchment—not a paper—with a skull depicted upon it. You will, of course, ask 'where is the connection?' I reply that the skull, or death's-head, is the well-known emblem of the pirate. The flag of the death's-head is hoisted in all engagements.

"I have said that the scrap was parchment, and not paper. Parchment is durable—almost imperishable. Matters of little moment are rarely consigned to parchment; since, for the mere ordinary purposes of drawing or writing, it is not nearly so well adapted as paper. This reflection suggested some meaning—some relevancy—in the death's-head. I did not fail to observe, also, the form of the parchment. Although one of its corners had been, by some accident, destroyed, it could be seen that the original form was oblong. It was just such a slip, indeed, as might have been chosen for a memorandum—for a record of something to be long remembered and carefully preserved."

"But," I interposed, "you say that the skull was not upon the parchment when you made the drawing of the beetle. How then do you trace any connection between the boat and the skull—since this latter, according to your own admission, must have been designed (God only knows how or by whom) at some period subsequent to your sketching the scaraboeus?"

"Ah, hereupon turns the whole

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mystery; although the secret, at this point, I had comparatively little difficulty in solving. My steps were sure, and could afford but a single result. I reasoned, for example, thus: When I drew the scarabaeus, there was no skull apparent upon the parchment. When I had completed the drawing I gave it to you, and observed you narrowly until you returned it. You, therefore, did not design the skull, and no one else was present to do it. Then it was not done by human agency. And nevertheless it was done.

"At this stage of my reflections I endeavored to remember, and did remember, with entire distinctness, every incident which occurred about the period in question. The weather was chilly (oh, rare and happy accident!), and a fire was blazing upon the hearth. I was heated with exercise and sat near the table. You, however, had drawn a chair close to the chimney. Just as I placed the parchment in your hand, and as you were in the act of inspecting it, Wolf, the Newfoundland, entered, and leaped upon your shoulders. With your left hand you caressed him and kept him off, while your right, holding the parchment, was permitted to fall listlessly between your knees, and in close proximity to the fire. At one moment I thought the blaze had caught it, and was about to caution you, but, before I could speak, you had withdrawn it, and were engaged in its examination. When I considered all these particulars, I doubted not for a moment that heat had been the agent in bringing to light, upon the parchment, the skull which I saw designed upon it. You are well aware that chemical preparations exist, and have existed time out of mind, by means of which it is possible to write upon either paper or vellum, so that the characters shall become visible only when subjected to the action of fire. Zaffre, digested in aqua regia, and diluted with four times its weight of water, is sometimes employed; a green tint results. The regulus of cobalt, dissolved in spirit of nitre, gives a red. These colors disappear at longer or shorter intervals after the material written upon cools, but again become apparent upon the re-application of heat.

"I now scrutinized the death's-head with care. Its outer edges—the edges of the drawing nearest the edge of the vellum—were far more distinct than the others. It was clear that the action of the caloric had been imperfect or unequal. I immediately kindled a fire, and subjected every portion of the parchment to a glowing heat. At first, the only effect was the strengthening of the faint lines in the skull; but, upon persevering in the experiment, there became visible, at the corner of the slip, diagonally opposite to the spot in which the death's-head was delineated, the figure of what I at first supposed to be a goat. A closer scrutiny, however, satisfied me that it was intended for a kid."

"Ha! ha!" said I, "to be sure I have no right to laugh at you—a million and a half of money is too serious a matter for mirth—but you are not about to establish a third link in your chain—you will not find any especial connection between your pirates and a goat—pirates, you know, have nothing to do with goats; they appertain to the farming interest."

"But I have just said that the figure was not that of a goat."

"Well, a kid then—pretty much the same thing."

"Pretty much, but not altogether," said Legrand. "You may have heard of one Captain Kidd. I at once looked upon the figure of the animal as a kind of punning or hieroglyphical signature. I say signature;

because its position upon the vellum suggested this idea. The death's-head at the corner diagonally opposite, had, in the same manner, the air of a stamp, or seal. But I was sorely put out by the absence of all else—of the body to my imagined instrument—of the text for my conjecture."

"I presume you expected to find a letter between the stamp and the signature."

"Something of that kind. The fact is, I felt irresistibly impressed with a presentiment of some vast good fortune impending. I can scarcely say why. Perhaps, after all, it was rather a desire than an actual belief;—but do you know that Jupiter's silly words, about the bug being of solid gold, had a remarkable effect upon my fancy? And then the series of accidents and coincidences—these were so very extraordinary. Do you observe how mere an accident it was that these events should have occurred upon the sole day of all the year in which it has been, or may be sufficiently cool for fire, and that without the fire, or without the intervention of the dog at the precise moment in which he appeared, I should never have become aware of the death's-head, and so never the possessor of the treasure."

"But proceed—I am all impatience."

"Well; you have heard, of course, the many stories current—the thousand vague rumors afloat about money buried, somewhere upon the Atlantic coast, by Kidd and his associates. These rumors must have had some foundation in fact. And that the rumors have existed so long and so continuous, could have resulted, it appeared to me, only from the circumstance of the buried treasure still remaining entombed. Had Kidd concealed his plunder for a time, and afterward reclaimed it, the rumors would scarcely have reached us in their present unvarying form. You will observe that the stories told are all about money-seekers, not about money-finders. Had the pirate recovered his money, there the affair would have dropped. It seemed to me that some accident—say the loss of a memorandum indicating its locality—had deprived him of the means of recovering it, and that this accident had become known to his followers, who otherwise might never have heard that treasure had been concealed at all, and who, busying themselves in vain, because unguided, attempts to regain it, had given first birth, and then universal currency, to the reports which are now so common. Have you ever heard of any important treasure being unearthed along the coast?"

"Never."

"But that Kidd's accumulations were immense, is well known. I took it for granted, therefore, that the earth still held them; and you will scarcely be surprised when I tell you that I felt a hope, nearly amounting to certainty, that the parchment so strangely found involved a lost record of the place of deposit."

"But how did you proceed?"

"I held the vellum again to the fire, after increasing the heat, but nothing appeared. I now thought it possible that the coating of dirt might have something to do with the failure: so I carefully rinsed the parchment by pouring warm water over it, and, having done this, I placed it in a tin pan, with the skull downward, and put the pan upon a furnace of lighted charcoal. In a few minutes, the pan having become thoroughly heated, I removed the slip, and to my inexpressible joy, found it spotted, in several places, with what appeared to be figures arranged in lines. Again I placed it in the pan, and suffered it to remain another minute. Upon taking it off, the

whole was just as you see it now."

Here Legrand, having re-heated the parchment, submitted it to my inspection. The following characters were rudely traced, in a red tint, between the death's-head and the goat:

"5311305)6*(4828)41.141:858:818(80)85:11(1*8183 (88)5*46:(88*96*9:3)*1:(485):5*12*1:(4956*2(5*-4)8 (9*4069285):618)41:1(19:48081:8:81:48185:4)4851528 806*81(19:48:(88:4(124:48)41:161:188:12:"

"But," said I, returning him the slip, "I am as much in the dark as ever. Were all the jewels of Golconda awaiting me upon my solution of this enigma, I am quite sure that I should be unable to earn them."

"And yet," said Legrand, "the solution is by no means so difficult as you might be led to imagine from the first hasty inspection of the characters. These characters any one might readily guess, form a cipher—that is to say they convey a meaning; but then from what is known of Kidd, I could not suppose him capable of constructing any of the abstruse cryptographs. I made up my mind, at once, that this was of a simple species—such, however as would appear, to the crude intellect of the sailor, absolutely insoluble without the key."

"And you really solved it?"

"Readily; I have solved others of an abstruseness ten thousand times greater. Circumstances, and a certain bias of mind, have led me to take interest in such riddles, and it may well be doubted whether human ingenuity can construct an enigma of the kind which human ingenuity may not, by proper application, resolve. In fact, having once established connected and legible characters, I scarcely gave a thought to the mere difficulty of developing their import."

"In the present case—indeed in all cases of secret writing—the first question regards the language of the cipher; for the principles of solution, so far, especially, as the more simple ciphers are concerned, depend upon, and are varied by, the genius of the particular idiom. In general, there is no alternative but experiment (directed by probabilities) of every tongue known to him who attempts the solution, until the true one be attained. But, with the cipher now before us all difficulty was removed by the signature. The pun upon the word 'Kidd' is appreciable in no other language than the English. But for this consideration I should have begun my attempts with the Spanish and French, as the tongues in which a secret of this kind would most naturally have been written by a pirate of the Spanish main. As it was, I assumed the cryptograph to be English."

"You observe there are no divisions between the words. Had there been divisions the task would have been comparatively easy. In such cases I should have commenced with a collation and analysis of the shorter words, and, had a word of a single letter occurred, as is most likely, (a or I, for example,) I should have considered the solution as assured. But, there being no division, my first step was to ascertain the predominant letters, as well as the least frequent. Counting all, I constructed a table thus:

Of the character 8 there are 33	:	"	26.
4	"	"	19.
1	"	"	16.
*	"	"	13.
5	"	"	12.
6	"	"	11.
†	"	"	8.
0	"	"	6.
92	"	"	5.
:3	"	"	4.
?	"	"	3.
—	"	"	2.
9	"	"	1.

"Now, in English, the letter which most frequently occurs is e. Afterward, the succession runs thus: a o i

d h n r s t u y c f g l m w b k p q x z. E predominates so remarkably that an individual sentence of any length is rarely seen, in which it is not the prevailing character.

"Here, then, we have, in the very beginning, the groundwork for something more than a mere guess. The general use which may be made of the table is obvious—but, in this particular cipher, we shall only very partially require its aid. As our predominant character is 8, we will commence by assuming it as the e of the natural alphabet. To verify the supposition, let us observe if the 8 be seen often in couples—for e is doubled with great frequency in English—in such words, for example, as 'meet,' 'fleet,' 'speed,' 'seen,' 'been,' 'agree,' etc. In the present instance we see it doubled no less than five times, although the cryptograph is brief."

"Let us assume 8 then, as e. Now, of all words in the language, 'the' is most usual; let us see, therefore,

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which are not repetitions of any three characters, in the same order. If we discover repetitions of such letters, so arranged, they will most probably represent the word 'the'. Upon inspection we find no less than seven such arrangements, the characters being 48. We may, therefore, assume that 3 represents t, 4 represents h, and 8 represents e—that last being now well confirmed. Thus a great step has been taken.

"But, having established a single word, we are enabled to establish a vastly important point; that is to say, several commencements and terminations of other words. Let us refer, for example, to the last instance but one, in which the combination 48 occurs—not far from the end of the cipher. We know that the immediately ensuing is the commencement of a word, and, of the six characters succeeding this 'the,' we are cognizant of no less than five. Let us set these characters down, thus, by the letters we know them to represent, leaving a space for the unknown—

t e e h.

"Here we are enabled at once, to discard, the 'th,' as forming no portion of the word commencing with the first t; since, by experiment of the entire alphabet for a letter adapted to the vacancy, we perceive that no word can be formed of which this can be a part. We are thus narrowed into

t e e,

and going through the alphabet, if necessary, as before, we arrive at the word 'tree,' as the sole possible reading. We thus gain another letter, r, represented by 6, with the words 'the tree' in juxtaposition.

"Looking beyond these words, for a short distance, we again see the combination 48 and employ it by way of termination to what immediately precedes. We have thus this arrangement:

the tree ; (34 the, or, substituting the natural letters, where known, it reads thus:

the tree thr34h the.

"Now, if, in place of the unknown characters, we leave blank spaces, or substitute dots, we read thus:

the tree thr34h the, when the word 'through' makes itself evident at once. But this discovery gives us three new letters, o, n, and g, represented by 2, 1, and 3.

"Looking now, narrowly, through the cipher for combinations of known characters, we find, not very far from the beginning, this arrangement,

83(88, or egree,

which, plainly, is the conclusion of the word 'degree,' and gives us another letter, d, represented by 7.

"Four letters beyond the word 'degree,' we perceive the combination

46(88,

"Translating the known characters,

and representing the unknown by dots, as before, we read thus:

thrice,

an arrangement immediately suggestive of the word 'thirteen,' and again furnishing us with two new characters, 1 and n, represented by 6 and 9.

"Referring, now, to the beginning of the cryptograph, we find the combination,

53337,

"Translating as before, we obtain

good,

which assures us that the first letter is A, and that the first two words are 'A good.'

"It is now time that we arrange our key, as far as discovered, in a tabular form, to avoid confusion. It will stand thus:

5	represents a.
7	" d
8	" e
3	" g
4	" h
6	" i
*	" n
2	" o
(	" r
1	" t
9	" u

"We have, therefore, no less than eleven of the most important letters represented, and it will be unnecessary to proceed with the details of the solution. I have said enough to convince you that ciphers of this nature are readily soluble, and to give you some insight into the rationale of their development. But be assured that the specimen before us appertains to the very simplest species of cryptograph. It now only remains to give you the full translation of the characters upon the parchment, as unriddled. Here it is:

"A good glass in the bishop's hotel in the devil's seat forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes northeast and by north main branch seventh limb east side shoot from the left eye of the death's-head a bee-line from the tree through the shot fifty feet out."

"But," said I, "the enigma seems still in as bad a condition as ever. How is it possible to extort a meaning from all this jargon about 'devil's seats,' 'death's-heads,' and 'bishop's hotels?'"

"I confess," replied Legrand, "that the matter still wears a serious aspect, when regarded with a casual glance. My first endeavor was to divide the sentence into the natural division intended by the cryptographer."

"You mean, to punctuate it?"

"Something of that kind."

"But how was it possible to effect this?"

"I reflected that it had been a point with the writer to run his words together without a division, so as to increase the difficulty of solution. Now, a not over-acute man, in pursuing such an object, would be nearly certain to overdo the matter. When, in the course of his composition, he arrived at a break in his subject which would naturally require a pause, or a point, he would be exceedingly apt to run his characters, at this place, more than usually close together. If you will observe the MS., in the present instance, you will easily detect five such cases of unusual crowding. Acting upon this hint, I made the division thus:

"A good glass in the bishop's hotel in the devil's seat—forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes—northeast and by north—main branch seventh limb east side—shoot from the left eye of the death's-head—a bee-line from the tree through the shot fifty feet out."

"Even this division," said I, "leaves me still in the dark."

"It left me also in the dark," replied Legrand, "for a few days; during which I made diligent inquiry, in the neighborhood of Sullivan's Island, for any building which went by the

name of the 'Bishop's Hotel,' for, of course, I dropped the obsolete word 'hotel.' Gaining no information on the subject, I was on the point of extending my sphere of search, and proceeding in a more systematic manner, when, one morning, it entered into my head, quite suddenly, that this 'Bishop's Hotel' might have some reference to an old family, of the name of Bessop, which, time out of mind, had held possession of an ancient manor-house, about four miles to the northward of the island. I accordingly went over to the plantation, and re-instituted my inquiries among the older negroes of the place. At length one of the most aged of the women said that she had heard of such a place as Bessop's Castle, and thought that she could guide me to it, but that it was not a castle, nor a tavern, but a high rock.

"I offered to pay her well for her trouble, and, after some demur, she consented to accompany me to the spot. We found it without much difficulty, when, dismissing her, I proceeded to examine the place. The 'castle' consisted of an irregular assemblage of cliffs and rocks—one of the latter being quite remarkable for its height as well as for its insulated and artificial appearance. I elampered to its apex and then felt much at a loss as to what should be next done.

"While I was busied with my reflection, my eyes fell upon a narrow ledge in the eastern face of the rock, per-

haps a yard below the summit upon which I stood. This ledge projected about eighteen inches, and was not more than a foot wide, while a niche in the cliff just above it gave it a rude resemblance to one of the hollow-backed chairs used by our ancestors. I made no doubt that here was the 'devil's-seat' alluded to in the MS., and now I seemed to grasp the full secret of the riddle.

"The 'good glass,' I knew, could have reference to nothing but a telescope; for the word 'glass' is rarely employed in any other sense by seamen. Now here, I at once saw, was a telescope to be used, and a definite point of view, admitting no variation, from which to use it. Nor did I hesitate to believe that the phrases, 'forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes,' and 'northeast by north,' were intended as directions for the levelling of the glass. Greatly excited by these discoveries I hurried home, procured a telescope, and returned to the rock.

"I let myself down to the ledge, and found that it was impossible to retain a seat upon it except in one particular position. This fact confirmed my preconceived idea. I proceeded to use the glass. Of course, the 'forty-one degrees and thirteen minutes' could allude to nothing but elevation above the visible horizon, since the horizontal direction was clearly indicated by the words, 'northeast by north.' This latter direction I at once established by means of a pocket-compass; then, pointing the glass as near-

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Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"PROBATION AFTER DEATH"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ly at an angle of forty-one degrees of elevation as I could do it by guess, I moved it cautiously up and down, until my attention was arrested by a circular rift or opening in the foliage of a large tree that overtopped its fellows in the distance. In the centre of this rift I perceived a white spot, but could not, at first, distinguish what it was. Adjusting the focus of the telescope, I again looked, and now made it out to be a human skull.

"Upon this discovery I was so sanguine as to consider the enigma solved; for the phrase 'main branch, seventh limb, east side,' could refer only to the position of the skull upon the tree, while 'shoot from the left eye of the death's-head' admitted, also, of but one interpretation, in regard to a search for buried treasure. I perceived that the design was to drop a bullet from the left eye of the skull, and that a bee-line, or, in other words, a straight line, drawn from the nearest point of the trunk through 'the shot' (or the spot where the bullet fell), and thence extended to a distance of fifty feet, would indicate a definite point—and beneath this point I thought it at least possible that a deposit of value lay concealed."

"All this," I said, 'is exceedingly clear, and, although ingenious, still simple and explicit. When you left the Bishop's Hotel, what then?'"

"Why, having carefully taken the bearings of the tree I turned homeward. The instant that I left 'the devil's-seat,' however, the circular rift vanished; nor could I get a glimpse of it afterward, turn as I would. What seems to me the chief iniquity in this whole business, is the fact (for reneate, experiment has convinced me it is a fact) that the circular opening in question is visible from no other attainable point of view than that afforded by the narrow ledge upon the face of the rock.

"In this expedition to the 'Bishop's Hotel' I had been attended by Jupiter, who had, no doubt, observed, for some weeks past, the abstraction of my demeanor, and took especial care not to leave me alone. But, on the next day, getting up very early, I contrived to give him the slip, and went into the hills in search of the tree. After much toil I found it. When I came home at night my valet proposed to give me a flogging. With the rest of the adventure I believe you are as well acquainted as myself."

"I suppose," said I, "you missed the spot, in the first attempt at digging, through Jupiter's stupidity in letting the bug fall through the right instead of through the left eye of the skull."

"Precisely. This mistake made a difference of about two inches and a half in the 'shot'—that is to say, in the position of the peg nearest the tree; and had the treasure been beneath the 'shot,' the error would have been of little moment; but 'the shot,' together with the nearest point of the tree, were merely two points for the establishment of a line of direction: of course the error, however trivial in the beginning, increased as we proceeded with the line, and by the time we had gone fifty feet threw us quite off the scent. But for my deep-seated impressions that treasure was here somewhere actually buried, we might have had all our labor in vain."

"But your grandiloquence, and your conduct in swinging the beetle—how excessively odd! I was sure you were mad. And why did you insist upon letting fall the bug, instead of a bullet, from the skull?"

"Why, to be frank, I felt somewhat annoyed by your evident suspicions touching my sanity, and so resolved to punish you quietly, in my own way, by a little bit of sober mystification. For this reason I swung the beetle, and for this reason I let it fall from the tree. An observation of yours

about its great weight suggested the latter idea."

"Yes, I perceive; and now there is only one point which puzzles me. What are we to make of the skeletons found in the hole?"

"That is a question I am no more able answer than yourself. There seems, however, only one plausible way of accounting for them—and yet it is dreadful to believe in such atrocity as my suggestion would im-



"A Gentleman from Mississippi"

How William H. Langdon, the jovial, trusting, old-fashioned Senator from Mississippi blew into Washington looking, at the start, like an ingenu in politics among the old hands at the game, and how he was saved from being a laughing-stock by a brilliant young newspaper man and his own unassailable honesty, is cleverly told in "A Gentleman from Mississippi," the hearty comedy presented at the Mason this week by a fair company. There is an intricate plot fairly teeming with strategy, both political and personal, unravelling to a solution which surprises everybody who has doubted the Senator's capabilities—and this includes the audience, which is breathless to a man at the unexpected denouement. This puzzle-picture method in the drama is of doubtful value though successful in this one instance. There are four realistic characters, Langdon, Bud Haines, the brains behind the Senator, and Langdon's two daughters, whom the playwright has drawn as Gibson does his girls, accomplishing vivid pictures by a few sketchy strokes. Miss Pearson, as Carolina, the scheming daughter who nearly wrecks her father's chances, gives a distinct impression of ambition, which is the keynote of her character. Miss Barrett as Hope Georgia is kittenish and candid at the same time and suggests deep loyalty behind her naivete. James Lackaye's picture of Langdon's warm heart and all-embracing credulity is a real achievement. He says of his expansive self that he has "grown all over the place." This is true also of his kindness, which falls like the rain of heaven on the just and unjust alike. Bud Haines is well impersonated by Osborne Searle. Despite certain inconsistencies, like his oratorical outburst of ideals in the first act, the character is well drawn. Mr. Searle conveys the "get-there" spirit which will land Bud snugly on the top round of the ladder some day, yet he is, on the whole, inadequate in a part of such possibilities, and his emotion never seems deep-seated.

"Mlle. Mischief"

It is not a very high order of entertainment which the Auditorium has offered for the past two weeks. One finds it hard to laud the Shubert policy of regularly sandwiching in atrocious "attractions" with those which deserve the name. The theatergoer will inevitably lose count sometime, and thinking "This is the Auditorium's off week," miss something worth while. The so-called comedy in "Mlle. Mischief" is especially distressing. The playfulness which finds outlet in slapping one's own wrist, and mocking the gestures of a nervous old man with the cry "He's got me doing it too," has long since outlived usefulness. Yet there are some alleviating features. The songs are tuneful, the

chorus light-footed and well-trained. An artistic brain has evidently conceived the delightful costumes, some of which are as modishly and chromatically correct as are often seen. Mimi, a slight character impersonated by Louise Brunelle, is piquant and tastefully gowned. Corinne's efforts are interesting to her old friends, of whom she has many here and elsewhere.

THE END.

The Auditorium

"The Ringmaster" will begin a limited engagement Monday, November 4th, at the Auditorium, coming from the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, with a big cast of metropolitan favorites. The story is an absorbing one of Wall Street intrigue.

The cast includes H. S. Northrup, Frederick Montague, F. A. Yalvington, Alice Weeks, Harvey D. Crossman, John Watts, Francis Learned, Rosamond Carpenter, Clara Colman, and Anna Lee.

Tickets will be on sale next Thursday.

Mason

Henry B. Harris will present at the Mason Opera House for the week beginning Monday next, "The Traveling Salesman," the latest comedy by James Forbes, the author of "The Chorus Lady," with a strong company of metropolitan players who helped the attraction achieve such distinction during its long runs in New York and Boston.

The story is related by widely contrasting types of villagers and drummers, and the advent of Mr. Forbes' comedy success in this city should be awaited with interest.

Majestic

When "The Girl Question" begins its week's engagement at the Majestic theatre Sunday night, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees, patrons of that theatre and friends made a year ago when this attraction was seen in Los Angeles for its first time, will have the pleasure of witnessing a show replete with catchy music, handsome costumes, and a bevy of pretty chorus girls, and the welcome should be just as hearty as the one it received upon its visit here last season.

The principal role is in the hands of that clever comedian, John L. Kearney.

There are thirty-two chorus girls in this production, the majority of whom make a complete change of costumes four times in each scene. The show this season, in every par-

ticular, is better than last, being better staged. The chorus is prettier and more finished.

Belasco

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco company will next week make use of George Ade's successful American comedy drama "The County Chairman," with Mr. Stone in the role of Jim Hackler, the central figure of the play.

"The County Chairman" in the hands of the Belasco company promises to be a most enjoyable dramatic treat. Howard Scott will be seen in the role of Sassafras Livingston, Mr. Giblyn, Mr. Camp, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Applebee, Mr. Freeman and the other men of the Belasco organization will be found in roles of the congenial sort, while Thais Magrane, Adele Farrington and Ida Lewis will contribute to the performance.

Burbank

Oliver Morosco announces "The Silver Girl" for presentation at the Burbank theatre during the week beginning with a matinee Sunday and including a second matinee performance Saturday. The play has never been seen in Los Angeles. It is by Edward Peple, author of "The Prince Chap," which was presented at the Burbank a few months ago.

A. Byron Beasley will play Jefferson Hunter. Miss Blanche Hall will be seen as Julia Raymond, and Lovell Alice Taylor as Hunter's wife. Others in the cast will include Harry Messtayer, Henry Stockbridge, David M. Hartford, Willis Marks, John W. Burton, Frederick Gilbert, William Trask and Margo Duffet.

The play will be produced under Mr. Hartford's direction.

"The Man of the Hour"

George Broadhurst's success, "The Man of the Hour," comes again to the Mason Opera House and will be presented by Managers Wm. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer's special company.

Both the Metropolitan and the Manhattan Opera Houses of New York are bidding for Puccini's new opera, "The Girl of the Golden West."

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The City of Tomorrow

La Follette's

"What is the most important thing to be considered in planning and improving our cities—health, utility or beauty?"

This question was recently put to a distinguished landscape architect, a man who has achieved a national reputation in city planning and city making.

He answered: "You might ask me which is the more important or the more essential blade of a pair of scissors. They can't be taken separately."

In this answer is found the spirit of modern city-making. Health, utility, beauty,—all related so intimately that they cannot be considered apart. "They can't be taken separately."

Heretofore we have paid too much attention to mere utility. Health and

beauty have been neglected. And what has been the result? We find our cities—the collective homes of millions of us—characterized by unsightly buildings, congested, dirty and ill-paved streets, inefficient sewage disposal, contaminated water supplies, disease-breeding garbage and rubbish heaps, and a lack of parks and driveways, where work-driven people may find breathing spots—fresh air, sunshine, and a touch of Nature. With few exceptions, our cities are lacking in almost all the essentials of comfort, orderliness, and appropriate beauty that characterize the cities of other nations.

European cities lead us in wholesome opportunities for recreation, for the promotion of health, for enjoyment of art. They lead in the developed individuality of their cities. In what do we lead? Mainly, in a larger death rate and a larger tax rate.

We need to make many improvements which are for the benefit and

enjoyment of everybody, for the common good. In this respect how striking the contrast is between Europe and America! The poorest workingman in Europe has some advantages and opportunities which here the wealthiest can seldom command. Forty years ago Germany planned to provide in its cities, and for all the people in them, facilities for wholesome physical exercise, large and convenient opportunity to enjoy the beauty and wonder of the nature world, and a more intimate knowledge of noble kinds of human life and beautiful products of human work. Fine city streets, orderly railroad approaches and surroundings, truly beautiful public buildings, open green squares and plazas, refreshing water-fronts, ennobling statuary, convenient and ample playgrounds, numerous parks, parkways, and boulevards, art museums, theaters, opera houses, and concert halls—all these in Europe are free, or so nearly free that they are easily available for all

the people. These are not only worthy pleasures in themselves, to relieve from the grind and fatigue of yesterday's and today's toil, but they make a definite and indispensable contribution toward tomorrow's efficiency.

Happily, we are beginning to look upon this matter of city-making in a new light. With a popular realization of the large and growing importance of city life in the life of the nation, has come a better understanding of the necessity for care and foresight in making our cities worthy of our civilization and fit habitations for human beings. Education is the only means of bringing this about. And we are fast learning. In almost every city are found individuals, public officials and associations of citizens spreading the agitation for city improvement and carrying out in practical ways the new doctrine of making cities better places to live in—giving them over to health, utility and beauty.



MUSIC

It was decided at a meeting of the Municipal Band Commission held last Tuesday afternoon to hold thirty-two concerts during the coming season, the first in Central Park, November 4. The band will be composed of thirty-five men, and will be under the direction of Harley Hamilton.

The committee will meet the first and third Wednesdays of every month.

Mr. Fillmore was heard Friday afternoon last at Music Hall, Blanchard Building, in an enjoyable lecture-recital on "The French School."

It will not be the famous Sheffield Choir which will tour America under the direction of Dr. Henry Coward. This noted director has resigned from his leadership of the Sheffield organization, and will make an American tour with a special aggregation of two hundred choristers, under the management of Dr. C. A. E. Harriss.

Fritz Kreisler writes that he is much improved in health and has been taking a long rest prior to departing for his American tour. He will play in this city about the middle of December.

A Mendelssohn centenary concert was recently given at Cape Town, South Africa.

Although keenly appreciative of the beauties of recent anti-melodic opera, of which "Pelleas and Melisande" is a type, Puccini considers that, however interesting from a technical standpoint it may be, an opera of that class has little hope of making a deep and effective appeal to the musical public.

This style of opera has so many supporters as well as detractors, that an opinion from such a source is always interesting.

Edwin Schneider, the brilliant young composer, will be the accompanist for George Hamlin, the tenor, on the latter's tour of the west. The Hamlin concert will be given here in November.

It is recorded that Elgar's symphony has already received seventy performances, and that the work's success is inducing the composer to proceed with his No. 2.

A lecture delivered in London, October 19 bore the title "The Truth About Music in America." The lecturer promised to speak in an impartial manner, being determined to gloss over no defects. It is to be hoped that Mr. Klein held this intention to give the whole truth, quite impartially.

An incident occurred in the course of M. de Pachmann's recital at Queen's Hall, London, a couple of weeks ago which raises an interesting point as to the obligations of those who concede encores. After the conclusion of Schumann's Sonata in G minor M. de Pachmann was induced by the warmth of the applause to play an "extra." He chose Schumann's "Vogel als Prophet," into which he dashed with a speed which was certainly not suggestive of the composer's direction, Langsam. The first eighteen bars were soon compassed, and then to everyone's astonishment, M. de Pachmann, spreading out his hands, exclaimed, "It is enough," and left the platform.



ART

By LETA HORLOCKER

The exhibit of paintings by local artists on view at the Blanchard Art Galleries is being very well attended and much interest is expressed. The exhibit of Japanese prints seems to attract many buyers, and the collection will soon need to be replenished by other prints. Some very excellent art photography by Louis Fleckenstein is now on view in the art assembly rooms. The landscape work shown gives some very fine tone qualities, and the compositions show a keen preception in selecting the subjects from Nature.

Miss Lillian Drain's monotypes shown in the same gallery are receiving merited praise from the many visitors.

The exhibit of paintings will remain on until the first of November.

Mr. Maxwell, curator of Blanchard art gallery, who is arranging for a series of art educational lectures to be given during the winter, is going to have some very fine things to offer us in this way. Mr. W. C. Montgomery will give the first one of the series on the first Friday in November at 3:30 p. m. in the art assembly hall. Subject, "The Impressionist's School." These lectures are for the public and intended to invite and interest an appreciation in Art.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Burton of Santa Barbara is showing a most beautiful collection of her artistic productions in leather and metal, in the Blanchard gallery. Her work is the most interesting and unique of its kind on the West Coast. Her original combinations of the leather, metal and shells

united into appropriate designs on chests, portieres, table covers, wall decorations, screens and table ornaments, desk sets and various interesting and useful ornaments, partake of the decorative qualities that lend themselves to luxurious fittings in the home.

The exhibit will remain on for some weeks.

Mr. Ralph Davison Miller will have his paintings on exhibit at the Kanst art gallery, beginning October 25 to November 6. Most of the subjects are of local interest.

Mr. Kanst forwarded thirty-three pictures by local artists, to Chicago to be shown in the new gallery of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, during November. It was to be sincerely regretted that more of our prominent artists did not respond to this invitation extended by Mrs. Herman J. Hall, curator of the gallery, who visited Los Angeles during the summer and, becoming interested in the splendid work done here, arranged with Mr. Kanst to send a collection of paintings by the Southern California artists to be shown in Chicago. It certainly seemed an opportunity to make a representative exhibit of the best that was being done here—and would have attracted the attention of our middle west "would-be" patrons. Mrs. Hall has a specially planned reception day for those living in Chicago who have winter homes in California and those who are annual tourists here. She was very enthusiastic over the prospects of the fine material she hoped to receive for this exhibit.

The exhibit sent was good but did not include work by all of our best artists, therefore hardly making it representative.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 20, Downey to Mozart; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Ave. 20, Pasadena to Downey; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Ave. 24, Pasadena to Manitou; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Ave. 52, Longfellow to Aloise; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

1st St., from corner of Broadway to corner of Fremont; petition from S. H. Rigby et al., for construction of a tunnel under said portion. Ref. to city engineer.

1st St., Anderson St. to 415.16 ft. west; pet. from Alex. Aikman et al., for change and estab. of grade, and thereafter for improvement by private contract. Granted.

3rd St., near L. A.; ord. of intention to improve by repaving, reguttering and reconstructing catch basin. Adopted.

4th St., near L. A.; ord. of intention to improve by repaving, reguttering and reconstructing catch basin. Adopted.

6th St., from Palos Verdes St. to Meyler St.; motion that proceedings now pending for opening of said street be abandoned. Adopted.

6th St., Beaudry to Vermont; assessment maps for improvement. Adopted.

7th and Hope; petition from T. Wiesendanger complaining of the accumulation of stagnant water at said corner and asking that same be remedied. Ref. B. P. W.

11th St., Vermont to New Hampshire; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

12th St., Main to Figueroa; assessment maps for improvement. Adopted.

14th St., Burlington to Constance; final ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

36th St., Compton to Alameda; final ord. for opening. Adopted.

38th St., bet. Grand Ave. and Del Monte St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for opening. Adopted.

48th St., Western to Denker; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for permission to improve by private contract. Granted.

49th St., Western to Denker; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for permission to improve by private contract. Granted.

50th St., from Western to Denker; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for permission to improve by private contract. Granted.

Alley, on west line of Ohio bet. Court and Colton; cross walks ordered placed.

Alley, S. of 1st from Lucas to Witmer; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Alley, 10th to San Marino bet. Vermont and Menlo; pet. from Carrie Harper protesting against opening. Denied.

Alley, bounded by 1st, 2nd, Lucas and Witmer; petition from E. B. Osborne et al., protesting against proposed improvement. Filed.

Alley, bet. St. Paul and Bixel, from Orange to 6th; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Alley, first N. of 3rd Werdin alley to east terminus; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Alley, first N. of 1st St., Henderson to Coronado; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Alley, pet. from Chas. Webb et al., asking for opening of an alley or private way 30 ft. in width from S. Fig-

ueroa to the Slough, being in the Shoestring Strip in S. Gardena. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Ascot, 51st to 53rd; ord. estab. name. Adopted.

Aaron St., at cor. of and west of Alessandro St.; street light ordered placed.

Bellevue Ave., from Micheltorena to Hoover; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave., Belmont to Lake Shore; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Burlington, Pico to 16th; final ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Baxter St., bet. Olympian and Tropico; pet. from Edw. Forbes et al., for sewerage. Granted.

Concord St., bet. 1st and 4th; pet. from E. W. Smith et al., for improvement. Bond Act. Granted.

Central Avenue; petition from Metzler Investment Co. for refund of certain street improvement bonds issued for the paving of said street, or that the city purchase same. Ref. to city atty.

Casco St., east line at Plato St.; cross walks ordered placed.

Colton St., at west line of Ohio; cross walks ordered placed.

Clay St., pet. from Elks Lodge No. 99 asking that the line of Clay St. at 3rd be defined. Granted.

Dayton Ave., from Ave. 20 to Pasadena Ave.; city eng. instructed to make surveys necessary for opening and widening.

Dawn St., between Euclid avenue and Evergreen avenue; petition from I. S. Metzler et al., for the vacation of said portion. Ref. to B. P. W.

Denker Ave., from 48th to a point 160.10 ft. south of center of 50th St.; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for permission to improve by private contract. Granted.

Echo Park Ave., from Donaldson to Vestal; petition from Thomas Jones et al. for improvement under Bond Act, district plan. Granted.

Edgecliff Drive, from Childs avenue to Sunset Blvd; petition from W. L. Stewart asking that a sum of money not exceeding \$250 be appropriated for the improvement of the east side of said street. Ref. to B. P. W.

Edgeware Rd., pet. from Mrs. M. B. Henry et al. for change of name to Edgeware Place. Granted.

Elsinore, Coronado to Benton Way; ord. of intention to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Eastlake, George to Manitou; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Effie St., Olympian to Tropico; pet. from Edw. Forbes et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Fargo, Apex to Fanning; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Hancock, Altura to Manitou; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Harvard Blvd, 48th to 160.10 ft. south of the center of 50th St.; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for permission to improve by private contract. Granted.

Isabel St., from Pepper avenue to north city limits; petition from L. P. Edlefsen et al. for improvement under Bond Act. Granted.

Isabel Ave., from Jeffries to Pepper Aves.; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Jarvis, from Amador to Solano; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Johnston St., bet. Altura and Minnesota; protest against proposed open-

ing and widening from N. M. Hicks et al. Deferred until Oct. 26th.

Johnston St., Altura to Manitou; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Johnston St., pet. from Jordan Shultes, et al. asking permission to withdraw names from protest of N. M. Hicks, et al. in re-opening and widening of street. Granted.

Kent, Coronado to Waterloo; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Kansas, 42nd to Vernon; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., Winston to 3rd; ord. of intention to improve by constructing storm sewer. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., at Winston St.; ord. of intention to improve by repaving and reguttering. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., at Boyd St.; ord. of intention to improve by repaving and reguttering. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., 4th to 5th; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Montana St., from Elysian St. to eastern terminus; appeals in the matter of improvement, and report of special committee. Deferred until Oct. 26.

Micheltorena, Hoover to Temple; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Morgan Ave., protest from Mrs. E. Meade, against sewerage of said street. Denied.

Morgan Ave.; ord. to construct sewer. Adopted.

Macy St., pet. from Amelia Stern et al. protesting against proposed widening to 80 feet. Set for hearing October 26.

Markham Ave., Alvarado to Olympian; pet. from Edw. Forbes et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Markham Ave., bet. Alvarado and Olympian Ave.; pet. from Hames Crichton et al. for improvement. Granted.

New Hampshire, 11th to 12th; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

New England, 17th St. to 162 ft. south; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

New York St., pet. from D. B. Wilmans et al. to change the name of New York St. to York Boulevard. Granted.

Ohio St., west line at Plato; cross walks ordered placed.

Ohio St., west line at Court St.; cross walks ordered placed.

Olympian Ave., from Effie to Markham; pet. from Edw. Forbes et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Portland, Adams to 28th; ord. estab. curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Ruby St., from Ave. 62 to Ave. 63; protests against improvement. Deferred until Oct. 26th.

Ruby St., bet. Aves. 62 and 63; pet. from Thomas McCarthy et al., protesting against assessment for construction of storm drain under said portion of street. Set for hearing Oct. 26.

Reno, London to 1st; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Stephenson Ave., Alameda to 3rd; ord. estab. name. Adopted.

Santa Barbara Ave., bet. Grand and Vermont; city atty's report investigating city's title to said portion of street, showing no street as a continuation of Santa Barbara Ave., from Figueroa St., to Vermont Ave., and stating that portion of said Santa Barbara Ave. to which the city has title, lies between Grand Ave. and Figueroa St. Report filed.

San Benito, Brooklyn to Michigan; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Temple St. and Mountain View Drive; petition from Katherine Klein appealing from the act of the B. P. W. in issuing the assessment, warrant and diagram for the improvement of said section. Set for hearing Oct. 26.

Tropico Ave., from Sunset Blvd. to Markham Ave.; pet. from Edward Forbes et al. for sewerage. Granted.

Valencia St., bet. Ninth and Pico; petition from Margaret Spencer et al. against proposed paving with macadam. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Vestal Ave., from Echo Park Ave. to Cerro Gordo; pet. from Thos. Jones et al. for improvement, Bond Act, district plan. Granted.

Western Ave., from 48th to a point 160.10 ft. south of the center of 50th St.; pet. from L. A. Investment Co. for permission to improve by private contract. Granted.

General Legislation

Aqueduct Welfare Fund; ord. creating said fund. Adopted.

Aqueduct Welfare Fund; petition from Central Labor Council asking to be allowed to withdraw protest filed against the city donating \$5,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for said fund. Filed.

Arroyo Seco; Bd. Pub. Wks. reported on the encroachment of the channel of Arroyo Seco on private property, and recommended construction of wing dams and grading of new channel to cost approximately \$700. Adopted.

Alanis Vineyard Tract; pet. from Daniel Johnston for quit claim deed to lot 33 of the sub. of said tract. Referred to City Eng.

Bond Election; resolution that a special election be called in December, at which there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city, the proposition of incurring an indebted-

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from October 14th to 20th inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907.

	1909	1908	1907
October 14	\$ 3,082,481.49	\$ 1,698,705.59	\$ 2,235,088.72
October 15	1,315,270.59	1,638,558.97	1,696,385.11
October 16	2,286,602.01	1,446,560.60	1,886,327.62
October 18	2,358,580.30	1,653,507.10	1,712,936.21
October 19	2,484,746.20	1,607,889.30	1,901,745.81
October 20	2,562,511.18	1,953,988.23	2,349,626.34
Total	\$15,090,191.86	\$ 9,999,209.79	\$11,782,109.81

of \$100,000 per year for the acquisition of \$100,000 for the acquisition of land for the purpose of building a new city hall. Adopted.

Berry Boxes; ord. regulating sale of berries in boxes, and providing that each box shall contain at least a pound of berries. Adopted.

Book Publishing Ordinance; pet. from Horace C. Keeler asking that section 22 of license ord. be amended so as to exempt a person publishing his own book from the license required. Referred to Legislation Com.

City Forester; motion that ord. be prepared abolishing the position of City Forester, and providing that the duties now performed by City Forester be performed by Supt. of Parks. Lost.

Collection of Dead Animals; Los Angeles Fertilizer Co. proposed; \$85 per month for collecting and disposing of dead animals on Lots 20 and 22, Block 9, H. M. Ame's Sub. Glassell tract. United Phosphate Co. proposed; to pay to the city for the term of five years \$200 per month or for 5 years \$12,000. Or \$200 per month for 10 years or \$24,000. Deferred for action 1 week.

Disinfectants; Supply Com. authorized to purchase such disinfectants as will meet requirements of various departments.

De Soto Heights; petition from Allison Barlow et al. for quit claim deed to 10 lots in block 8, and eight lots in block 25 of said heights. Also quit claim deed to Theo. Orenquist and Mattie Orenquist, lot 16, said block 25 De Soto Heights. Ref. to City Atty.

Don Miuniel Requena Property; pet. from M. A. Benson for quit claim deed to Lot 29 and E. 5 ft. of Lot 28 Sub. of said property. Referred to City Atty.

Disposal of Garbage; communication from Federated Imp. Assn. submitting resolution condemning the feeding to hogs, poultry, etc., city garbage, and asking the Council to provide for the burning of garbage. Filed.

Extra Clerks; ord. providing for one permanent, extra clerk at \$90 per month, and one temporary extra clerk for 90 days at \$90 per month, in Bureau of Street Assessments. Adopted.

Electric Light; pet. from G. B. Easton for light at cor. of W. 23rd and Arlington. Ref. to City Electrician.

Electric Light; motion that light be placed on 41st St. bet. Moneta and Figueroa, and at cor. of 59th Place and Hoover. Ref. to City Electrician.

Election Supplies; pet. from City Clerk for authority to advertise for bids for furnishing supplies for the primary election. Granted.

Election Supplies; to furnish election supplies, the Neuner Co. proposed; \$1363.25 for 205 sets complete. Phillips Printing Co. proposed; \$6.50 per set for 205 sets. A. Carlisle & Co. proposed; \$1,435 for 205 sets complete. Referred to Supply Com.

Engineer's License Ordinance; comm. from Lewis M. Kellogg, submitting draft of said ord. Ref. to City Atty.

Fire Dept. Fund; motion that \$12,500 be transferred from Reserve Fund for purpose of building extension to Fire Engine House at cor. Temple and Edgeware Rd. Ref. to Finance Com.

Fire Engine; bid of Ahrens Fire Engine Co., at \$5,975 being lowest bid, was accepted.

Fire Alarm Boxes; pet. from Property Owners and Voters' Protective Association asking that at least ten fire alarm boxes be installed in 6th Ward in dist. bounded by 38th, Alameda, Central and Slauson. Filed.

Fire Engine Site; parcel of land which city purchased for engine house purposes, to wit: Lot 15, Block 4 of Diamond St. Tract, having been

found suitable for such purposes; motion that land be sold. Adopted.

Foot Hill Tract; presented for acceptance from Elizabeth H. Barradough, L. J. Post and Mrs. Anne E. Post, a perpetual easement for pipe culvert under N. 10 ft. of Lot 17, Block 4 of said tract. Accepted.

Foot Hill Tract; presented for acceptance from John E. Yeakum et al., a perpetual easement for pipe culvert under N. 16 ft. of N. 18 ft. of Lot 12, Block 4, of said tract. Accepted.

Gambling Ordinance; ord. prohibiting the keeping of places for playing certain games and prohibiting the laying or betting at such game. Adopted, and following section added: "That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed so as to prohibit games of dice played for merchandise only or at any regular place of business maintained for the sale of such merchandise."

Gas and Gas-Meter Inspector's report on convention of Pac. Coast Gas Association at San Francisco and stating that next convention will be held in L. A. in 1910. Report filed.

Health Dept.; ord. providing for the number of persons to be employed in dept. and fixing compensations and abolishing position of Cook at Detention Hospital. Adopted.

Industrial District; motion that district bounded by 16th, 17th, Santee and Maple be created an industrial district. Not adopted.

Industrial Dist.; pet. from H. H. Hammer requesting that H. N. Elliott's 9th St. Tract be declared an Industrial Dist. Ref. to Indus. and Residential Dist. Com.

Industrial Dist.; pet. from William Brill asking that an Industrial Dist. be created in the Winston Tract. Ref. to Indus. and Residential Dist. Com.

Industrial District; H. N. Elliott's Ninth Street Tract; communication from Hanora Davidson stating that she would like to sell Lot 21, Block B of said tract for manufacturing purposes. Ref. to Industrial and Residential District Commission.

Industrial District; ord. excepting Lot 14 of the Hafen Tract from residence district. Adopted.

Industrial District; ord. excepting from residence dist. portion lying within exterior lines of the Strong and Dickinson's Salt Lake R. R. Tract. Adopted.

Industrial District; petition from Mrs. E. F. Hartwell et al. for an industrial district on Lots 87 and 88, Green's Block, bounded by 34th, 35th, Hooper and Naomi; for purpose of installing a one-horse power gasoline engine. Ref. to City Atty.

Industrial District; petition from L. A. Railway Co. asking that territory bounded by San Pedro, 16th, Griffith and 15th be included in the industrial district. Ref. to Industrial and Residential District Commission.

Liquor Ordinance; motion that City Atty. be instructed to prepare ord. repealing ord. prohibiting the employment of females to serve intoxicating liquors. Adopted.

Offer to Sell Stonewall Corral; communication from W. L. Porterfield et al. offering to sell property situated on New High street known as the Stonewall Corral, to the city for \$55,000. Referred to building committee.

Offices for Prosecuting Atty.; Mr. Blanchard appointed to procure rooms for Prosecuting Atty.

Offices for City Officials; Bd. Pub. Wks. report authorizing renting of two rooms in Conn Building for the use of the City Forester and Sealer of Weights and Measures. Deferred until Oct 27th.

Public Utilities Ordinance; communication from Municipal League calling attention to the essential features of the two ords. before the Council. No action taken.

Public Utilities Ordinance; draft of

ord. from Municipal League, providing for the creating of Public Utilities Commission, motion that said be ord. be adopted. Lost.

Public Utilities Ordinance; ord. creating Department of Public Utilities, under management of a Board of Commissioners to be known as Board of Public Utilities, and prescribing powers and duties of said Bd. Adopted.

Public Utilities Ordinance; communication from Chamber of Commerce nominating Lee A. McConnell for member of Utilities Commission. Communication from M. & M. Association nominating Perry W. Wiedner as member of commissioned. Filed.

Public Utilities Ordinance; ord. already adopted vetoed by Mayor, motion that ord. be again passed over Mayor's veto. Lost.

Public Utilities Ordinance; Council passed a second ordinance differing from one vetoed by Mayor in that it included two extra clauses not in the original ordinance. These two provisions give the utilities commission the right to keep a record of all city franchises and to keep a bureau of complaints which shall be investigated and legislation necessary to correct the evils complained of recommended to the Council.

Park Condemnation Fund; motion that said fund to amount of \$500 be created, to be under supervision and control of City Atty. Adopted.

Public Bathing Places; ord. requiring persons conducting such places to obtain permits from Police Commissioners. Adopted.

Public Parks; ord. declaring intention of Council to order acquisition by condemnation of certain land for park purposes. Adopted.

Playground Commission; pet. for appropriation of an additional allowance of \$10,000 to its budget for fiscal year. Ref. to Finance Com.

Removal of Gravel from Streets; pet. from Geo. Rheinschild, charging that in removal of gravel from streets which are being improved, preference is shown some contractors to the detriment of others. Inspector Bd. Pub. Wks. denied charges, which report was approved by Bd. Pub. Wks. Adopted by Council and filed.

Reno St. Engine Site; pet. from West End Improvement Assn. asking that sale of said site be submitted to a vote of the people at the coming December election. Filed.

S. P. Ry. Co. vs. City; whereas S. P. R. Co. has commenced action for condemnation of a certain strip of land along boundary line of Elysian Park, extending N. from a point near W. end of Buena Vista St. Bridge; resolution authorizing settlement of said action for \$10,000, and to stipulate that the judgment may be entered in said action providing that, upon the payment to city of said sum, said strip of land be condemned to the use of S. P. R. R. Adopted.

Salaries in Police Dept.; ord. increasing salaries of employees in police dept. vetoed by Mayor on ground that increase in pay of chain gang guards from \$83.33 1-3 to \$90 per month was out of proportion to the service rendered. Motion that ord. be passed over Mayor's veto. Lost.

Smoking on Street Cars; ord. regulating smoking on street cars. Adopted.

Spur Track; pet. of A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. asking for spur track on Sacramento street. Granted.

Sealer of Weights; motion that ord. be prepared abolishing the position of sealer of weights and measures and transferring duties to City Clerk's Dept. Lost.

Sand from River Bed; request from Inspector Pub. Wks. for ord. prohibiting the removal beyond the city of sand and gravel from the river bed. Adopted and ref. to City Atty. for ord.

Tide Land Suits; motion that \$750

be appropriated to pay costs of city in trial of tide land suits brought by the State of California at the instance of L. A. to determine the title to certain tide lands in L. A. harbor claimed by private persons, which suits are now pending in the Supreme Court. Adopted.

Traffic Tunnel; pet. from Octavius Morgan asking that Council take up matter of traffic tunnel on Hill from 1st to Temple. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Telephone and Telegraph Franchise; petition from M. Adrian King asking that telephone and telegraph franchise be offered for sale. Denied.

Telephone Companies; ord. amending section 81 of ord. 16000 N. S. licensing telephone companies. Adopted.

Unexpired Licenses; ord. providing for the continuance of unexpired licenses issued by the cities of San Pedro and Wilmington prior to consolidation with Los Angeles. Adopted.

San Pedro; petition from P. H. Hickman et al., asking that improvement of Mesa street be done as an emergency case. Ref. to City Engineer.

San Pedro; pet. from St. Peter's Church asking for improvement of Mesa street from 10th to 16th. Granted.

Building Permits

From October 1 to October 15, inclusive, J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 467 permits, amounting to \$680,880, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Value.
Class A, steel frame....	1	\$ 10,000
Class C	14	122,855
Class D, 1 story	183	233,533
Class D, 1½ story	11	26,322
Class D, 2 story	27	127,270
Public buildings (city)...	2	25,788
Sheds	59	8,402
Brick alterations	32	78,042
Frame alterations	136	48,558
Demolitions	2	110

Grand total467 \$680,880
Following is a report by wards, from October 1 to October 15, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Value.
Ward One	23	\$ 12,408
Ward Two	27	16,290
Ward Three	30	157,202
Ward Four	47	71,346
Ward Five	190	258,746
Ward Six	85	51,239
Ward Seven	23	55,695
Ward Eight	11	24,290
Ward Nine	31	33,664

Total467 \$680,880
Compiled by M. C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, October 30, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

CORPORATION FOLLY

A very fair example of the short-sighted policy usually employed by public utility corporations toward the communities where they exist and do business has been placed before the people of Los Angeles during the past few months with respect to the public utilities commission ordinance.

Just three years ago a commission appointed by the commercial bodies and the Municipal League prepared a comprehensive report based on months of careful investigation into the causes of street car accidents, and among the many recommendations was one that a public utilities commission be established, and that funds be placed in their hands for the employment of a technical man who should inspect the workings of the trolley lines and other utility corporations and represent the city's interest and the interest of the general consumer in all dealings between the municipality and the corporations.

About 40 recommendations were made by this accident commission, of which two-thirds were either accepted by the trolley companies or were put into ordinances. But the provision that had in it the greatest possible value of them all—the one calling for a permanent utilities commission—was jumped upon with great vigor by the corporations, and was turned down by Council, which then, as now, contained a majority controlled by the corporations. In passing let the historic fact be noted that the great city of Los Angeles has never yet—or at least not for 25 years—had a single council a majority of whose members were not under the orders of our utility corporations. Their election expenses are paid by these corporations—not always, but in many cases. Some of them have drawn regular salaries; some get special fees from time to time. The S. P. Republican party has given us most of them—because it happens to be in the majority. And the people, like a lot of sheep, have voted for them. This business would have continued indefinitely, only that a certain "set" went to work to break it up—and in spite of unlimited abuse from special interest newspapers, they will stay with the work until it is completed.

However, to return to this display of corporate folly. The League shelved its ordinances and waited. Public sentiment was not quite ripe for an open fight. From time to time the suggestion for a utilities commission was offered but met only with jeers from those in the Council majority.

The charter requires Council to investigate the business of the electric light, gas and telephone companies, and fix rates each year. It is a mere farce, the glaring nature of which has become more publicly apparent as each year passes. To fix a just rate for a utility corporation is a complicated and difficult performance, calling for an intelligent judgment on a great mass of facts, and these facts must be gathered and arranged by somebody. Mr. Wallace, who is

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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the ablest business man of the Council, kept calling attention to the absurdity of Council's attempting to fix rates without any real facts on which to base a judgment, and he urged that a commission be appointed to do the work. This proposition met with no favor in the present Council until its third year of office had passed, and its work in that line was completed. Then it began to think of reform for the benefit of its successors—men who might not be inspired as the present body thinks it is, to fix rates off hand and by mere intuition.

Henry Lyon of the present Council desires to run for reelection. He has no chance whatever, but having been trained in the old school of ward politics he does not understand the new forces. However, he feels in a vague way, that it might be well to make a bluff occasionally at doing something for the people, so he takes up the utilities commission idea and agitates it a little. The other corporation members of Council look on with languid interest. Presently when Henry gets a trifle too insistent with his proposal one of them rises and with a neat drop kick lands the measure in a pigeon hole that has a locked lid on it. Henry subsidizes.

In the meantime the League had been feeling the public pulse on the subject of a genuine utilities commission plan—a commission that should have funds enough to employ the right kind of expert help properly to safeguard the interests of the people in all the relations between the city and the utility corporations. It found the public awake and very much in earnest upon the subject. The work of such commissions in Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts and in the cities of Cleveland and Chicago was fairly well known to our people, and they were ready to back up the League in an initiative fight if necessary. Still the League preferred to act through Council. It would have been satisfied with smaller results, coming without friction and without

public agitation through the city's legislative body, rather than fight it out in public for a more radical measure. Of course the former plan was much better for the corporations, for every time they undertake to trick the people and get caught, or enter upon a deliberate fight with them, and get defeated, the lines about them are drawn just that much tighter. The utility corporations are usually their own worst enemies. They seem possessed to follow devious methods, instead of open, honest ones. They choose attorneys that rank high as politicians, and they get political advisors who may understand law, but are blind to the workings of honest human nature. It is pretty much the same story in every American city. The corporation's own side of the story is that it is compelled to do politics to protect itself—but that is a cold-blooded, atrocious lie—cooked up by the lawyer-politicians that want jobs and swallowed whole by the stupid wrong-headed capitalists with money in the enterprise.

If the utility corporations would go honestly and frankly to the people and ask for what they want, they would get just what they are entitled to without cost. No more than that, however. Right there, no doubt, is the rub. The corporation is in "business," and the essence of "business" is to get all you can.

The Los Angeles utility corporations let their good opportunity pass. In fact, their managers seemed possessed of a desire to butt their heads against a stone wall. They were warned in advance just what would happen, if they persisted—that the League would fall back on the initiative, and would put through a measure much more drastic and comprehensive than the one first proposed. Of course complete regulation is inevitable sooner or later, but it might have been stood off for several years yet, for the general public is only half awake on the subject. But the corporations would listen to no compromise. They must be let alone entirely. All they wanted was to own five or six councilmen, and the people should be content to let it go at that.

So the League was compelled to bring forward its ultimatum—for complete and thorough regulation. Then the corporations, through their councilmen, accepted the half-way measure with a few changes and trimmings. They were ready then to take part of the dose. In the meantime they were making the ghastly mistake of showing the people just who their representatives were among the councilmen, three of whom were candidates for election. One almost feels a sympathy for Yonkin, Healy and Lyon thus butchered in the sight of the multitude. Whatever chance they had before of reelection was absolutely wiped out by this enforced display of their true allegiance.

The Mayor vetoed the compromise patchwork, and then the corporations allowed their people to go another step. They took up the original ordinance which they had

treated with such contempt a few days before, and swallowed it whole. But this, like every other move they have made, came too late. A complete lack of good faith in the transaction showed, however, in their cutting down the appropriation and arranging it so it would be useless for practical work.

At this writing it is evident that the mayor will veto fake number 2, and that the corporation councilmen will try to pass it over his veto. If they manage to flim flam the innocent old gentleman who occupies the chair out of his vote, they will succeed, and the people will choose December 7th between a real regulation of utilities ordinance and a fake one.

Now there remains just one more piece of folly for the corporations to commit, and it is a hundred to one shot that they won't overlook the chance. Their next step will be to undertake a regular campaign against the League ordinance, led by the special interest newspaper—the Morning Reactionary. This will stir up a vast amount of sentiment against the corporations and make it just that much worse for them when the people at last get their innings through the public utilities law.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

* * *

SURE THINGS

In a time of uncertainty and confusion, such as always lies at the beginning of a political campaign, it is a satisfaction to cull out any sure points of advantage that may be depended upon whatever happens.

For example:

The election of Leslie Hewitt to the city attorneyship is admitted by all hands. The Republican (S. P.) convention did not even make a bluff of nominating anybody against him. Two or three names will be placed on the ballot, but they are without any following. As Hewitt is thoroughly competent, courageous and honest there is a great point gained for good government. Who did it? The non-partisans nominated him at the last election, the Democrats endorsed him and the Municipal League put up a special campaign in his behalf. He beat the machine candidate by a handsome majority. So it is no thanks to the Republican-Southern-Pacific party that we have a good city attorney, and that his reelection is certain.

Second, there is Harry Leland for city clerk, who is just the same as reelected. Here again the S. P. crowd lacked the nerve to make a nomination against him. He is able and reliable, and in various issues between the city and the corporations stands with the people.

Third, City Treasurer Hance has no opposition and will be reelected. Mr. Hance is a good citizen, a competent business man, and he enjoys the confidence and the regard of the public. He has conducted his office for the city and not for politics.

Fourth, the reelection of Walter Mallard, assessor, is practically certain. True, the S. P. Republican convention did make a nomination, but it was not with serious intent. Mallard is another example of the right man in the right place and he will stay there, thanks to his own popularity and the strength of the good government forces.

Fifth in the list of certainties we may put the reelection of the present Board of Education. This will be a double satisfaction. It will keep our schools in the hands of competent, upright administrators, and it

will enable an angry public to deliver a swift kick where it will do the most good on the Times.

Sixth, we may include among the things that are sure to happen, the election to the next council of John D. Works, who will make an admirable president of that body, and W. D. Washburn, who is made to order for chairman of the Finance Committee—a worthy successor of the incumbent Wallace. To be sure there are plenty of opponents listed against them, but the people of this city are not going to overlook a chance of this kind.

Leaving the certainties, we may if we choose, pick out a few in which the probabilities are so strong on the side of good government candidates that there is reason to feel quite at ease about them. For example, Council candidates like Gregory, Andrews, Betkouski, Williams and several others may be expected to come through without difficulty, making up a majority of that body for the people instead of for the corporations, as we have been so long accustomed to see it constituted. Also the election of George Alexander to the Mayoralty is as nearly certain as anything in the nature of a political contest can be. That he will emerge from the try-out as one of the two final contestants is admitted by everybody. The Smith men expect it to be Smith and Alexander; the Farish supporters expect it to be Farish and Alexander, and so on. Our own belief is that it will be Smith-Alexander, and that the man-who-has-made-good will have a walk-over in the finals.

Thus the present situation contains much that is most gratifying to those who have striven long and earnestly to give Los Angeles honest, independent and capable public servants.

* * *

THE DE LARA CASE

We have not yet had from the Chief of Police nor from anyone in authority to speak for the department an adequate explanation of the arrest and detention of De Lara; and the whole performance is certainly one that calls for public enlightenment of some kind. There may be some old ladies of both sexes in this city that are in such terror of anarchists and likewise of socialists that they are willing that a man who is merely charged with being either one or the other should be sentenced to jail instantly without investigation, but we do not believe such to be the spirit of the community at large. Firstly, it is not a crime to be a socialist; nor can one be indicted and punished off-hand for being an anarchist. He must have counseled murder or the violent overthrow of a government. And in any event something more than a mere charge is required against a man before he is subjected to imprisonment. It seems absurd to say all this, but there actually are people who seem to feel that the mere charge of anarchy against a man instantly suspends the operation of all the defenses of law which in other matters are recognized as surrounding and protecting every American citizen.

This apparently was the police view of it when they broke in on a meeting of Mexicans and Americans and arrested De Lara and others and put them in jail. When Judge Works asked for the charges against De Lara, he was told by the chief that they would not be revealed until the government had its case ready. De Lara was kept in

jail incommunicado for three days. A charge of disturbing the peace was then lodged against him, but was promptly dismissed. It was evidently trivial, trumped up merely to hold him in jail on "suspicion." In the meantime the Department of Immigration asked that he be held, pending investigation on the charge of being a dangerous Mexican anarchist, subject to deportation. That is the present status of the case. Deportation is said to mean death for De Lara as soon as he crosses the border.

Back of all this lies the fact that the "American," a monthly of the progressive type, edited and owned by such people as Ray Stannard Baker, Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell and Peter F. Dunne (Dooley), is publishing a series of articles on "Barbarous Mexico," the first of which appeared in the October number. They are written by John Kenneth Turner, and much of the data is said to have been supplied by De Lara. In fact De Lara, disguised and under an assumed name, accompanied Turner in his travels through Mexico. This first article deals chiefly with the form of slavery which exists for 100,000 unfortunate human beings in the southeastern portion of Mexico. It is an appalling story. If it is untrue it should easily be possible for the Mexican government to show that to fair-minded American readers. Thus far no denial of any of the charges has appeared. One finds it difficult to resist a belief that the charges are absolutely true.

What happens to De Lara in the future is an issue that lies between our government and that of Mexico. If Turner's charges are true, that our sister republic has been thoroughly Russianized under the rule of Diaz, then it is to be hoped our government will have the good old-fashioned Yankee courage sufficient to say no to Mexico's demand.

But there still remain to be answered certain questions regarding our own police force. We maintain that institution to keep the peace, not to regulate the political opinions of ourselves and our neighbors. The average policeman is a good man, weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds, who reads his newspaper regularly and believes everything in it. But he is not qualified either by education or temperament to enact the role of censor in a free country. There was in the beginning no charge against De Lara, except that he was believed to be a socialist and was engaged in making a speech. For this he and a number of others are arrested and thrown into jail, refused bail, and shut off from communication. This kind of procedure is well enough for Russia or Spain, but it will not be tolerated in an American city. A full explanation of all this is due to our people from some source. If it is not forthcoming, the entire police administration will be held responsible, and will be called upon to answer some very serious questions.

* * *

THE SORE TOE

Thus far the candidacy of W. C. Musher for Mayor seems to consist chiefly of a large, well developed grievance.

He asks election to the principal office in the gift of the city, on the ground that he did not do as much to injure the schools as it is alleged that he did, and that the charges against him are a "gross injustice."

We have witnessed in our day an interesting variety of political symbols—the bloody

PROGRESSIVE OR REACTIONARY?

"On which side, Bezonian? Speak or die!"

It is evident that a new political alignment is coming in this country. No matter what names may be used, the actual lines of cleavage will be between those who believe in money and those who believe in men. There are some who intend that money shall be made the servant of men, and there are others who intend that men shall be made the servants of money. The possession of wealth or the lack of it locates some men on one side or the other of the issue, but with most of us it is a question of temperament and education. There are rich men who love the people and who intelligently seek to aid them, and there are hordes of penniless political snobs. The man who is brave, clear-headed, instinctively honest and blessed with the power of immortal hope must be a progressive. He has ideals and is not ashamed of them. He is willing to be called a crank—he is even willing to be a crank, until he has found the practical way to accomplish what he is after. The world for

him does not center around a dollar. He believes in men—good or bad, rich or poor, ignorant or educated, native or foreign, they are all in his eyes entitled to their share of what the world can produce of happiness and of soul development.

But the reactionary looks not upward into the future, but downward into the past. He does not believe in the people; he sneers at ideals. Because money can provide many things, he holds that nothing else is of much account. He does not put his beliefs into words; his acts tell the story.

We have attempted to arrange in tabulated form the program and the principles of these two opposing points of view. On the one side the Progressives as typified by Theodore Roosevelt, the square deal president, and on the other the Reactionaries, typified by Cannon and Aldrich, with the doctrine of "What is there in it for us?"

Progressive

*"A Square Deal
for Everybody"*

Theodore Roosevelt

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The General Good | Low tariff on necessities. |
| | Justice to Labor. |
| Clean Politics | Anti-Poverty Laws. |
| | Practical Betterment. |
| | Conservation of Resources. |
| | Regulation of Public Utilities. |
| | Income Tax. |
| | Control of Railway Rates. |
| | Honest Newspapers. |
| | Belief in the People. |
| | Democracy. |
| | Principles before Party. |
| Men of Character in Office. | Merit System. |
| | Direct Legislation. |
| | Direct Primaries. |
| | Graft Prosecution. |
| | Anti-Vice Legislation. |
| | Municipal Home Rule. |
| | Hope for the Future. |

Reactionary

*"What is There in
It for Us?"*

Cannon and Aldrich

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Special Interests | Tariff Tax on Necessities. |
| | Free Trade in Labor. |
| | Grabbing the Land. |
| | Child Labor |
| | Legal Technicalities. |
| | Corporation Courts. |
| | Unlimited Franchises. |
| | Fake Reforms. |
| | Adoration of Wealth. |
| | Anti Publicity. |
| The Political Machine | Subsidized Newspapers. |
| | Rigid Partisanship. |
| | Contempt for the People. |
| | Pliable Men in Office. |
| | Spoils System. |
| | Graft Excused. |
| | Corrupt Elections. |
| | Railway Legislatures. |
| | Protection of Vice. |
| | Assistance to Monopolies. |
| Business before Humanity. | Political Cynicism. |

shirt, the big stick, grandfather's hat, cross of gold, plumed knight, the tiger, the elephant, the jackass, and so forth; but it remained for Mr. Mushet's campaign for Mayor of Los Angeles to add a new and highly diverting memento to the heap:

The sore toe.

We live and learn. Thus far we had not been inclined to regard the hard-luck story as a direct passport to public favor; but like enough we were in error. There is a good deal we don't know, in spite of our alleged habit of expressing ourselves as if there wasn't.

But the total amount of sympathy a man can assay out of a sore toe will depend upon whether it was stepped on by some one else, or he stubbed it himself. For the former he gets an occasional grunt of sympathetic interest; for the latter nothing but hahas.

Now this particular sore toe seems to us a strictly private affair. We can see no reason why it should be exhibited as a great public issue.

Those who contend that Mr. Mushet's anti-public-school record disqualifies him for the Mayorality are entirely willing at all times to show the grounds of their view. This issue is not complicated nor obscure, nor are the proofs far to seek. The latter consist of two things: 1. Mr. Mushet's official reports and statements with respect to the School Board and the schools' business affairs during the past two years, and 2, Mr.

Mushet's semi-official interviews on school topics as reported by his chief supporter, friend and guide, the Los Angeles Times. These interviews, be it noted, were none of them repudiated or objected to by Mr. Mushet at the time. He and his newspaper were then working together, side by side, in the effort to smash the School Board, because it would not remove a superintendent against whom that paper cherished a personal grudge—because he did his duty. Mr. Mushet cannot save himself now by repudiating the things he was made to say—and which, we have no doubt he did say, although now he devoutly wishes he had not.

As the campaign proceeds all this will be laid before the people. There is plenty of it, and it is surprising stuff to come from the pen or the lips of a man who actually expects to be chosen Mayor of an American city. Mr. Mushet's hoarse roar is a trifle premature. He had better school himself—yes, school himself—to a little more composure and philosophy, for there is worse coming; unless, we may add, he has the good luck to fall down before the finals. In that case he will get less than half of what is coming to him.

Now this is a perfectly fair form of campaign—offering a man's own utterance as testimony against him. This is a very different form of attack from that made by Mr. Mushet's newspaper, the Evening Record, on his opponents, which consists of

hints, insinuations, and questions that convey indirectly suggestions it dares not put into a form less vague.

No doubt Mr. Mushet would be most happy if the things he said against the interests of our schools, at the behest of the Times, would unsay themselves. He had really nothing against our schools and no cause to wish to injure them; but, on the other hand, the schools did not mean to him what they mean to the average American citizen, or he would never have chosen the course that he did choose. It was the welfare of the schools on the one side, and the gift of publicity and of political support from the Times on the other, and he preferred the latter. Now, he thinks it would be fine to be able to eat his cake and have it too—to enjoy the support of the special interest newspaper, and at the same time have the good people of the city—people whose children go to the public schools—all submissively voting for him. But it doesn't work that way. We must pay for what we get in this world. The favor of the Times comes high. It calls for the sacrifice of self-respect, of independence and of the honest regard of the voters. But some people won't be happy until they get it. There was poor Davenport, and poor Harper, and poor Bard, and poor Lindley, and a long list of political dead ones.

And to this list there is presently to be added the hero of the sore toe.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Cities Make Men: "After all, though men make cities, it is cities that make men."
—Henry Drummond.

Street Car Seats: On the recommendation of the Mayor, Pittsburg is considering an ordinance requiring street car companies to provide seats for all passengers.

Warning Against Flies: The food inspectors of Chicago issue public warnings against the meat and bakery concerns that are not properly protected against flies.

Flies and Typhoid: Tests made in a number of places where typhoid epidemics have prevailed this summer have established beyond doubt the fact that flies are the guilty cause.

A Better Citizen: "We believe," says the American City, "that the average elected city official is a better citizen than the average man who scoffs at him from his easy chair at home."

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Says: "There is no way of concealing quite so effectually a piece of corruption or misgovernment as by burying it in the irresponsibility of the majority of a large board of aldermen."

Best Fire Systems: Chief Shaughnessy of San Francisco, who has made a study of the fire equipment of the large cities of the country, gives his opinion that New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore make the best showing.

Shanghaied: One of the candidates whose name goes on the municipal primary ballot has disappeared from his home in San Pedro, and it is feared that he was stolen and carried on shipboard—an incident that happens occasionally on the water front. We have known of candidates being shanghaied before this, and office holders as well, but it has usually been the work of the utility corporations.

Censoring Moving Pictures: Louisville, Kentucky, has a commission of 12 men and women who are empowered by ordinance to examine all films to be used in moving picture shows, and to condemn any that are immoral or degrading. This form of amusement now exceeds the theater several to one in the number of people that patronize it, and contains wide opportunities for good or for evil. While police everywhere forbid lewd shows, or attempt to do so, there is no authority to censor those of a general immoral tendency, or those that tend to exalt crime in the eyes of the young. A system like that used in Louisville might prove very serviceable here in Los Angeles.

Cleaning Up Vacant Lots: Under the powers bestowed by a recent amendment to the city charter, council is about to pass an ordinance assessing the cost of cleaning up vacant lots to the owner of the property. While some doubt is entertained as to the constitutionality of this measure, it will be an excellent idea to put it to the test and see what happens. Certainly it is necessary that vacant lots should be kept clean.

Increase of Telephone Rates: The city council of Rochester, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to allow an increase on the rate charged for business telephones. There was no protest on the part of the public. Why? Because the council had, at the request of the company, delegated a firm of accounting experts who made a thorough investigation and reported that the company was entitled to an increase of rates.

How Brandy Evaporates: Chicago's new Chief of Police Steward has ordered the brandy flask out of the patrol ambulances and has substituted ammonia instead, to be used for reviving the victims of accident. He says that the doctors assure him that ammonia is just as effective and his own experience is that it "lasts better than brandy." It has been discovered that a flask of brandy will scarcely last the trip from the police station to the scene of the accident, and when most needed is not to be had.

Voting on Measures: Council proposes to submit the question of the sale of the city hall and the police station to the people on the ballot next December. All together there will be half a dozen or more propositions submitted for popular decision at that time. This will give the Morning Reactionary an excellent chance to bring forward its well-known contention that the people of Los Angeles lack the intelligence necessary to pass on such questions, which ought to be left to real brainy fellows like Clappitt, Healy, Yonkin and Dromgold of the City Council.

Endorsement of Primary Candidates: The Good Government organization has decided not to make out a ticket for council and endorse nine out of the seventy-seven names that are offered. While there was considerable difference of opinion among the active workers in the organization as to the better policy, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be against endorsement. It was recognized that there were in the list more than nine who are entitled to consideration for ability, character and independence. Again this is a direct primary where the people are expected to show their preference, not for final election but for those that they desire should go on the ballot; and there is no purpose on the part of the Good Government people to make up a ticket or slate, except where the line must be clearly drawn between good men and bad men, between machine candidates and those that stand for the people. In that case a straight-out political fight is necessary and will be made.

Utilities Commission Ordinance: On Monday the 25th the Municipal League filed with the city clerk a petition of 3000 signatures asking that the public utilities commission ordinance, drawn up by a committee of the League and heretofore submitted to council and voted down, be placed before the people for acceptance or rejection at the December election. Only 1500 signatures were required, but to make sure the League doubled the number. This ordinance provides for a bonafide commission, equipped for effective work, as contrasted with the palpable fake passed by the cor-

Contractors Say Our New Store Will Be Ready November 15th

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

poration representatives of the city council. The corporation political machine will oppose the League ordinance before the people but it will carry, nevertheless, by a handsome majority.

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Midnight Curfew: Many small cities are so well satisfied with the early curfew for young people that they are now trying a later curfew for the elder portion of the community. It is contended that any person who is found by the police on the streets of the city after midnight should be ready to give a full account of himself and explain the reason why he is there. This is another of those infractions of personal rights that worry some people, but the practical result of the system is to reduce the number of burglaries and robberies and keep young men from acquiring bad habits.

+ + +

New Municipal Magazine: In these days of special publications, it has long been a matter of wonder that no magazine has been established to deal with the city as an institution. There are two periodicals, one a monthly and one a weekly, that deal with the engineering and sanitary matters of city administration, but no publication has until now dealt with the city in all its aspects. "The American City," a monthly published at 93 Nassau street, New York, with Arthur H. Grant as editor, began its appearance with the September number. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year or ten cents an issue. It is of good appearance and contains a great deal of useful and interesting material.

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Muck-raking Misnamed: When Mr. Roosevelt used the example of the man with the muck-rake from Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, he spoke with the intelligence of one who knows what an allusion means. But the phrase has fallen into the hands of a lot of stupid and ignorant writers that never read Bunyan or any other real literature, for that matter. The man with the muck-rake was not an investigator, nor a scavenger seeking to clean things up, nor a reformer with ideas of his own, nor even a crank—and the term has been miscellaneously applied to all of these. He is meant to typify the man of low tastes who sees only the bad in the world, the cynic, the pessimist and the fellow of degraded ideas. The writer who portrays bad conditions—no matter how bad—with a view to getting them corrected, is not a muck-raker, as the expression was used by Bunyan and quoted by Mr. Roosevelt. On the contrary the newspaper that protects such evils on the ground that their exposure is bad for business is a veritable muck-raker, as is also the fellow that sneers at every effort for better conditions.

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Cost of Direct Primary: In its desperate efforts to show cause of objection to the direct primary, the Times asserts that it will cost \$30,000, and parades that figure in cartoons and editorials. City Clerk Leland is authority for the statement that the combined expense of the primary election in November and of the city election in December will be about \$24,000, which is within a thousand dollars of what it would have been under the old or party primary system. And much of the extra thousand goes to pay for an equipment which can be used at subsequent elections.

Even if the non-partisan direct primary did cost more, and a good deal more, it would be well worth the money to get the city offices out from the control of the machine and the utility corporations and put them back in the hands of the people. Thus far the objections to the direct primary have come chiefly from the small-bore machine politicians and the newspapers that represent special interests and are against the people; and the objections are all as frivolous and as untrustworthy as that based on the cost of holding primary elections.

+ + +

A Little Frank Talk: The selection of Meyer Lissner to be head of the Good Government forces of Los Angeles, may be taken, together with other significant events, to mark a change in the attitude of the citizens who are leaders in that work. Largely through lack of political experience, they have been disposed heretofore to show too much consideration for the views of the other side. It is difficult for honest, well-intentioned citizens to grasp the fact that this city contains many thousand voters and one and perhaps two newspapers whose deliberate purpose it is to sell out the city's welfare and the rights and privileges of the people to the interests that for business reasons desire to be in control—the bad saloons, the vice promoters and the utility corporations. We say it is hard to realize that such is the cold-blooded purpose of the machine and its followers and of the special interest newspapers; and decent people strive to find some other cause for their conduct. Might it not be the result of personal feeling on the part of the opposition to some of the good government people? For years Meyer Lissner has been the target of the opposition press and the machine leaders. A man of unquestioned high character, a large property-owner, capable, thoroughly informed on public issues, he has fought, and for the most part won, a series of political battles in this city, always on the right side and with absolutely no interested purpose other than that of helping Los Angeles to a good city government. He has taken all this abuse good naturedly, accepting it as part of the job, and has been ready to work in the ranks or in any position where his efforts would prevail for actual results. The machine hates him simply because he makes good. If he were of the ancient, puffy variety of reformer, the kind that strikes attitudes and talks generalities, he would come in for lots of kind notices from the opposition. But he isn't of that sort. When he takes his club and starts out on the warpath there is the sound of something doing, and when he returns it is usually with a choice collection of scalps hanging from his belt. Such conduct is not calculated to endear him to the opposition. Now there used to be some timid ones in the good government crowd who were disturbed at that and thought it might be better to put forward someone else—someone against whom there would not be quite so much "feeling." There could be no better demonstration of the practical and effective character of the movement for better conditions than it has now, once and for all, by us hope, abandoned the Old-Lady's-Tea-Party idea that it must be considerate of its enemies' wishes. The way to get good government is to win elections. The way to win elections is to have a leader that knows how to lead and then get back of him and work hard. Meyer Lissner is such a

leader. If he does not please the opponents of good government that is their worry—not ours.

"Yes, I was once engaged to a duke." "And what fell fate came between two loving hearts?" "Oh, nothing," said the girl nonchalantly. "We just let the option expire."—Kansas City Journal.

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San Pedro Needs a Hydrographic Station

George B. Harrison Tells the City Club Why Its Establishment is Necessary

That the establishment of a branch hydrographic station at San Pedro is the next most important step to consolidation is the conviction of George B. Harrison, and in a very interesting address at the City Club luncheon last Saturday, he gave his reasons for advocating this step.

Mr. Harrison, in the capacity of political writer on the Herald, has been in close touch with all consolidation matters since their inception, and was therefore well qualified to speak on this improvement to the harbor.

Although the hydrographic stations are not known of very generally, yet the work done is most important to the shipping interests and to the ports chartered by the hydrographic service.

In 1830 the United States Government established a depot for Marine Maps and Charts, and in 1835 the first maps were acquired. At the present time the Hydrographic Service is one of the most important of the navy departments. There are sixteen branches, of which three have been established on the Pacific Coast. The Hydrographic Office makes and corrects charts, and records the aids to navigation, and the branches always stand ready to answer questions.

San Pedro is not shown on the charts of the world now, though Santa Barbara and San Diego are both charted, and one result of this omission is that the large shippers on the other side are, to a great extent, ignorant of our port and city.

The first law of shipping is "preparedness." The port that can handle commerce will have no trouble getting it, but the trade lost through unpreparedness is almost impossible to regain, and it behooves us to get

ready for the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. Ship owners of London and Antwerp and the other great foreign ports should know of our importance and the harbor facilities we possess.

A hydrographic station at San Pedro means that news of the harbor and its doings would radiate out all over the world, the erecting of new light houses and other aids to navigation would be recorded, and we would as well be in a position to know of the important changes occurring in all of the other world's seaports. All this activity will make a great advertising opportunity for Los Angeles.

Eight or nine steamship lines now running their vessels to Atlantic ports will send them here when the Panama Canal is opened and we must be in a position to handle the trade resulting therefrom. San Francisco will make a strong bid for this business, but if that city is to benefit materially, it will be on account of political influence, and not of location or ability to handle the shipping. This is a very strong reason that Los Angeles should commence to get busy right away to be recorded as a seaport. San Pedro, and not San Diego or San Francisco, has the natural claim to this trade, but it will not come to us without an effort.

It would cost us practically nothing to establish a branch hydrographic station at San Pedro. All that is required will be to show the Secretary of the Navy that such a station is needed and we shall get it. A request from the Chamber of Commerce or the City Club would probably be acquiesced to.

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The City Club members present decided unanimously to endorse Mr. Harrison's project, and recommended that the Board of Governors take definite action in the matter.

each office, then analyze these very carefully until you can intelligently select the one best fitted, all things considered, for the office.

"Vote only for moral, clean, upright, manly men, experienced men, men who have been successful in their own business, men who know what our city needs, men who cannot be bribed and will not be grafters, and men who have the courage of their convictions and always will be ready to do the right thing in the right place without fear or favor.

"Select these men as you would select a good man to work for yourself in your own private business. Do not vote for any man purely for friendship's sake if he is unfitted for the job he is after. For the same reason do not vote your own party man unless, all things considered, he is the best man for the place.

"Remember that the election in November is merely for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the several offices to be voted for in the December election. After the nominations shall have been made in the primary election it may be wise for this organization to give its indorsement and make its recommendations to the people of this city in the matter of electing capable, honest men to the various offices."

ARROYO SECO PARK

Editor Charles H. Randall of the Highland Park Herald, who is a member of the Board of Park Commissioners by appointment of Mayor Alexander, is an enthusiast upon the acquirement of the Arroyo Seco from the city to the mountains, to be preserved in its natural grandeur, free from the vandal "ornamentation" of man, as a playground for the millions who will live here in the future.

Could the various attractions of the proposed Arroyo Seco park be fully known there would be little delay in acquiring the property from Sycamore Grove to the mountains. In order to fully appreciate its charms a trip on horseback or on foot is necessary, and those who have walked the whole distance are not aware of weariness until they have reached the end of their journey.

The chasm or lower valley of the Arroyo Seco which is particularly desirable extends from Sycamore Grove to the end of the stage road in the gorge beyond Devil's Gate. The distance is about ten miles. The little nooks and mesas abound in wild flow-

ers, some of the most gorgeous specimens to be found in the state of California. There are horseshoe bends, amphitheaters, cataracts and mysterious side canyons. Some places are narrow and others widen into meadows or savannas. The famed Busch gardens, where so much money has been expended, show what can be done in that line, but this is but a very small portion of the Arroyo Seco and would serve to emphasize the natural splendor of the balance of it.

North of Pasadena the Arroyo Seco takes its rise in the Sierra Madre mountains, which form a part of the great San Gabriel forest reserve. This is a national park of 500,000 acres, say a million acres, if the San Bernardino reserve and others adjoining are considered.

Trout streams, fern-embowered canyons and waterfalls are found everywhere, and there is a dense forest. Thus it will be seen that the cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena have one of the largest parks in the world right at hand, and maintained without local taxation. This is one of the most potent arguments in favor of securing the Arroyo Seco at once to insure the connecting link. The Arroyo as an entrance would be especially appropriate and is the most feasible route from an engineering standpoint.

It will be possible for an automobile road of fifteen miles in length to be constructed, with scarcely any heavy grades and no serious obstacles, whereby anyone may be transported within an hour from the busy marts into the heart of the mountains—into the fastnesses of the Arroyo Seco canyon, "where there is no sound save the trickling waters" over fern bedecked cliffs—another world, indeed, and so different from struggling through the rabble at the beach resorts. Few can realize the immensity and extent of these mountain wilds, but there is room for whole cities to be sequestered in the sylvan nooks, and there is a grandeur which gives rest and relaxation. It is the place to forget business cares and political perplexities.

When President Roosevelt visited Pasadena some years ago he was taken in a carriage to the brink of the Arroyo in the vicinity of Orange Grove avenue, and he voluntarily suggested that the city of Pasadena should own it. He urged that it would be a mistake to delay, and expressed unbounded admiration for the splendid natural park which nature had provided at the border of the city.

"Why won't you go on the picnic?" "Ah, I'm too tired. Let's soak a few sandwiches in lemonade and eat 'em on the kitchen floor"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Church Federation Will Not Indorse Candidates

The following report of a special committee of the Church Federation, appointed to consider the question of indorsing candidates for the coming municipal election, was presented at a meeting of the Federation last Monday:

"Your committee appointed October 4, 1909, to recommend or indorse candidates to be voted for by the Christian people of this city at the coming election in November has given the subject its careful and prayerful consideration and has come to the conclusion that it would not be in accord with the spirit of our new primary law for the Church federation to either indorse or recommend any set of candidates for the various offices to be filled by giving their names for publication.

"We have reached a critical period in our city's history and we are called upon to show by our free choice of candidates for public offices whether our new primary law shall be any improvement on our old meth-

od of selecting officers. We believe this can best be done by non-interference with the voters of our city so that every voter shall be permitted to express his own free will and judgment at the polls.

"Wherefore, we do not think it wise to present herewith the names of any candidates to be recommended or indorsed by this council. We do, however, as a Christian body, believe it is not only our privilege but our duty to warn Christian voters of this city against voting for incompetent, dishonest or immoral and bad men. We therefore most earnestly suggest and urge every voter, regardless of what his political affiliations may have been in the past, to look first, last and all the time for what will best advance the vital interests and welfare of our city.

"To this end he should study carefully into the character, standing, ability and fitness of each man for the office he seeks. First select out of the vast number of names two for

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The Kranich & Bach Piano has attained its position among the best American productions solely upon its own merits. Its musical qualities are high, and permanent in their character. In the purchase of a Kranich & Bach you have an instrument whose artistic qualities and value are established—a piano worthy a permanent place in your home. A moderate sum will purchase this GOOD piano—and very favorable terms may be arranged. \$475 to \$650 Uprights. \$750 up for Grands. Terms of \$10 monthly.

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The Growth, Present Extent and Prospects of the Playground Movement in America.

By Her / S. Curtis, Ph. D.
Vice-President of the Playground
Association of America, in
"The American City"

The playground movement began with the sand gardens of Berlin in 1885; it came to this country in 1886, where the first beginnings were in Boston. This, however, had very little to do with the movement for the rest of the country, and almost nothing is heard of it for the next ten years. In its reappearance it does not seem that the beginnings in Boston have had any influence on the development in the other cities of America.

About 1898, the time at which playgrounds were taken over by the Board of Education in the city of New York, begins a period of rapid development, which has been accelerating until we found in our statistics of last year that there were then in this country one hundred and seventy-seven cities maintaining playgrounds, as opposed to ninety maintaining playgrounds the year before. This amounts practically to an increase of 100 per cent in the number of cities in a single year; but this increase is only a partial representation of the entire growth because there have been other forms of extension as well. The equipment has been doubled in many of the playgrounds; the period has been lengthened from four or five weeks in the summer time to include the entire year in many municipal playgrounds, and to cover the beginning and end of the school year as well as the summer vacation in some school playgrounds; and through the lighting of the playground at night, the day has been lengthened so that the activities can be carried on up to ten o'clock in the evening in several systems. Contrary to what was expected the attendance also has increased from year to year in the same playgrounds in almost every system; so that the increase in attendance represents a larger percentage than the increase in actual playgrounds.

Increase in Intent

When the playgrounds were first started the idea in the minds of the promoters was to keep children off the streets and away from their physical and moral dangers; but as time has gone on the movement has taken up a series of positive physical and social ideals which are becoming more definite each year. These are:

First: The promotion of the physical health of the children through keeping them in the open air, and giving them increased power of vital resistance through physical exercise. This purpose has been strongly emphasized by the tuberculosis movement, which has been the cause of the opening of many playgrounds abroad, especially in Germany.

Second: The development of physical strength. The work of the modern city child has disappeared. The physical training received in the school, seldom amounting to more than ten or fifteen minutes a day, is a negligible quantity. Practically the only method of training left is play.

Third: The development of vital or organic strength. Nearly all games use old and simple coordinations and the fundamental muscles, nearly all of them involve running and so tend to strengthen the heart, lungs and stomach. Vital or organic strength is far more essential to modern life than muscular strength.

Fourth: The establishment of right

habits. Children form their habits of courtesy or discourtesy, of kindness or unkindness, of fairness or unfairness, of honesty or dishonesty, primarily in play. All play, being a form of social conduct, is either moral or immoral, and offers the same opportunity for the development of right habits or wrong habits and principles that life itself offers. Further, if we accept with Mr. Royce the tenet that loyalty is the fundamental concept of morality, then we must regard play also as fundamental. All team games approximate the conditions of the tribal life, in which loyalty was born into the race, and gained an intensity which it has never had since.

Fifth: The development of energy and enthusiasms. The boy can not only run faster in playing tag than in going on an errand, but throughout the entire range of his play life he develops a far larger amount of activity than it is possible for him to do in work. Mr. Lee has said: "The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job," which I infer to mean that if a child loaf through his childhood he will probably loaf through his manhood as well. In other words, if we wish a vigorous manhood we must secure a vigorous childhood, and play is the only key to the situation.

Sixth: Pleasure. Through play the child develops a sense of the joy of life and gains a bent toward optimism. The moral value of this unifying experience of play, in which consciousness of self is sunk in absorbing interest and common things are suffused with unifying feeling, is not to be lightly estimated.

Playgrounds as a Private Philanthropy

The playgrounds began as a private philanthropy all over this country. A women's club, a mother's club, a civic club, or the Y. M. C. A. began the agitation, and undertook to raise the necessary money. Lumbermen contributed the lumber, athletic houses furnished the supplies, sand yards gave the sand, kindergartners and other teachers contributed their time, and so the movement was begun in most cities.

The next step in organization has usually been the formation of a playground association. Almost every large city that had not already such an association has formed one within the last two years. These associations are often made up of very prominent people and are exercising a strong influence in local affairs. It is in this way that the financial problem is being solved.

The Playground Association of America was formed in Washington in 1906. Its purpose has always been the promotion of the play idea, and the dissemination of information in the form of literature, pictures, lantern slides and lectures so as to help on the movement in the different cities.

Out of its first play festival, held in Chicago in 1907, have grown play festivals in most of the larger cities.

At the same congress was appointed a Committee on State Laws with Mr. Lee as chairman. Out of this has grown the state law for Massachusetts and several other states.

At this same congress in Chicago was appointed a Committee on a Normal Course in Play. The general public is apt to think that a playground position is a snap. There is scarcely a supervisor who has not

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Los Angeles, Cal.

had people come to him and ask for a position, on the ground that they were in some way incapacitated for other work and were thereby peculiarly eligible for a place in the playgrounds; but anyone who has had any direct experience in the matter knows that the conduct of play is one of the most difficult feats of moral leadership, and not one to be lightly committed to the incompetent. The whole movement is stumbling and halting in its progress because this high grade leadership can not be found.

This committee's report is in three parts. The first or main course is intended for those who would specialize in play leadership as they might in physical training. The second is an institute course, intended for summer schools and for supervisors to use in training their teachers. The third course is intended for normal schools; for it has been the feeling of the committee that it is only through play that the teacher comes to know or to have an influence over the child, that play is rapidly forcing itself into the curriculum and that the time has come for school systems to take account of it. Such courses in play were given to regular teachers in sixty-seven cities of Germany last year. Courses are being given in this country in at least nine different places this summer, probably in more.

Besides the Playground Association of America the Sage Playground Extension Committee employs a field secretary, Mr. Hanmer, and a director, Dr. Gulick, to promote the movement in the different cities. It is also reprinting the best literature and is giving it out at conferences and mailing it over the country.

Apparently there is a present tendency for large benevolence to swerve somewhat from the university toward social channels, and the playgrounds are coming in for their share. The first large gift of this kind in this country was apparently the Children's Playhouse and Playground in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which was built and endowed through the will of Richard and Sarah Smith in 1896. After that there were apparently no, or at least few, large gifts of the kind until two or three years ago when there seemed to be a great awakening on the subject. Probably there were fully twenty gifts of playgrounds to cities last year, and it looks as though the number might be twice as great this year. It seems a peculiarly suitable memorial for a man to leave behind

him in his home town. If the process goes on at the present rate for twenty years, it will mean an immense amount in acreage and value presented to the children of the country.

The various playground systems once privately maintained are being rapidly municipalized. This is very important because in putting the playground under municipal control there is a whole change of attitude toward it. It ceases to be regarded as a charity and becomes a public undertaking, such as the public school. Very much larger sums of money are available for the purchase of sites, for the pay of the workers, and for equipment. When a system is once established under the municipality its extension becomes certain, because no section of a city is willing to pay taxes to furnish to another section facilities with which it is not itself provided. The city of Chicago has expended eleven million dollars on small parks and playgrounds in the last four years. New York has spent fifteen millions in the last ten years, and Boston on her two hundred acres of playgrounds has spent about four millions in all.

Playgrounds are just now the fashion and every city is ambitious to get into the style by making provision for them. We may safely predict that within a very few years every city of ten thousand inhabitants, and a great many which are smaller, will provide adequate playgrounds for their people.

There is in Germany a public official who is known as a Spiel Inspector, whose work it is to give the courses in play to the teachers, to organize picnics and excursions and contests, and provide for the various sports. In our small towns and country sections we need such an official even more than we do the formal playground.

Probably the most notable single achievement in playgrounds last year was the Massachusetts playground law. This law required every city of ten thousand inhabitants to vote whether or not it would acquire sites and maintain playgrounds. Thus far forty-two cities have voted and forty have voted "yes" with a majority of about five to one. The state of New Jersey passed a law in 1907 authorizing the different cities to appoint a Playground Commission to acquire sites, employ teachers and supervise the work. The state of Ohio passed an enabling act to allow the school boards to maintain playgrounds last year; and the state of Indiana has

just passed a law, modeled after the law of Massachusetts. Minnesota passed a law in May, allowing any city of one hundred thousand inhabitants to issue bonds to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars in order to establish playgrounds. Montana had a bill before its legislature in the spring similar to the Massachusetts law, but I have not heard whether it passed or not. In nearly every state where there has been a vote, the bill has passed with a large majority, so it seems an easy conclusion that every northern state will have a law requiring playgrounds within the next few years.

It is common abroad to have some minimum school requirement of playground space for each child. Thus far we have few such requirements here, but we are working toward them. Two years ago the Board of Education of Washington passed a rule that hereafter they would seek to obtain for new schools at least thirty square feet of playground for each child, and that they would acquire such an amount of space as rapidly as possible for the old schools. The legislature of the state of Washington passed a bill this year requiring one hundred square feet of space per child for all new schools in the state. The bill, however, was vetoed by the governor and did not become a law. There are few cities that have passed any definite rule, but there are a great many cities that have adopted a rule to acquire playgrounds hereafter in connection with all new schools; and it has already become the general practice even among cities that have taken no formal action.

We may also confidently expect in the near future the adoption in most cities of a pretty definite curriculum of games as a part of the regular work of the schools. The Germans introduced such a system several years ago. We also have a curriculum in a number of cities, but it is advisory only in most places, and there is seldom any time when the games can be played except the regular school recess. The German proposition seems to be a sensible one; it is generally admitted that games have an important training to give, that they are not of equal value, and that they must be adapted to the age and sex of the child. The only answer to this seems to be a curriculum. If we believe, as many of us do, that the training of play is more fundamental than the training of the school, then there is no good reason why we should not provide a place for it during the school day—an argument which applies with especial force to the small children.

New York passed a law several years ago requiring in congested sections roof playgrounds on all new schools. Several model tenement house associations are now providing similar facilities. The changes required even in old buildings, I am assured by architects, are comparatively simple and inexpensive, unless the buildings are structurally weak. There are many blocks in lower New York where there are more than two hundred small children to the block. In such sections the problem of adequate municipal playgrounds on the surface is hopeless, and roof playgrounds should be required by law. The children really need all the space represented by the roof, the interior court, and the street. But if playgrounds were placed on the roofs of all armories, schools, libraries, baths and other public buildings it would help much.

In Berlin playgrounds are required by law in the interior of tenement blocks. The need of New York is greater than that of Berlin, and sooner or later it must be so here. The small children need the exercise and open air most, and the streets

are unsafe for them so that they cannot go to a distance. There are several model housing companies that have already built tenements of this character in this country.

We have also the beginnings of a movement to make the streets themselves more available for play. At present they are too dirty, and too hot for the most part, and some of them are used for traffic at times when this is not necessary. In Boston coasting is permitted in winter on certain streets. In lower New York there has been an attempt to have certain streets closed to traffic from three until six, for play after school. This is a movement that may rightly grow. Not every street in a residence section is needed as a thoroughfare, and the children need the room. They are going to use it anyway, and it is better for them to be safe. An asphalted street does very well for play with a soft ball, for shinny, for ring games, for dancing if there is a hurdy gurdy about, and for roller skating.

In Detroit there has been a movement developing to secure the necessary concessions from owners and throw all the vacant ground of the city open to the children. Where there is vacant land it ought not to stand idle under present conditions.

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

"The Duty of a Public Servant" will be the topic at the weekly luncheon of the City Club at Hotel Westminster today. The subject will be discussed by John S. Myers, candidate for city auditor, and Clarence M. Taggart, candidate for city tax and license collector.

Government Should Be Conducted on Business Principles.

It would be the policy of wisdom, of common sense, if our statesmen would address themselves to the necessary and important task of lopping off extravagances in the administration of the government. A government conducted on sound business principles is the ideal which the American people, regardless of party lines, should strive to attain.—Baltimore Sun.

OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

To further the work of the Department of Municipal Research in connection with Bethlehem Institution, Rev. Dana Bartlett has arranged with fourteen students from the different colleges of the city to study systematically social and municipal conditions of Los Angeles. The men will work in pairs, every two taking a separate branch of the administration, and will study along their several lines for a year, when the results of their investigations will be tabulated, and laid before the Sage Foundation as the preliminary to a permanent Social Survey being established here.

ILLINOIS HAS STATE VOTERS' LEAGUE

Plans Are Made for Effective Organization to Improve Character of the Legislature.

Good results have been accomplished by the Legislative Voters' League, organized in the various senatorial districts through advisory councils. In the recent yearly meeting of the league, Secretary Louis M. Greeley said of the work:

"Reports made show conclusively the value of the state organization, proving that where the advisory council has been active the undesirable candidate had hard work to win, and was generally unsuccessful. The work of these councils in several districts retired influential members of

the ring formerly controlling the Senate and effectively smashed the infamous combine.

"Plans will be adopted for a complete organization throughout Illinois that every senatorial district may have an active advisory council, thus increasing the league's general effectiveness and its influence for better representation in the General Assembly."

In the special session of the Illinois Legislature, to be held probably in November, the Legislative Voters' League will submit a direct primary election bill. This measure will be drafted to overcome the constitutional objections of the Supreme Court to the act previously passed.

Down With the Billboards!

It is evident that the billboard nuisance will have to be attacked seriously in every community, as it is growing, not only in the number of the boards, but also in their dimensions. The boards represent business enterprise, and there will be a struggle to save them, as against the claims of property owners who feel aggrieved because of injury to values caused by the glaring advertisements. If public sentiment could be cultivated in opposition to the use of this form of advertising the cure would be rapid. The value of advertising cards thus offensively blazoned is largely overestimated, and if this could be made clear there would be an abandonment of the boards in favor of newspaper advertising, which is

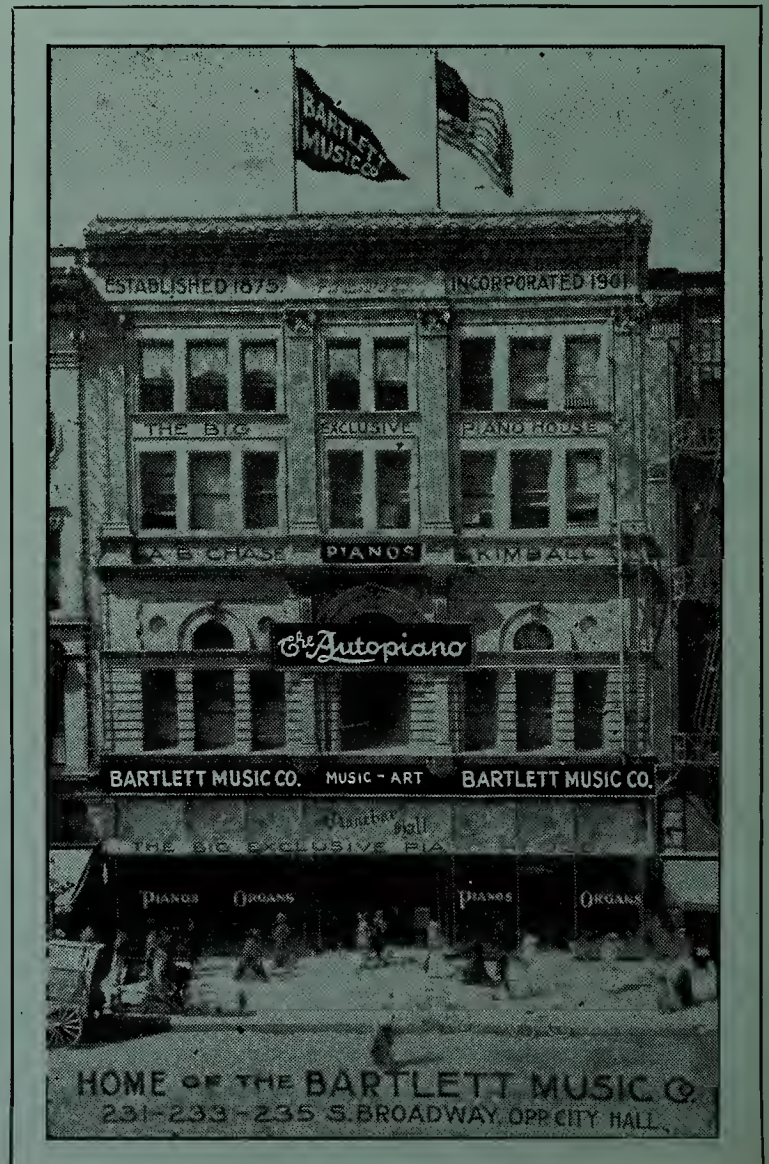
far superior and attractive rather than offensive to the public, which reads newspaper advertising, while it merely glances at the billboards and wonders whether such prominence pays.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

GOOD WORD FOR ALEXANDER

Ocean Park Journal Says Present Mayor Is Best in Years.

To a man residing away off down here on the beach it is a matter of much wonderment why the people of Los Angeles are making such a fuss over the question of selecting a candidate for mayor, when the mayor they now have, George Alexander, is easily the best that city has had in years past. Why not make his nomination for another term unanimous and let his election be declared by general consent? George Alexander has proved a most capable official in every capacity; he has been tried and the occasion is yet to arise for any man or newspaper to charge him with dishonesty. Besides, the Los Angeles Times is against his re-election, which is enough to cause almost any well-meaning man to believe that Alexander is just about the proper size personally and otherwise for the office of mayor of Los Angeles.—Ocean Park Journal.

He—My teeth are aching awfully.
She—You must have left them out in a draughty place.—San Francisco News Letter.



Famous Short Stories

The Man Without a Country

By Edward Everett Hale

I suppose that very few casual readers of the New York Herald of August 13th observed, in an obscure corner among the "Deaths," the announcement,—

"Nolan. Died, on board U. S. Corvette Levant, Lat. 2° 11' S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Mission-House in Mackinaw, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring to the very stubble all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the Herald. My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of the Levant who reported it had chosen to make it thus:—"Died, May 11th, The Man Without a Country." For it was as "The Man Without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty years, as, indeed, by all men who sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been till now, ever since Madison's administration went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the esprit de corps of the profession, and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown,—and, I think, to the country at large also. I have reason to think, from some investigations I made in the Naval Archives when I was attached to the Bureau of Construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he reported at Washington to one of the Crown-inshields,—who was in the Navy Department when he came home,—he found that the Department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it or whether it was a "Non mi ricordo" determined on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

But, as I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth while to tell a little of his story, by way of showing young Americans of today what it is to be A Man Without a Country.

Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the Western division of our army was then called. When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Mastic, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the Devil would have it, this gay, dash-

ing, bright young fellow, at some dinner-party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flat-boat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year, barrack-life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed himself of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high-worded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and rewrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, hazard, and high-low-jack. Bourbon, euchre, and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down the river not as an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district-attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners; he had been heralded in I know not how many Weekly Arguses, and it was rumored that he had an army behind him and an empire before him. It was a great day—his arrival—to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent, for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff, to show him a canebrake or a cottonwood tree, as he said,—really to seduce him; and by the time the sale was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as A Man Without a Country.

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York, by the great treason-trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi Valley, which was farther from us than Puget's Sound is today, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and, to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for spectacles, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, Heaven knows, there was evidence enough,—that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march any-whither with any one who would follow him had the order been signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped,—rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy,—

"D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. He had been educated on a

plantation where the finest company was a Spanish officer or a French merchant from Orleans. His education, such as it was, had been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor that "A. Burr" cared for you a straw more than for the flat-boat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again. For that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say,—

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the Court! The court decides, subject to the approval of the President, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added,—

"Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

The Marshal gave his orders and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Mr. Marshall, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The court is adjourned without day."

I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the President approved them,—certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his signature. Before the Nautilus got round from New Orleans to the Northern Atlantic coast with the prisoner on board the sentence had been approved, and he was a man without a country.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The Secretary of the Navy—it must have been 'he first Crowninshield, though he is a man I do not remember—was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was

very much out of favor, and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted,—perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men,—we are all old enough now,—regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the Intrepid, some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I

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Offer No. 3—Human Life, Ideal Homes and The Pacific Monthly will be sent for \$2.00.

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did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way:—

"Washington (with a date, which must have been late in 1807.)

"Sir,—You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

"This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might never hear of the United States again."

"The court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the President to this Department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his Government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the Government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,

"W. SOUTHWARD,

For the Secretary of the Navy."

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story. For Captain Shaw, if it were he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his, and I suppose the commander of the *Levant* has it today as his authority for keeping this man in this mild custody.

The rule adopted on board the ships on which I have met "the man without a country" was, I think, transmitted from the beginning. No mess liked to have him permanently, because his presence cut off all talk of home or of the prospect of return, of politics or letters, of peace or of war,—cut off more than half the talk men liked to have at sea. But it was always thought too hard that he should never meet the rest of us, except to touch hats, and we finally sank into one system. He was not permitted to talk with the men, unless an officer was by. With officers he had unrestrained intercourse, as far as they and he chose. But he grew shy, though he had favorites: I was one. Then the captain always asked him to dinner on Monday. Every mess in succession took up the invitation in its turn. According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own state-room,—he always had a state-room,—which was where a sentinel or somebody on the watch could see the door. And whatever else he ate or drank, he ate or drank alone. Sometimes, when the marines or sailors had any special jollification, they were permitted to invite "Plain Buttons," as they called him. Then Nolan was sent with some officer, and the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. I believe the theory was that the sight of his punishment did them good. They called him "Plain Buttons," because

while he always chose to wear a regulation army-uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army-button, for the reason that it bore either the initials or the insignia of the country he had disowned.

I remember, soon after I joined the navy, I was on shore with some of the older officers from our ship and from the *Brandywine*, which we had met at Alexandria. We had leave to make a party and go up to Cairo and the Pyramids. As we jogged along (you went on donkeys then), some of the gentlemen (we boys called them "Dons," but the phrase was long since changed) fell to talking about Nolan, and some one told the system which was adopted from the first about his books and other reading. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time at the best hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. These were common enough in the old days, when people in the other hemisphere talked of the United States as little as we do of Paraguay. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must go over them first, and cut out any advertisement or stray paragraph that alluded to America. This was a little cruel sometimes, when the back of what was cut out might be as innocent as Hesiod. Right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles, or one of Canning's speeches, poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of the page of that paper there had been an advertisement of a packet for New York, or a scrap from the President's message. I say this was the first time I ever heard of this plan, which afterwards I had enough and more than enough to do with. I remember it, because poor Phillips, who was of the party, as soon as the allusion to reading was made, told a story of something which happened at the Cape of Good Hope on Nolan's first voyage; and it is the only thing I ever knew of that voyage. They had touched at the Cape, and had done the civil thing with the English Admiral and the fleet, and then, leaving for a long cruise up the Indian Ocean, Phillips had borrowed a lot of English books from an officer, which, in those days, as indeed in these, was quite a windfall. Among them, as the Devil would order, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which they had all of them heard of, but which most of them had never seen. I think it could not have been published long. Well, nobody thought there could be any risk of anything national in that, though Phillips swore old Shaw had cut out the "Tempest" from Shakespeare before he let Nolan have it, because he said "the Bermudas ought to be ours, and, by Jove, should be one day." So Nolan was permitted to join the circle one afternoon when a lot of them sat on deck smoking and reading aloud. People do not do such things so often now; but when I was young we got rid of a great deal of time so. Well, so it happened that in his turn Nolan took the book and read to the others; and he read very well, as I know. Nobody in the circle knew a line of the poem, only it was all magic and Border chivalry, and was ten thousand years ago. Poor Nolan read steadily through the fifth canto, stopped a minute and drank something, and then began, without a thought of what was coming,—

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,"—

It seems impossible to us that anybody ever heard this for the first time; but all these fellows did then, and poor Nolan himself went on, still

unconsciously or mechanically,—

"This is my own, my native land!"

Then they all saw something was to pay; but he expected to get through, I suppose, turned a little pale, but plunged on,—

"Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,

As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign
strand?—

Is such there breathe, go, mark him
well,"—

By this time the men were all beside themselves, wishing there was any way to make him turn over two pages; but he had not quite presence of mind for that; he gagged a little, colored crimson, and staggered on,—

"For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his
name,

Boundless his wealth as wish can
claim,

Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,"—

and here the poor fellow choked, could not go on, but started up, swung the book into the sea, vanished into his state-room, "And by Jove," said Phillips, "we did not see him for two months again. And I had to make up some beggarly story to that English surgeon why I did not return his Walter Scott to him."

That story shows about the time when Nolan's braggadocio must have broken down. At first, they said he took a very high tone, considered his imprisonment a mere farce, affected to enjoy the voyage, and all that; but Phillips said that after he came out of his state-room he never was the same man again. He never read aloud again, unless it was the Bible or Shakespeare or something else he was sure of. But it was not that merely. He never entered in with the other young men exactly as a companion again. He was always shy afterwards, when I knew him,—very seldom spoke, unless he was spoken to, except to a very few friends. He lighted up occasionally.—I remember late in his life hearing him fairly eloquent on something which had been suggested to him by one of Flechier's sermons,—but generally he had the nervous, tired look of a heart-wounded man.

When Captain Shaw was coming home,—if as I say, it was Shaw—rather to the surprise of everybody, they made one of the *Windward Islands*, and lay off and on for nearly a week. The boys said the officers were sick of salt-junk, and meant to have turtle-soup before they came home. But after several days the Warren came to the same rendezvous; they exchanged signals; she sent to Phillips and these homeward bound men, letters and papers and told them she was outward-bound, perhaps to the Mediterranean, and took poor Nolan and his traps on the boat back to try his second cruise. He looked very blank when he was told to get ready to join her. He had known enough of the signs of the sky to know that till that moment he was going "home." But this was a distinct evidence of something he had not thought of, perhaps,—that there was no going home for him, even to a prison. And this was the first of some twenty such transfers, which brought him sooner or later into half our best vessels, but which kept him all his life at least some hundred miles from the country he had hoped he might never hear of again.

(To be Continued Next Week)

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THE JESTER'S BELLS

"Say, ma, who did the baking today?" asked Farmer Wheatly. "Jane, my dear," answered Mrs. Wheatly. "Humph!" snorted Wheatly. "Do you know I've heard a good deal about that college bred, but I must say I don't think much of it."—Detroit Free Press.

Bob Footlite (ac'or)—Failure? I should think it was! The whole play was ruined.

She—Gracious! How was that? Bob Footlite—At the end of the last act a steam pipe burst and hissed off the stage.—London Tit-Bits.

A Fourth Ward man went into a Yonkers drug store to buy a cigar. The only person he found there was the soda water dispenser. The boy was sweeping out the store. "Sweeping out, eh?" said the man. "Well, that's how I got my start." The boy looked him over and replied: "Aw, what do you want to discourage me like that for?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Ruling Passion

The editor was dying, says an exchange, but when the doctor bent over, placed his ear on his breast, and said, "Poor man! circulation almost

gone!" the dying editor sat up and shouted: "You're a liar; we have the largest circulation in the country"—Atlanta Constitution.

Impediments

A commuter hired a Swedish carpenter to repair some blinds on the outside of his house. During the day the commuter's wife looked after things, and once or twice came out to see if the man was getting on all right.

"Is there anything you need, Mr. Swenson?" she asked, on her second trip.

The carpenter gulped once or twice, but made no reply. The lady repeated the question.

Again a gulp and no answer. "Why don't you answer me, sir?" said the lady, indignantly.

The Swede turned and looked down at her gravely.

"My mouth is full of screws," he said. "I can not speak until I swallow some!"—New York Times.

Tommy—Tell us a fairy-tale. Guest—Once a man who had a baby that didn't cry and a dog that didn't bite went to live in a suburb without mosquitoes.—Harper's Bazaar.



"The Traveling Salesman"

"The Traveling Salesman," which plays at the Mason this week, not only holds up the mirror to the experiences of the drummer on the road, but portrays with humorous accuracy that phase of life which the drummer meets with in the average New England town. The first act shows the railroad station at Grand Crossing, where is enacted the familiar comedy of the country family going to grandma's for Christmas, with the chaotic accompaniment of missing bundles, children and wits. The children act cleverly and are pictorially correct with their ear-muffs and frost-bitten cheeks. Beth Eliot, the girl who sells tickets, is finally left alone behind her window, but is saved from a solitary Christmas dinner by the entrance of Bob Blake, the warm-hearted, self-assertive traveling salesman. Some snappy repartee ensues, in which Beth takes the starch out of the "cocky" stranger and awakens his interest. They eat turkey and sandwiches together, seated on the stiff station benches. Beth tells Blake about some land she owns, and this is the touchstone of the subsequent action, in which some unscrupulous financiers attempt to cheat the girl out of her property. This so-called plot is what interests us least about the play. It is the delicious comedy of the station and the poker scenes which is paramount, while the casual "complications" fail to hold attention. The last two acts, in which Blake restores the land to Beth and, of course, wins her love, would be tedious were it not for the laugh-compelling lines which never cease throughout the play. Too much praise cannot be given the poker scene, which combines rich comedy with the pathetic mockery of the boys' efforts to be festive in a forlorn hotel room, while their thoughts stray homeward. As three types of drummer, James O'Neill, Jr., Guy B. Hoffman and Emmet Shackelford, all reveal the heart beneath the slangy, hard outer shell. Diana Huneker is capital as Mrs. Babbitt. Miriam Nesbitt is a moderately winning Beth, though at times somewhat dispirited. Mark Smith as Bob Blake is the life of the play, infusing into the character a happy combination of buoyancy and stability.

"The Girl Question"

Terpischoean expertness displayed by a chorus that is not half bad, tunes which make your feet tap and your mouth pucker, froth and ginger a-plenty, and a coherent story of loyal human affection discernible through it all,—these you will find on the Majestic stage this week. "The Girl Question" is solved in the simple, old-fashioned way, for not only does Con Ryan, head waiter in the restaurant where the scene is laid, find happiness with Joe, the waitress who has loved him through thick and thin despite his temporary desertion, but the butterfly Baron goes back to Germany and his blue-eyed Katie, gladly renouncing the fascinating American girl question. Such little touches as the Baron's poetic farewell speech and Con's scenes with Joe, sentimental though they be, save the play from inanity and uselessness. The audience's appreciation of Con's spoken verse voicing the desirability of everybody being on the square is proof positive of the public's unfeigned response to wholesome ideals.

Dorothy Maynard as Elsie the cashier and Anna Hoffman as Mrs. Sears lend the necessary feminine frivolity, while Helene McGowan plays Joe sincerely, appearing a "good fellow" in the best sense of the word. Con's slang comes spontaneously from the lips of John L. Kearney, and he depicts the more serious side of the character with equal naturalness.

"The Old Buck and Wing," with the chorus in odd striped regalia, is tremendously taking, and "The Imitation Craze," with Anna Held Girls, Geo. M. Cohan Boys, and Eddie Foy Girls, is original and clever. The second girl from the left is a perfect Eddie Foy. Such old favorites as "Be Sweet to Me, Kid" and "When Eyes Like Yours Look Into Eyes Like Mine" retain their charm.

Mason

Geo. M. Cohan and his company, now presenting "The Yankee Prince" are booked to appear at the Mason one week, commencing Monday, November 22d. They will be surrounded and supported by the original company who have assisted them in the presentation of this musical hit since its inception nearly two years ago, and the scenic, electrical and property investitures, to be shown here, are the same in every detail as these which environed the play during its six months' run at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City.

Majestic

Cohan and Harris will present Geo. M. Cohan's newest musical play, "Fifty Miles From Boston," at the Majestic Theatre next week with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. This company will include Wilmer Bentley, Dan Williams, Grace King, Laura Bennett, Frank Bouman, Dan Bruce, James B. Gentry, Edwin Belldin, Flossie Martin, May Maurice and Nellie Young.

This New England play might be called a musical melodrama, inasmuch as it is said to have a lot of exciting episodes and situations. Throughout its three acts, however, Mr. Cohan has woven a web of songs and bright nonsense, which is described as typically Cohanesque in quality.

Burbank

College plays—and there have been many of them—usually are interesting, but none has made a stronger appeal to theatergoers generally than "Brown of Harvard" which will be presented at the Burbank theatre, Los Angeles, next week, beginning with a matinee Sunday and including the customary matinee performance Saturday afternoon. The scenes of the play, as its name would indicate, are laid at Cambridge; its characters are Harvard students, young ladies from Radcliffe and the familiar personages of Harvard life.

A. Byron Beasley will play Tom Brown, the role created by Harry Woodruff; and Miss Blanche Hall will be seen as Evelyn Kenyon.

Belasco

The Belasco company will give the first performance in the West, Monday night of "The Regeneration," Owen Kildare's play of New York East Side life. In New York, last season, Arnold Daly was seen in "The Regeneration," and scored one of the substantial successes of the season. The play was accorded a vast amount of critical praise, while it proved to

... DIRECTORY ...

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possess those vital qualities that attract large audiences to the playhouse.

In the Belasco production of "The Regeneration," Lewis S. Stone will have the role of Owen Conway, the part that was created by Mr. Daly.

Thais Magrane will have the important role of Marie Deering, the young school teacher, and Frank Camp will have another fine opportunity to distinguish himself in the part of Skinny.

Following "The Regeneration" the Belasco company will give for the first time at this theatre Minnie Dupree's famous Eastern success, "The Road to Yesterday," in which Miss Magrane will find herself in a delightful congenial role.

Grand

Commencing with the matinee on Sunday Ferris Hartman and his big singing company will present, as the third of their excellent musical attractions, the first production in this city by a stock organization of James T. Power's recent hit, "The Blue Moon." "The Blue Moon" is one of those delightful English musical concoctions that is radiant with life, color and music and its production is expected to excel all previous efforts of the Hartman organization.

Following "The Blue Moon," Fer-

ris Hartman and his company will give Richard Carle's famous musical comedy success, "The Mayor of Tokio," with Comedian Hartman in the original Carle role of Marcus Orlando Kidder.

Los Angeles

Containing all the elements of fun and amusement of the best sort, the new bill opening at The Los Angeles Theatre with the usual matinee Monday has a most inviting appearance. Exclusive of the new selection of comedy motion pictures there will be six entirely new acts headed by a distinct feature in Five Merry McGregors.

"The Man of the Hour"

The announcement of the return to the Mason Opera House of George Broadhurst's success, "The Man of the Hour," should be the means of crowding the house throughout the week of the engagement. What makes "The Man of the Hour" so powerful is the strength of its characters. It is not a one man play. It is a play by an author with a story to tell, and the skill to make it alive, a swiftly moving drama of real men and real women, told with a swing and vigor of expression which go to the making of a powerful and stirring play.

day evening, and will be heard next Sunday evening at Hotel Ingraham. The following from the Santa Barbara Morning Press, is only one among many eulogistic press reports which have followed Master Bettin's concerts:

"Master Vernon Bettin fulfilled all expectations, having a voice of bell-like quality, carefully trained. Each of his songs received an encore."

Musical America prints a paragraph to which Mr. Nowland's former connection with the musical life of this city gives particular interest.

"Eugene Nowland, who made so great a success in Los Angeles last spring in the musical play, 'The Vio-

sketch at the Victoria Theatre in Baltimore, on October 4, and will play in all the big theatres of the William Morris circuit. He has prepared the play in both French and English and will later make a European tour."

Speaking of Mr. Nowland, reminds us that the concert of the American Music Society to be held December 2nd, is near at hand, and everyone interested in the purpose which the society represents should give it their warmest support.

The Museum of Munich has, says the "London Musical Standard," just built a magnificent copy of the grand piano of J. S. Bach, of which the original figures in the collection of ancient instruments at Berlin. The piano of Bach, which had been built according to his directions for his personal use, is a veritable masterpiece of keyboard technique. It is a piano with a double keyboard, in which there is for each touch four strings, which can, at the will of the executant, play or be silent, as in the organ. The replica for the Munich Museum reproduces faithfully the sonorous effects of the original, and it is to be regretted that it has not been placed where the public could hear Bach's music just as he played it.

Eddy Brown, the boy violinist from Indianapolis—made an extremely favorable impression at the Albert Hall Sunday concert of October 3, in London, England. That he has a brilliant career before him is widely asserted.

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Mme. Jeanne Jomelli

lin Maker of Cremona,' has carried his musical and dramatic abilities into wider fields. He has brought to great perfection the presentation of a little dramatic sketch called "Traumerei," text by Mr. Marston, taking himself the part of Paul Brant, a young American musician. The part of Marie, his wife, is played by Charlotte Buerger, and Old Fritz, the landlord, by George L. Stout. The play is woven around Schumann's famous 'Traumerei,' and the motif of the play is the saving power of good music. The sketch is a genuine art work and deeply appealing in its humanity. If anything is needed as a climax to Mr. Nowland's powers as an emotional actor it is his violin playing, with which he brings about the climax of the play.

"Mr. Nowland opened with the

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RECITALS

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The programs for the first four free concerts to be given in Central Park by the Municipal Band under the direction of Harley Hamilton, have already been published, and show an unusually high standard of selection. Modern composers of merit are given a prominent place, though there is a satisfactory sprinkling of old favorites. Among the more famous moderns represented are Richard Strauss, and Elgar, while the examples of the pleasing style of Chaminade and Baptiste will receive presentation. We will also hear that wonderfully popular "Minuet" by Paderewski and even a selection from "The Merry Widow." Rudolf Friml, who spent last winter in Los Angeles, will receive recognition in the performance of his "Garden Matinee."

Mme. Jomelli, the dramatic soprano from the Metropolitan Opera House, will appear in conjunction with Miss Marie Nichols, an American violinist, who has appeared in such organizations as the Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin Philharmonic Societies, Queen's Hall of London, Lamoureux of Paris and the Theodore Thomas, Pittsburgh, and Boston Symphony orchestras of this country.

Miss Magdalene Worden, well known both as a pianist and composer, will be the accompanist for both Jomelli and Nichols, and the vocalists will sing several of her compositions.

These three artists will open the Great Philharmonic Course on Thursday, November 18, at Simpson Auditorium.

A series of six orchestral concerts will be given by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra at the University of Chicago in November, December, January, February, March and April. The beauty and educational value of similar concerts in the past have been

apparent to members of the faculty and students alike, and it is the hope of the management that the bringing of this fine expression of musical art into the community life of the University will become a regular fixture each season.

Lucille Nowland Semnacher, pianist, and Gage Christopher, baritone, will be heard in a series of recitals during the coming season.

At the Young Woman's Christian Association last Tuesday evening Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott presented a program of women composers, with the assistance of Harry Clifford Lott, baritone, and Ralph Ginsberg, violinist. An introductory paper was read by Mrs. Lott, followed by the interesting program which appears below.

Songs—"Annie Laurie," (Lady John Douglass Scott); "The Message," (Frances Allitsen); "The Mirage," (Liza Lehmann); "The King Is Dead," (Margaret R. Lang).

Violin—"Romance," "Berceuse," "Mazurka," (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach).

Piano—"Two-Piece Fugitive," (Clara Schumann); "Humoresque," (Agathe Backer-Groendahl).

Songs, with violin obligato—"Sur les Branches," (Guy d'Hardelot); "Under the Still White Stars," (Helen Hopekirk).

Songs—"The King of Denmark's Ride," (Mary Carmichael); "Fan Fitzgerald," (Alice Adelaide Needham).

Master Vernon Bettin, the boy soprano, has just returned from a trip East. He sang with great success before the Ohio Society at Brotherhood Hall, Lincoln and Figueroa last Tues-



THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

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like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; over turn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

POOR BUSINESS

What would you say if on going to Bishop and Co. or any of the big firms that are doing business you should find beautiful advertisements and fine prospectus showing what they had to do business with and find that they were inviting the world to come and see what a beautiful place they had and what fine opportunities they possessed to do a flourishing trade, but should find no buildings in which to do any business, no concerted effort to take care of any business, but that they still kept advertising for more.

You would at once put them down as fit to apply for a room at Highlands but you think nothing of it when your big commercial bodies do that same thing and spend thousands of dollars every year on just such a proposition.

It is estimated that the Elks raised \$100,000 this year for their festival and it was nearly all spent in advertising which did a great amount of good in its way but did nothing permanent for the city. We have talked

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have an opportunity to hear the things that go to make a refined city, namely, MUSIC.

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the betterment of their parks, playgrounds and art, why cannot we do the same?

Could not each merchant say, "I will put 10% of my advertising account this year for a fund for civic betterment and let it be spent by a committee selected from the bodies interested in this work." It would cost him nothing more than he is paying now but would in the mass make a sum that city could do something with and something that would count.

Let us be honest with ourselves and try and build for the future by making this city attractive for the tourist by giving him something that WE have done and not leave it all to private individuals and corporations to attract them to their own personal ends.

If we wish people to stay we must amuse them in a big fine way that will make them feel that we are not entirely after the almighty dollar but that we do have some ideals that are worth while.

We must draw the line in this city between the men who are working the city and those who are working FOR IT.

AND DOLLARS spent on the Elks Festival would have gone a long distance in getting a big auditorium such as DENVER has where the CITY could have its mass meetings, ORCHESTRA CONCERTS at night so the people could go and at a price that they could afford to pay.

We could celebrate some of the old Spanish festivals that would be something characteristic of this land of ours and very attractive to outsiders.

We have no place where the people

commodate any and all conventions that may come our way, but more than all we need it for our OWN PEOPLE. We have the making of a new race on this southwest coast of ours and it is for us to show that we are big enough to grapple with new problems and handle them like men and not like children.

The lines are clearly drawn and we only have to say that we will try and have a good city or a bad one; BUT it is for us to decide and for no one else.

Other cities can spend millions for

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS

One of the most promising features of the movement for better government as represented by the National Municipal League, is the active interest manifested comparatively recently by young men of promise and ability. Their favorable attitude toward public service, as shown by their participation in public affairs throughout the country will be emphasized in the Cincinnati meeting of the League, to be held November 15-18.

In fact, young men form an important and valuable part of the National Municipal League's present organization and it is significant that fully one-half of the members of the League's Executive Committee are of this class whose participation in public affairs began only a few years ago.

Among the active workers on the committee, all of whom are young men, are Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, twice Democratic candidate for governor; George McAneny of New York, who was civil service commissioner under Mayor Low and is now candidate on the fusion ticket for Borough President of Manhattan; Merwin K. Hart, of Utica, Republican leader of his county and twice a member of the New York Assembly; Thomas M. Osborne, recently mayor of Auburn and now a member of the New York Public Utilities Commission No. 2; Thomas Raeburn White, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Committee of Seventy and assistant

city solicitor; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, formerly a member of the State Legislature and now serving a second term as personal registration commissioner; J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, president of the American Civic Association and park commissioner; Vance C. McCormick, formerly mayor of Harrisburg; M. N. Baker, president of the Montclair, New Jersey Board of Health; Ernest C. Kontz, formerly recorder of Atlanta and more recently a member of the charter element in the Illinois Legislature; David P. Jones, recently mayor of Minneapolis, and Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, formerly a councilman and now a member of the board of free holders engaged in drafting a new charter.

THE MANCHURIAN MUDDLE

Japan and Russia, as well as the United States and the other great powers of the world, have subscribed to the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in China and the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire. Manchuria, as a part of that Empire, must be now, and must continue to be, regarded as a fair field for the traders of all nations, and the acquisition by Japan or any other power save China of political domination in this region will work to the detriment of competing trading nations.

Political as well as commercial supremacy in Manchuria, as elsewhere, is a question of transportation control, and until Manchuria

railways cease to be political instruments and are exploited, in the language of the Portsmouth Treaty, exclusively for commercial and industrial and in no wise for strategic purposes, the Manchurian problem will continue to threaten the peace of the East.—Edward Harkness in Putnam's Magazine for October.

A story comes from Milan which represents what must surely be the most comprehensive chapter of accidents ever known in the history of the stage. At the opera house a performance was given last Sunday. Misfortunes began with the prima donna, who on her way to the scene of her duties had the ill-luck to fall and sprain her ankle. Rather than disappoint the public, she pluckily undertook her part, although, being unable to put her foot to the ground, she had to be wheeled about the stage in a litter, behind which attendants crouched, and busily bathed and massaged her foot, so as to ease the pain from which she was suffering. The primo tenore and the primo basso were both vociferous in more senses than one, for we are told that the former hobbled about giving vent to groans occasioned by an attack of gout, while the latter had, in the course of an afternoon walk, unluckily slipped into a ditch and strained the muscles of his knee. Such was his pain that the only solace to his woes was to retire to the wings whenever possible and there express his feelings in language which is happily unrecorded. It was, perhaps, best to leave it to the imagination; sympathetic souls can fill up the blank in accordance with their own temperament and bringing-up. The very elements were in accord with the woes of the unhappy artists, for it is stated

that a violent thunder storm outside extinguished the electric light, while inside, a fire broke out among the scenery.

A Steady Job

A traveler got into conversation with some of the loafers in a country store and at last came to an old farmer sitting on a sugar-barrel, waiting for the mail.

"What do you think of the tariff," he asked.

"What they doin' to it?" was the reply.

"Why, haven't you read the papers?" said the traveler.

"Well, I used to," said the other, "but 'bout a year ago I stopped 'em off. They got to be too frivolling for me. Since then I've been took up reading a book.—New York Sun.

And It Surely Is

Teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if anyone could tell her what a groundhog was. Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Carl, you may tell us what a groundhog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's a sausage."—Everybody's Magazine.

Waking Him Up

A tourist in rural Scotland took refuge for the night in the cottage of an old lady. He asked her to wake him early in the morning, warning her that he was quite deaf.

Upon awakening much later than the appointed hour he found that the old lady with strict regard for the proprieties had slipped under his door a slip of paper upon which was written:

"Sir, it's hauf past eight."—Success Magazine.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 18, bet. Baranca and Albino; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Ave. 20; motion that St. Dept. be requested to clean up, and remove bldgs. from city land, lying W. of Ave. 20, bet. Dayton Ave. and approach to Los Feliz Road Bridge. Adopted.

Ave. 33, from Pasadena Ave. to Griffin Ave.; ord. of intention to improve. Hammon Act. Adopted.

3rd Ave., from 36th to south terminus of 3rd Ave.; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

5th St., from Mott to Bell; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

20th St., bet. Long Beach Ave. and Alameda St.; pet. for improvement. Bond Act. Granted.

37th St., from 3rd Ave. to easterly terminus of 37th St.; ord. granting permission to property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

37th St., bet. 3rd Ave. and a point 252.04 ft. east; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

39th St., bet. Menlo and Vermont; descriptions of land to be condemned for opening and widening. Adopted.

51st St., from Normandie to Denker; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

51st Place, from Normandie to Denker; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

52nd St., from Normandie to Denker; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

60th St.; pet. from J. O. Gunn et al. for permission to improve 60th St. from Menlo avenue to a point 300 ft. E. by private contract. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for Ord.

61st St.; pet. from J. O. Gunn et al. for permission to improve by private contract 61st St., from Menlo Ave. to 300 ft. E. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for Ord.

62nd St.; pet. from J. O. Gunn et al. for permission to improve by private contract 62nd St., from Menlo Ave. to a point 300 ft. E. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for Ord.

Alley, from 10th to San Marino, bet. Vermont and Menlo; final ord. for opening. Adopted.

Alley, lying S. of Griffin Ave., and W. of Cosmo; ord. of intention to abandon. Adopted.

Alley, N. of Blocks 6 and 7 of Brooklyn Tract; ord. of intention to abandon. Adopted.

Alley, E. of Breed St., and extending N. from Marengo St.; ord. of intention to abandon. Adopted.

Alley, S. of Marengo, and E. of Breed; ord. of intention to abandon. Adopted.

Alley; pet. from A. & F. King, for permission to open alleyway up the center of 800 by 300 ft. from N. Coronado St. to Sonoma St. Referred to B. P. S. with instructions to confer with the property owners in the immediate vicinity of the proposed opening and ascertain whether or not said opening meets with their approval and report back to the Council their findings.

Alley, N. of Marengo and E. of Breed; ord. of intention to abandon. Adopted.

Brighton Ave., from 50th to 51st St.; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave., from Lake Shore Ave. to Bonnie Brae St.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Central Ave.; pet. from Armour & Co., for permission to change the sewer of the premises located on Central Ave., bet. 1st and 2nd Sts., and occupied by the Armour Packing

Co.'s L. A. Branch, which sewer now empties into the main sewer on 2nd St.; exchange so that same will empty into the main sewer on 1st St. Granted and ref. to C. E. for Ord.

Concord St., bet. Eagle and 6th; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Concord St., 1st to 4th; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Commonwealth Ave., 1st to Council; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Dalton Ave. Square; pet. from John W. Downs for permission to construct sewer by private contract in Dalton Ave. Square, fronting on Dalton Ave., Halldale Ave., and Brighton Ave., bet. Browning Blvd. and Santa Barbara Ave. Granted.

Dorchester Ave., from Harvard Blvd. to Jasmine; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Dalton Ave., from 50th to 51st; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Edgecliff Drive, Childs Ave. to Sunset Blvd.; pet. from A. L. Stewart requesting that a sum not to exceed \$250 be appropriated for the improvement of east side of said street. Denied.

Glenalbyn Drive, Isabel to Beach; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Garnet St., pet. from Ana N. Gibson, for permission to improve Garnet St. by private contract. Granted and ref. to the City Eng. for Ord.

Henderson St.; pet. from Upper Rampart Syndicate et al. for change of name of Henderson St. to North Carondelet St. Granted and ref. to C. E. for Ord.

Hunter St., bet. Santa Fe Ave. and a point 832.07 ft. east; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Halldale Ave., from 50th to 52nd; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Hooper Ave., 28th to 41st; ord. of intention to improve, and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Isabel St., bet. Jeffries and Pepper Aves.; pet. for change of grade. Granted.

Isabel St., from 37th to Glenalbyn Drive; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Johnston St., bet. Altura and Minnesota; protest against proposed opening and widening. Denied.

Lemoine St., from Sunset Blvd. to Scott Ave.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

L. A. St., 59th Place to point 1104.79 ft. north; ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Los Feliz Road; motion that piece of land described as the approach to the Los Feliz Bridge be dedicated as a public street. Adopted.

Macy St., from Keller to Gallardo; protest against widening. Denied.

Montana St., from Elysian St. to its eastern terminus; appeals of Robt. E. Westwaler and Alfred Ottaway against assessment for improvement. Deferred until Nov. 2nd.

Ruby St., from Ave. 62 to Ave. 63; protest of Thos. McCarthy et al. against improvement. Sustained and proceedings abandoned.

Reservoir St., from Waterloo St. to Benton Way; final ord. ordering vacating and abandoning. Adopted.

Shatto Drive; pet. from Mrs. L. A. James, asking to be relieved from any assessment for and on account of the improvement S. W. Cor. Shatto Drive and 6th St. Ref. to B. P. W. for investigation and report.

Temple St., and Mountain View Ave.; appeal from Katherine Kline against assessment for improvement. Deferred until Nov. 2nd.

Toluca St., from Court to Colton; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Van Ness Ave., presented for acceptance from Robt. Marsh, a perpetual easement and right of way for sewer purposes over private street known as Van Ness Ave. in West End Heights. Deed accepted.

Valencia St., from Pico to 16th; protest against improvement. Sustained, and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Wilmington St., at 1st; City Eng. instructed to have portion of said street repaired.

Westmoreland Place; pet. from Wesley Clark, for permission to construct a sewer by private contract through the Westmoreland Place, connecting a sewer recently built in the easterly driveway of said place, between Pico and 11th Sts., with Vermont Ave. sewer. Granted and ref. to C. E. for Ord.

Waterloo St., bet. Reservoir St. and Sunset Blvd.; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Yuba St., Solano Ave. to Casanova St.; pet. against improvement. Sustained, and proceedings abandoned.

Yuba St., from Solano to Amador; protest from W. H. Clune et al. against improvement. Protest sustained and proceedings abandoned.

South Los Angeles Main Sewer, at its crossing with L. A. River; resolution from Bd. Pub. Wks. authorizing Council to advertise for bids for sewer protection to be placed on line of said sewer. Adopted.

San Pedro; ord. abandoning proceedings for the widening of 6th St. Adopted.

San Pedro; pet. from Mrs. Dora Olds et al. for the vacation of an alley through center of block 42, Original Townsite of San Pedro, to a uniform width of 20 ft. Ref. to B. P. W. with instructions to confer with the property owners in the immediate vicinity of the proposed vacation and ascertain whether or not said vacation meets with their approval, and report back to the Council their findings.

San Pedro; pet. from C. Mason that the official grade be established on streets in the Rudicinda Tract No. 2, in that portion of the city known as San Pedro. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for Ord.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; communication from Carpenters' District Council of L. A., endorsing the action of the Y. M. C. A. in their request for funds for providing music, etc., for the employees of the Aqueduct. Received and filed.

Aviation Week; communication from Dick Ferris, asking Council to

endorse his proposition in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to Aviation Week, to be held in L. A. this winter. Ref. to the Legislation Com.

Assessment Cancellation; pet. from Christ Episcopal Church for cancellation of assessment against church property. Granted.

Additions to Police Dept.; motion that Police Dept. be given one additional captain and three sergeants, and that Finance Com. be requested to consider same in connection with the report of Police Com. Adopted.

Automobile for Health Dept.; bid of Big Four Auto Co. for furnishing one Regal automobile at \$1350. Adopted.

City Hall Site; communication from T. L. Steele & Co., submitting for city hall site property S. W. Cor. Temple and Broadway, 144 ft. on Broadway by about 184 ft. on Temple St. Ref. to Bldg. Com.

Cancellation of Tax Sales; pet. from Wesley M. E. Church, for cancellation of tax sales against property of Wesley M. E. Church, lots 42 and 43, Goldsworthy's 8th St. tract. Moved that the petition be granted and the Clerk instructed to cancel said sale, which motion was adopted.

City Prosecutor's Salary, increased from \$200 to \$220 per month.

Cleaning Vacant Lots; City Atty. inst. to present ordinance regulating the cleaning of weeds from vacant lots and sidewalks and providing that costs of said cleaning shall be assessed against owners of such property.

Compensation for Election Officers; motion that ord. be amended which limits compensation for services of such officers at \$10. Laid on the table.

Ela View Tract, Lot 41, Block T; City Clerk requested to be allowed to redeem sale of said lot. Adopted.

Electric Light; pet. for light in vicinity of Manchester and Vermont Aves. Ref. to City Electrician.

Electric Light; pet. for light at Marmion Way and Ellita Place. Ref. to City Electrician.

Electric Light; at Cor. of 5th and Virgil; ref. to City Electrician.

Electric Light; pet. from W. Graham et al. for an electric light at the R. R. crossing cor. Nevin and E. Adams Sts. Ref. to City Electrician.

Electrical Permit Objections; pet. from W. G. Hutchinson et al. objecting to the increase of fees for permits for electrical work from 75c to \$1.00. Ref. to the Leg. Com.

Food Conditions on the Aqueduct; communication from Central Labor Council and Metal Trades Council, endorsing the action of the L. A. Central Labor Council in requesting

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from October 21st to 27th inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
October 21	\$ 2,054,992.12	\$1,721,784.87	\$1,638,616.64
October 22	2,029,784.20	1,460,038.14	1,502,452.94
October 23	2,026,244.63	1,405,596.93	1,474,020.11
October 25	2,228,084.89	1,525,725.62	1,662,995.98
October 26	2,268,246.05	1,640,339.79	1,538,791.61
October 27	2,323,885.74	1,837,542.31	1,524,623.94
Total	\$12,931,237.63	\$9,591,027.66	\$9,341,501.22

Water Com. from the Council take up the reasons why a decision had not been rendered as to the resolution adopted by the B. of P. W. Dec. 26, 1908, and that said committee further investigate the wage and food conditions of the employees of the L. A. Aqueduct. Mr. Healy moved, seconded by Mr. Lyon, that a Com. of three be appointed to confer with the B. of P. W., the Mayor and City Attorney to investigate the condition of food and wages on the aqueduct. Mr. Clamptitt moved, seconded by Mr. Dromgold, as a substitute that the petition be laid on the table. Which motion was lost by roll 7. After discussion by members of the Council and remarks by Mayor Alexander and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of the Metal Trade Council, Mr. Wallace moved, seconded by Mr. Healy, that the Chair appoint a committee of three to confer with the City Attorney and ascertain from said City Attorney why he has not replied to the request of the petitioners for interpretation of the resolution. Upon calling the roll said motion was adopted by roll 8. The Pres. thereupon appointed Messrs. Blanchard, Dromgold and Yonkin on said Committee.

Food Inspection on Aqueduct; two construction clerks who have been acting as food inspectors, to be relieved of this duty on Oct. 31st.

Fire Alarm Box; request for box at 20th and Alameda. Denied. No boxes available.

Garbage Collection; five-year contract entered into between city and Charles A. Alexander at \$48,000 per year for collecting garbage and rubbish. Refuse must be collected from the rear of the premises and taken five miles from city limits.

Harbor Commissioners; ord. "Providing for a Board of Harbor Commissioners, for the appointment of the members and employees of said Board, and for the compensation of such employees, and prescribing the powers and duties of said Board." Adopted.

Industrial District; ord. excepting from Residence Dist. portion bounded by 34th, Hooper, 35th and Naomi Aves. Adopted.

Industrial District; ord. excepting from Residence Dist., territory on 16th St., bet. San Pedro St. and Griffith Ave. Adopted.

Industrial District; ord. excepting territory along Compton Ave., bet. 55th and 56th Sts., from residence district. Adopted.

Industrial District; pet. from So. Cal. Hardwood & Mfg. Co., asking that that portion of the city bounded by 8th St., Central Ave., 9th St., and Ceres Ave., be set aside as a manufacturing and industrial district. Ref. to C. A. for necessary ord. by roll.

Inspectors of Public Safety; motion that positions of said inspectors in Fire Dept. at \$100 a month each be eliminated. Adopted.

Liquor Ordinance; ord. repealing ord. No. 18983 prohibiting the employment of females to serve intoxicating liquors. Adopted.

License Tax on Lecturers; pet. from Harry Chandler et al., that ord. be amended as to exempt from payment of license tax lecturers on scientific, literary, musical, religious, or moral subjects. Adopted.

Macadamized Streets; ord. adopting specifications No. 83 for the construction of macadamized streets in city. Adopted.

New Depot Tract; pet. from F. J. Wilson, et al., for quit claim deed to certain lots in said tract. Water Com. refused to grant petition, and report was referred by Council to a committee of three.

Oil for Incinerator; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to advertise for bids for furnishing fuel oil at the garbage incinerator.

Offices for Prosecuting Atty.; mo-

tion that rooms 301-2-3-4 of Tajo Bldg be rented. Adopted.

Playground Appropriation; motion that \$5000 be placed to credit of the Playground Fund for the improvement of Slauson Avenue Playground. Adopted.

Protest from Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. against awarding contract for fire alarm and police telegraph systems to competitor on a higher bid. Filed.

Property Offer; communication from Mattie A. Knowles, offering to sell portion of lot situated at 620 N. Belmont avenue, running back to Lake Shore avenue, for 30c per sq. ft., the city to pay expense of moving house, etc. Referred to Land Com.

Raising Railroad Tracks; com. of three and City Eng. appointed to take up matter with P. E. Co. of raising their tracks at Mission Road crossing near Rose Hill.

Removal of Dead Animals; Bid of United Phosphate Co. offering to pay \$12,000 for a five year contract, payable \$2400 per year for privilege of removing dead animals. Adopted.

Sale of City Hall Property; ord. providing for submission to the electors of Los Angeles at the general municipal election Dec. 7th, of the proposition of authorizing the sale of the City Hall property. Adopted.

Sale of Jail and Police Station; ord. providing for submission to electors of Los Angeles at general municipal election, Dec. 7th of proposition of authorizing the sale of said property. Adopted.

Salary Increase in City Clerk's Dept.; following salary increases were made in said department. Minute Clerk, \$15 per month; Ordinance Clerk, \$15 per month; Chief Deputy, \$10; License Clerk, \$10.

Salaries of School Nurses; ord. increasing salaries of 4 school nurses from \$75 to \$85 per month. Adopted.

Sinking Fund Commission; ord. providing for commission to take care of the sinking fund of the city. Action deferred until Nov. 2nd.

Spur Track; ord. granting to the A. T. & S. F. Ry. a franchise for a spur track across Sacramento St. Adopted.

Spur Track; pet. from Salt Lake Ry. for spur track on Avenue 16 bet. Mozart St. and N. line of Albion St. Granted.

Spur Track; pet. from Salt Lake Ry. for spur track on Andrews St. bet. Aves 26 and 33. Granted.

Thomas Tract; pet. from J. F. Davies, et al., for deed to lots 9, 10 and 11, Block "G" Thomas tract. Referred to the C. A. for necessary ord. by roll.

Thistle Nuisance; communication from Ralph Rogers, submitting draft of ord. with reference to the Canadian or Russian thistle, for the extermination of same. Referred to C. A. for ord.

Supplies for Primary Election; bid of Phillips Printing Co. at \$6.50 per set for 205 sets. Adopted.

Tax Refund; pet. from First Free M. E. Church for refund of taxes on N. 60 ft. of W. 75 ft. of lot 22 and N. 60 ft. lot 23 Blk. 22, Wolfskill Orchard tract, 1908-09; moved that the petition be granted and the City Clerk instructed to make out the necessary demand against the Tax Refund Fund for said refund, which motion was adopted.

Transportation for Judges; motion that City Atty. be given authority to purchase commutation tickets on P. E. Ry. for use of Police Court Judges and Clerks when travelling to and from San Pedro. Ref. to Finance Com.

Vitrified Block Gutters; ord. adopting Spec. No. 82 for the constructing of said gutters in city. Adopted.

Walks Laid Without Permission; Bd. Pub. Works will begin the prosecution of persons who have laid ce-

ment sidewalks and curbs without permits.

Bids Awarded

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Bids; contract for Fire Alarm system awarded to the Cregier Signal Company for \$29,274.00.

Police Telegraph System, awarded to Cregier Signal Co. for \$65.00 per box for 50 boxes.

Bids for Fire Apparatus for one city service truck and chemical engine from Anderson Coupling and Fire Supply Co. of Kansas City at \$2290.00 f. o. b. Los Angeles. Adopted.

For two Combination Chemical and Hose Wagons at \$1459.00 each, f. o. b. Los Angeles, awarded to Anderson Coupling and Fire Supply Co. of Kansas City.

For Furnishing Hoop Steel, under Specifications No. 196-B. Awarded to Union Hardware & Metal Co. at \$4.75 per cwt. f. o. b. Los Angeles, California, approximate shipping weight 23,700 lbs.; immediate delivery of approximate 23,250 lbs., the remainder to be delivered on receipt of stock which should arrive within 40 to 60 days.

For Furnishing Re-inforcing Bars, under Specifications No. 102. Awarded to the Union Hardware & Metal Co., at \$1.36 1/4 f. o. b. Pittsburg; delivered 60 days after receipt of order at mill; approximate shipping weight 781,560 lbs.

For Furnishing Sheet Steel, under Specifications No. 193-B. Awarded to H. R. Boynton Company, at \$2.30 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. mill; delivered in about two weeks; Wheeling W. Va., or Pittsburg District; approximate shipping weight 22,500 lbs.

For Furnishing Steel Conduit Forms, under Specifications No. 195-B. Awarded to the Western Boiler Works at \$720.00 f. o. b. Los Angeles; 20 days delivery; shipping weight 20,000 lbs.

For Work of Street Improvement in Eleventh street from the westerly line of Figueroa street to the easterly line of Alvarado street, and in other streets and public places, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 18886 (New Series).

Awarded to Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., at 17.4c per sq. ft. for asphalt paving; 11.5c per sq. ft. for macadam paving; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per lin. ft. for asphalt curb; 31c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; \$10.00 per lin. ft. for culverts complete, including manholes, wings, curbs, slabs, etc., according to specifications.

Building Permits

From October 1st to October 22nd, inclusive, J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 687 permits, amounting to \$907,822, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, steel frame	1	\$ 10,000
Class C	22	140,086
Class D, 1 story	274	352,541
Class D, 1 1/2 story	17	39,897
Class D, 2 story	37	173,932
Public Buildings (city)	2	25,788
Sheds	83	14,143
Foundations	1	400
Brick alterations	42	80,961
Frame alterations	205	69,945
Demolitions	3	135

Grand total 687 \$907,822
Comparison with other years:

1908, from October 1 to October 22, inclusive, 560, \$644,197
Following is a report by wards, from October 1 to October 22, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One	43	\$ 25,135
Ward Two	39	31,762
Ward Three	45	174,236
Ward Four	65	98,878

Ward Five	266	362,055
Ward Six	121	68,629
Ward Seven	33	70,455
Ward Eight	21	25,155
Ward Nine	54	51,517

Total 687 \$907,822
Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

Got There First

Mrs. Hicks (relating burglar scare) — "Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there under the bed I saw a man's legs."

Mrs. Wicks—"Mercy! The burglar's?"

Mrs. Hicks—"No, my husband's—he had heard the noise, too."—Boston Transcript.

While the Polar War Is On

"Omit, if you please, the first verse of the hymn," said the minister.

The congregation looked up surprised.

"It mentions 'Greenland's icy mountains,' explained the minister. 'We can not afford to introduce into this peaceful gathering any subject likely to lead to acrimonious debate.'—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Its Place of Business

The child who defined a mountain range as "a large sized cook-stove" had imagination, if not accurate information. On a test paper at the Sheffield Scientific School, an older student made a much worse blunder. The question read, "What is the office of the gastric juice?" The answer, no doubt struck off in the heat and hurry of the examination, was "The stomach."—Everybody's Magazine.

When Life Is Duty

George Vincent of Chautauqua fame has this explanation of the delay in passing the tariff bill.

"Congress," he said, "was trying to make up its mind whether to do its duty by the country or to do the country by its duty."—Success Magazine.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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ELECTION RESULTS

The outcome of the November 2nd municipal elections shows, on the whole, a balance against reform efforts, although the loss is by no means so great as the face of the returns seem to show.

The one serious set-back lies in the defeat of Heney. At the time the September primaries were held Pacific Outlook discussed the situation and asserted that although the figures were apparently against Heney, he still had a good fighting chance. As the campaign proceeded, however, it became more and more apparent that the people of San Francisco were, like Ephraim, bent on returning to their idols. Again we have the old familiar combination of "higher ups"—that is to say the corporation special interests—the labor unions and the tough elements, the same combination that elected Schmitz. Such a gathering is hard to beat anywhere, but is wellnigh invincible in a free-and-easy city like San Francisco.

One thing and one thing only could have saved Heney and the honorable cause for which he stood. Had it been Roosevelt and not Taft that spoke in San Francisco in October, 1909, he would have said the word. Every possible effort was put forth to induce Taft to say it—but he was silent, more is the pity.

Well, it is not the first time wrong has triumphed and right has gone down to defeat. The lesson it conveys to our people is: Be all the more on your guard, and fight harder.

There are some scraps of comfort in it for San Francisco: McCarthy is by no means as bad a man as Schmitz, and there is no Ruef out of jail to manage things for him—not yet at least. Furthermore, there is a fairly reliable set of supervisors to act as a check on the Mayor.

The New York election is largely to the good. While the Mayor controls the police administration, he does not manage the city's finances. The anti-Tammany ticket prevailed for the most part, and that is a very considerable victory. The election of Gaynor is only a partial and a very dubious winning for Tammany. He is an erratic personality that is not easily bossed. He has fought Tammany in the past, and he understands well enough that the organization took him up only because they had to have a man that would command popular esteem. Although poorly equipped for executive work, he is nevertheless honest and strongly democratic in his point of view. He will not make a good Mayor, but he is not a Van Wyke.

The defeat of Giboney in Philadelphia is regrettable and something of a surprise. In the primary he captured all nominations except the Republican, and came within a few votes of carrying that as well. But the cry of "save our tariff" was raised by Republicans, and a strict party vote was received. Pennsylvania is for the tariff graft first and good government second, or third,

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or nowhere. That is one of the beauties of our special interest tariff scheme.

Tom Johnson is defeated in Cleveland. Evidently he ran once too many times. He is a habitual fighter, constantly makes enemies and is careless about unmaking them. But we predict the people of Cleveland will call him back some day.

The reactionary forces in this city that are backing Smith and the S. P. political enterprises will get some consolation out of the defeat of Heney, and will make the most of the failure of reform efforts in other parts of the Union. They are entitled to all the encouragement they can squeeze out of the situation. They certainly need it. But in proportion as they put new heart into their efforts, our people must wake up to increased energy and determination.

* * *

COMMENT ON COUNCILMEN

The Municipal League has published a circular of about 3500 words, or three columns of a newspaper, containing the more important facts concerning all the candidates for council that are, in the League's judgment, likely to receive any great number of votes. Of the 77 nominations about half are regarded as irrelevant on the ground that the nominees are people without experience in public affairs, or of no business standing, or whose acquaintance is purely local. Most of these are making no campaign. Of course all such will be eliminated in the try-out, and the League does wisely in not cluttering up the record, so to speak, with any discussion of their merits.

With respect to the remaining half of the list, the League has followed the example of the Chicago Municipal Voters' League, recommending some, condemning others, and merely reporting the bald facts with respect to the rest. But it is by no means so clear and emphatic in its endorsements and condemnations as the Chicago organi-

zation, and it leaves a much larger proportion without comment than is the custom of the Voters' League; this too, although the Chicago list is even larger than ours. In that city there are 35 wards, each with two councilmen, although only one is elected at a time. But as there are from 3 to 5 nominees in each case, the total report usually covers about 100 names, whereas the Municipal League report covers only 40.

However, this is the first effort of the League in this line of work, and is undertaken perhaps doubtfully, as the organization professes not to be in politics except under extreme provocation. Here was a case where there was a demand on the part of the public for information to be supplied from some trustworthy source. The great majority of the voters of this city have confidence in the Municipal League, as to its sincerity and good intentions at least. They may not agree with it in everything it undertakes to do, but they recognize that an organization of 850 people with an executive committee of 15 carefully selected people, all of high standing in the community, a permanent organization, and one that is well posted on all public and local political matters, is probably the best available authority to gather the kind of information that is desired.

The League's conclusions show a distinct endorsement of men like W. J. Washburn, John D. Work, Martin F. Betkouski, Miles J. Gregory, J. J. Andrews and George Williams and a decided leaning towards others like C. H. Randall, T. L. O'Brien, B. C. Robinson, F. F. Wheeler, R. M. Lusk and Richmond Plant. A few are condemned directly and for cause, such as the three incumbents Healy, Yonkin and Lyon, and others who have heretofore served in public positions such as Houghton, Lauder, Wirsching and Walker. With respect to most of the others, the League report simply gives the facts, and if these seem barren and meager, it is chiefly because in most cases there is nothing to give.

While it may be possible to select from the total a list of nine that will make a desirable council, Pacific Outlook is frank to say that the showing is very far from what had been desired and even expected. Out of 77 names it would seem that not merely 10 or 12 but 20 or 25 ought to be open to consideration. In the fact that several men of genuine prominence and of undoubted capacity for the work are offered we are somewhat ahead of the usual situation; but with respect to most of the group it is the old story over again. There is nothing in the salary to tempt anyone who has ability enough to earn a comfortable living. This throws us back on the honor as the chief form of emolument. A place is honorable that has been held for some time by men of high standing in the community, who have conducted themselves in a way to enjoy public confidence. Does this apply to the council? The present body contains about two men who have come out of it with

credit, but for the rest oblivion is about the best they can hope for. The preceding council was all to the bad, and its predecessor mostly punk. No wonder good men have to be dragooned to get them into the game. It used to be so with the Board of Education until "Our Set" reformed it, and now the best men in the city are glad to serve there and come back for re-election. Some day it will be the same case with the council, but not until we get this brand of cheap party politics, by which the city has so long been infested, torn up by the roots and thrown off the premises. Cheap politics gives us cheap men—cheap for the corporations but costly to the city—and it will keep on giving us that kind until our people wake up to the trick.

* * *

THE SILENCE BUSTS

Two weeks ago we discussed with our readers the extraordinary silence of the Times with regard to the near advancing primaries and its candidate for the mayoralty. In concluding the article we called upon it, in the words of Hamlet to "Leave off its damnable faces and begin." We predicted that some time before the primaries it would come through either for Smith or Mushet, or perhaps both, and we warned it that the longer the delay the bitterer the dose would taste. One way lay treachery and the betrayal of the local Republican S. P. party of which it has so long been an honored member, and the other way lay treachery and the betrayal of a poor foolish city official who was seduced into a fight against the city schools on the plea that the Times was to be his true love hereafter. It was certainly a tough situation, and it was fortunate, on the whole, that it fell to the lot of one who has reduced the business of putting its foot into it to a veritable fine art.

It is a pleasure to announce that our earnest injunctions were received in the same cordial spirit in which they were tendered. The Times has at last broken the near-gold silence. Forty days and forty nights expired after its convention had taken place—a period sufficient to cover the entire surface of the earth with a flood—and then came a faint squeak from the direction of the Sphinx. The stone lips were seen to move, and the entire countenance was observed to twist itself up into knots, like as when we are entertaining the colic in our midst. At first the sounds were so faint that it needed the close application of one's ear to distinguish the words "Smith and the entire Republican ticket"; but as the days passed, the sounds grew stronger, until presently they began to pour out like the raucous rattle of an ancient phonograph—over and over: "Smith and the entire Republican ticket."

Now that it has happened we are no longer astonished at the long wait of forty days and forty nights. Suppose, gentle reader, it had been up to you to work out a puzzle like that—how many days and nights would you ask for? We miss our guess if it would not be nearer 400 than 40, and then we would insist on a good cash bail lest you should skip the country, leaving the question unanswered.

The Times support of Smith rather than Mushet opens up some highly interesting issues in the field of ethics. We all remember that when we studied logic in the old high school, the teacher used to propound for discussion the case: Is a habitual liar who knows he is such, and who knows that

everybody knows he is such, justified in telling the truth? Clearly enough when he lies, he does not deceive anybody, because all know that he is a liar; but if he tells the truth he is likely to gain the very purpose another might achieve by a lie. Nice question. Young people will discuss themselves black in the face over it.

Now here is the case of a newspaper that has at last come to a deliberate appreciation of its own status as a hoodoo. Like the man who was kicked down stairs and who said he "took the hint and departed," it has been hammered so often and so thoroughly in this community that the cold fact has at last penetrated the leathery convolutions of its thinking apparatus that the man it supports is damned in the public mind, that the people invariably oppose its wishes, and that the only way effectually to assist Mushet is to support Smith. This is perhaps the only instance known in the whole history of American journalism where a newspaper has deliberately traded on its own unpopularity, and it raises, as we have suggested, some highly interesting moral questions.

Friends of good government have cause to be profoundly thankful that the Times did not have the wit to carry this train of reasoning one step farther, and to declare itself in favor of the election of George Alexander. While the Alexander campaign is in fairly good order, and his supporters figure on a reasonable surplussage of votes, it must be admitted that he is in no shape to stand up against an overwhelming calamity such as that would be. Fortunately that danger is now safely past. After hovering about for forty days the hoodoo has at last alighted—and sighs of relief may be heard from more than one quarter.

We cannot countenance the view put forward by many of the Smith supporters, that the Times waited all this time before declaring itself to see which of the two, Smith or Mushet, should develop the greatest strength, and that its declaration for Smith indicates its belief that it is all up with poor Mushet. This would be to attribute to the Times a depth of meanness and depravity that would make Uriah Heap, Richard III. and Bill Sykes look like the Three Graces by comparison. No, no, not that. It would be beyond the limit and then some. Besides it would call for real political judgment. Smith is going to beat Mushet two to one, but how could the Times ever find it out?

Smith and the whole Republican ticket! O most lame and impotent conclusion!

* * *

WHAT IS NEWS

The stupendous struggle goes on in England, the greatest that country has witnessed since the reform of 1832—a veritable revolution in the national system of economics, and possibly a revolution also in the form of government—all this goes on with Europe in a perfect tremble of excitement—and most of our great American newspapers have never found it out. A few words trickle in through a foreign letter once a week, but the Associated Press totally ignores the great story; and with all the money that is poured out on "specials," it is only at rare intervals that a word is devoted to the subject.

It would not be just to say that no American newspapers are awake to the importance of the English Budget issue. Here and there we find some one paper whose editor

has given his readers all that he could obtain, but this is largely in the form of reproduction from English sources and rarely as original dispatches. The Chicago Tribune is a notable example—almost the only example in the country—of a paper that has given the great incident something of its relative news value.

The Public of Chicago notes this surprising attitude of the American press and asks the cause. It rejects the theory which has been advanced that it is due to the influence of the reactionary element in this country over the newspapers—that the trusts and the great corporations and the monied classes generally are apprehensive lest the demand for taxation on the increase of land values may spread to this country. It argues that this theory is too fantastic and improbable, and that while the editorial attitude of newspapers and their local news are not infrequently affected by reactionary influences, their telegraphic news is not likely to come under such a spell.

Mr. Post's Chicago weekly finds the explanation in the utter failure of most American newspapers to know news when they see it. Because they have discovered that a large element of the community likes sensations, they have arrived at the conclusion that nothing is worthy to be regarded as news unless it is sensational. According to this standard says the Public, "News is gossip, sensation, comical episodes, Paul Pry disclosures of private affairs, the comings and goings of celebrities, and above all scandal."

It means something to the thinking men and women of America that our sister nation, a conservative nation with feudal remnants of kinship and aristocracy, is about to change its system of taxation for the deliberate purpose of ultimately dividing all the land of the country among all the people of the country in proportion to their bona fide needs, and not by the measure of the privilege and luxury of the few. But it will carry no message to us if the alleged purveyors of information, on which we have been taught to rely for our news, are not able to find it out and tell us.

They love to talk of their function as historians of the day—these newspapers—and here is history the like of which has not come for a generation and may not come again for half a century—and the newspapers do not give it, because all their space is needed for gossip of "sassiety," for the elopements of actresses, the divorces of the gaudy rich, and the great convention of the Concatenated Hoodoos.

However it may happen before the magnificent struggle comes to an end that some member of the House of Commons may hit a fellow member in the eye, and then our newspapers will wake up and give us the "great sensation of the English Budget." That is about their idea of real "History."

* * *

OUR SET AND THEIR SET

It appears from information lodged by certain orators and newspaper writers that the city of Los Angeles is the victim of a terrible conspiracy. It seems that a number of people, known as "Our Set" are engaged in an effort to make over the system of city government to meet their views and that they are striving for the election of officials of their own choice to administer the city's affairs.

On hearing these charges our first

thought was to follow the well established precedent and deny everything and add that anyhow they cannot prove it. This style of defense works pretty well when the issues are confused and difficult to understand, or where only a few people know the facts. But here we have a charge that is quite clearly cut, and the facts are so well known to the fifteen or twenty thousand people that belong to Our Set and to the ten or fifteen thousand that belong to Their Set that the "deny everything" policy may not work at all. Under those circumstances a very different method is pursued. That is pulled down to eyebrows, cigar pointed upward at angle of 45 degrees; chin thrust forward; you say: "Yep. It's so. Watcher goin' to do about it?"

That is exactly our attitude on this subject of "Our Set." We are ready to own up, confess, make a clean breast of it. No Third Degree performance is required. On the contrary, like the man who said he was the best shot in the state of Iowa—we don't have to prove it, because we admit it.

Our Set exists; it is a reality. Put that down. It has existed for a long time, and there is a deliberate and cold-blooded purpose to make a permanency of it if possible. Got that? It has thousands, yes, tens of thousands of members. There is a form of organization threaded through it, to hold it together. It has leaders and sub-leaders, central councils, several of them, a boss, lots of bosses, all kinds of bosses, so many bosses that there is always room for a few more and no harm done. Among the membership are many open, self-confessed "reformers," hardened old offenders that have been at this game for years, and no amount of ridicule and abuse seems to avail to scare them off. Some of these are rich men, too, that represent conservative business interests, like banks, big stores and manufacturing concerns. This is of itself a very suspicious circumstance. Also there are many poor men. Equally suspicious. What are they after? All kinds of people have been seen in the ranks of the 20,000 of general membership, including some who have records. Yes; and we pause right here long enough to inquire: Why does not Our Set devote its energies to showing up the records of all its members instead of wasting time on elections and charter reform. This suggestion has frequently come to us from Their Set, and has never had the serious consideration that it merits.

Admitting the existence of "Our Set," it is necessary likewise to admit that there is a conspiracy, a cold-blooded scheme to get possession of the city government. Got that down? Well, score it under. The conspiracy was to improve the form of our city government so as to give it the highest possible degree of efficiency; and the scheme was to elect men to office who should represent the people instead of the utility corporations and the political machine. In order to carry out the various features of this conspiracy and this scheme, it became necessary to win over the majority of the people of the city; for charter amendments and candidates for office are voted on at the polls; and to accomplish this it became necessary for the conspirators, from time to time, to show their hand. Concealment is no longer possible, and the whole program now stands revealed.

So much for honest confession with regard to Our Set. Recognizing the existence of a very persistent and determined opposition to Our Set, and lacking any dis-

tinctive term by which to call it, we have used the words "Their Set" as a natural contrast. Who and what are Their Set? Often the best way to comprehend and analyze any substance is to examine its opposites.

The great mass of Their Set seems to be made up of the broken and dismembered fragments of the old S. P. Republican machine that so long ruled things in Los Angeles city and county. There is no reason why it should love Our Set and a thousand reasons why it should not. Who put the non-partisan direct primary law into the charter that cut out the party name from the ballot? Why Our Set, of course. Who established the initiative and referendum that gave the people a chance against the corporations? Our Set again. Who set up the recall, whereby the machine is never sure of a man even after they get him elected; and who enforced the recall against grafters? Who abolished the ward lines for councilmen, so that men of real character and standing can be brought into that body instead of the pignies that we have usually had in the past? Once more, Our Set. Who elected an honest, capable, plain spoken old man to the mayoralty, who goes to work and makes good and by that cunning device gets the people to favor him for re-election? Another trick turned by Our Set. And the most maddening thing it does is somehow to get the people on its side in all these things, whereas Their Set worked their choicest maneuvers secretly, through council committees or officials who overlooked something at the right moment; and things done that way do not stay finished like the things done by the people.

Their Set contains the utility corporations, including the one to whom the whole State of California is but as a door yard, the Southern Pacific. Also there are the saloons—at least the ones that go into politics so as to be safe in monkeying with the law occasionally. Then there are the protected vice crowd. Ever find these anywhere but in Their Set? Yes, once; when one courageous man in Our Set put up good money to get one of Their Set to betray what was going on in the way of dividing up the prostitution money. Ever since then Their Set has been howling about the iniquity of the proceeding. Seems to have touched them right where they were at home.

Also with Their Set goes one special interest newspaper, that sells itself to Calhoun for \$17,000, that fights our public school system, and that thinks the people are not to be safely trusted to pass on laws, nor to discharge unfaithful officials. Here is an asset, or to speak more accurately a liability, that nobody grudges Their Set. Then there is also a newspaper of the wild-eyed variety, edited by a couple of Johnnie-come-lately reporters that want all the fun they can get before they are moved on to some other town. This paper is popularly known as the "Alley Cat," and if you can knock it off the back fence you get three cigars. Add to this collection the puffy respectables with shallow think tanks that always "stand by the party" in local elections, and those amiable blunderheads that believe the best way to get good city government is to try to split up any organization that consistently works for that end, and you have Their Set all "collated and indexed," as our worthy mayor would say.

November 10th the voter will have a chance to say whether he prefers Our Set

and Mr. Alexander or Their Set and Mr. Smith or Mr. Mushet.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

Anyhow, the tariff can't be blamed for the kind of hats women insist on wearing.—Indianapolis News.

Secretary Ballinger has been so thoroughly whitewashed by President Taft that he looks like a spotless tombstone erected over the Conservation Congress—Nashville Tennessean.

The fact that the brick thrown at Premier Asquith at Glasgow missed him by about thirty feet casts dark suspicion on the suffragettes.—Minneapolis Journal.

Lord Beresford declares that the English-speaking people could dictate world peace. The English-speaking people could not devote themselves to any more commendable effort.—Oakland Enquirer.

The Wright brothers continue to attract attention as prominent Ohio men with no political aspirations whatever.—Washington Star.

A Philadelphia paper says the speaker of the national house of representatives needs a spanking. Most people would rather give him a successor.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Postal savings banks must come. Legislation to provide government depositories for the people's savings is an issue that will not be downed. On the contrary, every indication points to an increase of popular interest in it, and a swelling demand that Congress take immediate action.—La Follette's.

So soon as things settle down a little more, foreign capital will come over in shiploads. That is because investments on this side are more secure and pay better than in Europe.—San Francisco News Letter.

Says Mr. Bryan's Commoner, in a burst of candor, "It pays to work for the public welfare." So we understand.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Whatever else aviation may accomplish it seems likely to make more business for the patent lawyers.—Boston Transcript.

The outlook is that airships will soon be as cheap as automobiles.—Atlanta Constitution.

Among the water-colors not in our gallery is one of Lieut. Peary embracing Dr. Cook.—New York Evening Mail.

The law's fashion of delaying things is getting to be something worse than a bore.—San Francisco News Letter.

* * *

"Mildred," called her father from the head of the stairs, "is that young man an auctioneer?" "Why, no, father." "He talks like one. He's been putting up that 'going' bluff for forty minutes and has only got as far as the door."—Kansas City Times.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Uniforms for Garbage Collectors: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is putting uniforms on its garbage men to improve the service.

Gangway for Fire Engines: When there is a fire alarm in the down-town district in Chicago, a gong rings in each police box and the officers hasten to give warning and clear the streets.

Regulating Trolley Lines: Topeka, Kansas, proposes to find out just where it stands with respect to its street car lines, and to that end is at work on an ordinance to regulate their operation.

Civil Service in Fire Department: Wheeling, West Virginia, is applying the civil service plan to its appointments in the fire department. This is coming to be the rule now in cities all over the Union.

Cost of Playgrounds: Chicago has the most complete system of public playgrounds in existence in the United States and they cost every property owner with an assessment of \$10,000, 23 cents a year.

Long Beach Progressive: The city of Long Beach is just letting contracts for nine miles of paving. This will give Long Beach about as many miles of paving as Los Angeles had when the present council came into office.

Crematory with Steam Plant: Portland, Oregon, is planning to build a garbage crematory which will cost about \$100,000. The scheme calls for a steam plant that will generate 700 horsepower, which, it is believed, will pay expense of maintenance and six per cent interest as well.

Teaching City Patriotism: The public schools of Chicago are to have a "Chicago course" which includes instruction in the various business interests of the city, local history and all matters of civic importance. It is designed to foster patriotism and to make good citizens.

Four Thousand Trees: The superintendent of Trees and Parkings of Washington reports four thousand trees set out during the past year. The cost was \$5.29 per tree. Something over a third of these were maples, a fourth sycamores, and the remainder chiefly elm and oak.

Police Dogs in Paris: Recently a parade and review was held of the 25 dogs used by the police force of Paris. The animals marched in by fours and went through various evolutions at the word of command. They captured prisoners and showed a variety of lines of usefulness.

Poisonous Hair Dyes: The health authorities of Washington have found several cases of serious injury and one of death from the use of poisonous hair dyes and they recommend the inspection of such mixtures offered for sale. This seems to infringe on the good old doctrine of "serves 'em right," which will still have many adherents.

Indicting the Whole Police Force: Iowa is one of the states where there is conflict between the United States and local authorities in the matter of liquor laws. Recently the mayor of Marshalltown, his Chief of Police and the entire force were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for imprisoning for more than 24 hours government agents who were hunting for evidence against illegitimate saloons.

Permits for Sanitary Restaurant: Washington proposes to require that every restaurant and lunch house must take out a permit which will not be issued until an inspection has been made into the equipment, as to whether it is so designed as to make it easy to keep the place in a sanitary condition. This is a practical way to meet a well recognized difficulty. It is not enough that a restaurant should be occasionally "cleaned up." It should be kept in sanitary condition, and this cannot be done unless it is properly constructed and equipped.

State or City Regulation: The fight is now on, in many eastern states and municipalities, as between having a state board to regulate utility companies or a local municipal body for the purpose. As a rule the state boards are political bodies and are designed to save the corporations from control of local commissioners, which latter being near at home will be under popular influence. A notable exception to this rule, however, is the New York State Commission which is certainly effective, but that is largely due to the wisdom of Governor Hughes in his selection of members of the various boards.

Paper Money and Disease: Tracing one case of smallpox directly to the use of paper money, the health authorities of Norfolk, Virginia, propose that the national government be urged to use greater activity in replacing old and soiled paper money by fresh. The people of California acquired the hard money habit during the civil war. Gold and silver had always been plentiful in the state, and the business relationship between California and the rest of the Union was not close enough to compel us to adopt the Eastern money standard which was based on the greenback. A prejudice thus sprang up against paper money which has never been overcome. Probably seventy-five per cent of the people of Los Angeles came from the eastern states where paper is in general circulation and coin held mostly by banks, and yet once they become accustomed to the use of coin they prefer it to the paper money, chiefly because it seems cleaner and is easier to handle.

Metering Oakland Consumers: The company that serves Oakland with water has found it necessary to economize on the supply as the city increases, and has recently put in meters to take the place of the flat open rate. The result has brought out a storm of complaints, the increase in some cases running to \$15 a month. About one-third of the city has thus far been metered. The company admits the increase, but declares that economy of use is necessary and that it has already resulted in 10 feet higher water in Lake Chabot and 20 feet more in Lake Temescal than at this time last year.

LAST WEEK OF OUR Big Removal Sale!

—last week of the greatest furniture sale Los Angeles has ever known—and the last week will be the greatest week of all this remarkable sale;

—THE EXTRA VALUES AND EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS

in this last week's sweeping clearance will more than repay every furniture seeker who comes; there will be a worth-while saving in cost on each and every article of household furniture, without reservation;

—ON OUR SPRING ST. MAIN FLOOR, HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES AT ONE- THIRD TO ONE-HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES

—a gathering of exceptional bargains from every department; furniture for all uses; included are also a large number of very fine, highest grade settees—in genuine gold leaf and of genuine mahogany—each an artistic reproduction from the classic periods—and each offered now at just one-half regular value.

BUY HOLIDAY GIFTS NOW!

—furniture is always acceptable; your money will go a long way further now; a deposit will reserve any article you select; and we will store until Holiday time and deliver as desired without extra charge.

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—all odd pairs of lace curtains, portieres, all short lengths of drapery and upholstery materials, and all small lots of wall-papers will be closed out at one-third to one-half regular prices.

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

The experience of Los Angeles with the water system is that in most cases it has decreased the amount paid by the consumer, and has, of course, greatly diminished the waste of water.

* * *

Telephone Poles and Candidates: A correspondent calls attention to the fact that no further legislation is needed to protect telephone and trolley poles from the vandal hands of candidates with cards to stick up, as there is already in existence an ordinance, passed in 1890, to which no one has ever paid the slightest attention. An ordinance that has slumbered without any enforcement for nearly 20 years naturally is forgotten by everybody all along the line. Not a bad joke, however, that year after year the gentlemen who have been running for council and the various city offices have all been setting the rest of us a glaring example of lawlessness. As the primary election is now about over, this might be an appropriate time for the police authorities to wake up and take notice of the law, forbid the posting of any more cards, and order those already up torn down. If any case is to be established of the cold-blooded ignoring of a law, let it be something else than one where would-be officers of the city impose on the utility corporations for political assistance. This whole business should be brought to a prompt finish.

* * *

Eight Elections in a Year: The morning Reactionary newspaper complains with great bitterness that by the time the city election is held we will have had a total of eight elections within a twelve month at a cost of \$100,000, and that the said elections are the results of fads, and that they keep things stirred up, and do the city a great deal of harm. Let us see. Three of the eight were for the annexation of Wilmington, San Pedro and the Cahuenga district. One was for charter amendments that were essential to the Wilmington-San Pedro annexation. To be sure, there were other amendments, "fads" if you like, voted on at the same time, but they did not increase the cost of the election, which must have been held anyway. The regular city election makes the 5th, and that could not well be avoided. Then comes for the 6th, the recall of Harper, which the Times no doubt thinks was a sad waste of money. It would be better for the city, would it, if we still had him in office and Kern and Broadhead in the police department? Who else thinks so? That leaves two to be accounted for. One, the school bonds, which the Times tied up in school in the hope of turning children into the street, but failed. And the other a primary election which must have been held under the state law anyway at exactly the same cost. So there you are. However, what if there were eight elections? What if things are kept stirred up? Good thing, isn't it, to make people take an interest in the city and keep it out of the hands of machine workers who will rob it blind if they get a chance.

* * *

The Pittsburg Survey: What can be done merely by letting in the light is shown in the first results of the Pittsburg Survey. One of the features of the work of the Russell Sage Foundation is the close investigation of various American cities by competent experts, to determine their status as places for human habitation—their moral and political conditions, industrial develop-

ment, housing, and in general the responsibility that the city shows and feels toward its people. The first city to be so treated was Pittsburg, and the report—which makes a considerable volume—is a terrible indictment of the "Money-in-everything" form of civilization. But Pittsburg met the attack in a way that shows the true American good stuff on which the foundations of the city are laid. It did not attempt to deny the truth of the allegations—indeed they could not be denied—although it did assert, with truth, that it was no worse than many other American cities. It did not whine about this "muck-raking that hurts business." Its leading citizens promptly met and organized and decided upon reform. If it was true that Pittsburg was corrupt, unsanitary, with bad housing conditions, with utility corporations that ignored the rights of citizens, then the thing to do was not to "hush it up," but correct it as rapidly as possible. The first move of the citizens was to employ those municipal experts to study the situation and report a plan for future work. These are Bion J. Arnold of Chicago, John R. Freeman of Providence and Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston. Arnold is the utility expert and engineer who was employed by the city street car commission of Chicago to work out plans for the betterment of that city's system, and the results of his labor are highly satisfactory. Olmsted is an expert in city planning—both as to beauty and as to practical matters.

* * *

Public Utilities Commission: Tuesday, November 2nd, council passed its slightly improved public utilities commission ordinance over Mayor Alexander's veto. To accomplish this it was necessary—as Pacific Outlook stated a week ago—"to flim flam the amiable old gentleman who occupies the chair out of his vote." It was done. So easy; it seemed like taking candy away from the baby—and the machine corporation people are still chuckling. Nobody cares particularly, except those who are eternally getting the laugh from their friends for having placed him where he is. The real ordinance goes before the people at the December election, and the voter of even the most limited intelligence will find little difficulty in distinguishing between it and the council fake. Of course there are plenty of people who are going to vote for the fake from choice, just as the members of council do; but every fairminded, disinterested man will readily discern these points of difference: 1. **Appropriations.** League ordinance \$12,000, Council \$8000. League leaves entire sum to be used for work as commissioners see fit. Council appropriates \$7400 of \$8000 on salaries for commissioners and secretary, thus deliberately nullifying the entire plan. 2. **Scope of Work.** League ordinance includes investigation and recommendation on new franchise grants. Council carefully omits that. 3. **Appointment of Commission.** League ordinance puts it in hands of Mayor, with Council confirming—as the charter provides for all such commissions. Council takes that for itself and gives the present body the appointment of the majority for nearly three years ahead, ignoring their successors in Council. 4. **Secretaryship.** League ordinance leaves question of clerk or stenographer to disposal of commissioners. Council body arranges position at \$200 a month for which a Times reporter is openly slated. 5. **Salaries of Commissioners.** League ordinance gives no

salaries—same as Police, Fire, Park, Health, etc. Council gives \$1000 a year—expert and non-expert just the same. **Sincerity:** The Council ordinance is a patchwork, its good provisions filched from the other ordinance, but taken only as public disapproval of Council's corporation support forced it out of its original stand. The League measure is consistent and planned for the purpose of bona fide regulation.

* * *

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"The Duty of a Public Servant"

What the city should expect of its officers was discussed by John S. Myers, candidate for City Auditor, and Clarence M. Taggart, candidate for City Tax Collector, at the City Club luncheon last Saturday. Both speakers talked on the same subject, "The Duty of a Public Servant," and gave evidence in their speeches, of a desire to serve the public good should they be elected to office.

Mr. Myers spoke as follows:

* * *

"The subject announced for discussion on this occasion by myself and others is a broad one; one upon which most of you gentlemen doubtless entertain well defined views; views probably not very dissimilar. Your point of view is that of the citizen and taxpayer.

Office Not a Personal Possession

"Every municipality, however, has among its numbers, some whose view points are different. Some of them occasionally slip into public office. They are not alone, or they would not be in places of responsibility and power. Once in office their followers demand that their special interests shall have precedence, hence it sometimes occurs that an office appears to be treated as the personal possession of the occupant for the benefit of himself and his friends.

"From my acquaintance with members of this club I think there is no body of citizens that is more interested in the good name and reputation of our city of Los Angeles than your organization. The improvement and preservation of these depend in a large degree upon the character of our city government, to this end we should have good government—the best government. This as you all know is dependent primarily upon the people in selecting its officers and directly upon the men who fill the offices.

"Sometimes the people are disappointed in an official and the only way to positively know what a man will do when in a public position is to try him; until he has had an opportunity to show the entire community what sort of a public servant he is we must rely upon his reputation, upon his experience in lines that should equip him for his trust.

"Our city is indeed fortunate at this time in having several public officials who have been tried and who have 'made good,' with the result that our people are almost unanimously demanding that they shall continue in office.

"You know these men, you know what they are, what they have done and what you may expect of them in the future.

New Men Should Be Chosen Carefully

"But some of the offices must be filled by new men, and you representative citizens very probably wish to see and know the aspirants to the various offices and to learn what their ideas are as to the duties, functions and limitations of a public official.

"As I said before these are modified by ones view point.

"Speaking for myself I am impressed that in the matter of municipal government not only we but other cities are entering upon a new era. Instead of preferring government by a single political party our citizenship has in recent years been exercising political independence.

"Many whose environments and training have led them in partisan

paths are, so far as local interests are concerned, forgetting for the time former party affiliations.

"Future conditions will differ from the past, new conditions are continually arising. Many new problems in city government and municipal expansion will confront us. Your public officials are the ones who should first lend their energies to their solution.

"They should be men who will have the general welfare of our city at heart and should not lose sight of the fact that all of the people are the government.

"It is my conviction that a city official should realize that he is the department head of a great corporation, that the city is the corporation, and that he is its servant. That the office to which he has been called is in reality a public trust and not a place which he may treat as his special inheritance. He should not allow the honor imposed upon him to create a pedestal or build a citadel which may elevate or hide him from the view of the common people.

Co-operation With Other Officers

"They should not lose sight of the fact that all of the people are the government. They should of course apply their individual energies and talents to the administration of the particular office to which they may be elected. While doing this they should at the same time so far as possible co-operate with the other branches of the city government, rather than to in any way hamper or antagonize any of the progressive efforts of any department that may be in accord with the needs of our city.

"You have a right to expect that your public servants will be men upright in character, whose elevation to office will not bring about association that will degrade them. You have a right to demand men who will give their entire time to your service, men who possess special fitness for the various offices by reason of training and experience that would prepare them to give capable and efficient service.

"It is to be expected that the people should at all times receive courteous treatment and that an official and his deputies will not lose sight of this fact.

"You will probably not expect me to say much as to what I would do if elected City Auditor. I will not make any promises that I might not be able to fulfill. However, I feel that you may be assured that I will so far as may be in my power guard the interest of the taxpayers in general and it is my belief that making due allowance for the rapid growth of public business I will be able to reduce rather than to increase the running expenses of the office of City Auditor. Whenever it would seem possible to improve the service I would expect to do it, and if I should find it necessary to make changes for the betterment of the city's system of accounting I would endeavor to do so without expending dollars to save dimes. My one ambition in office would be so to conduct the affairs of that office that when I shall have completed my term you will say of me as you are saying of our honored Mayor, he has 'made good.'"

Mr. Taggart said in part: "As a starting point for my brief address on the 'duty of a public servant,' I would first state that I believe that all city business should be operated along the same lines as that of any

JUST IN TIME



LOS ANGELES EXPRESS

private business, that is, the greatest efficiency for the least expense. Too frequently we find that men have one standard for the conduct of their private affairs and another standard for conduct of the city affairs, and the standard they have for the conduct of city business would lead us to the conclusion that they believe in the least efficiency for the greatest expense. Others might insist on economy at the cost of efficiency; I believe that if we are to reach that height of perfection that you as individuals strive for in your business, we must strike a happy medium, that is, the greatest efficiency for the least expense.

"In what I have to say I will endeavor to confine myself to the proposition that a public servant who is at the head of an office, must look first, to organization; second, to have, in so far as possible, his department work in harmony with all other departments of the government; third, to practice rigid economy, and fourth, to insist upon the courteous, intelligent dispatch of service to the public.

Organization

"Every business man appreciates the value of systematic organization.

If a public servant is to do his full duty to the people he must organize his office upon modern methods. I believe that by doing away with obsolete methods, and by using up-to-date methods, and a perfect organization, and by the systematic application of these methods, that a great saving, both of time and money can be made.

"What man is there among you who if shown that he could save time and money in the conduct of his business but what would not quickly change his system and method of doing business. The trend of the times is to make a saving of time, thereby making a saving of expense. There is concentration of power and simplifying of methods in all lines of business. You are all aware that too often our public officers cling to the old system, and that there are more employees by far than are necessary. This is usually caused by the using of a system which takes a number of men to accomplish what one man could accomplish, and a system whereby one man practically undoes what another does.

"As a general rule there is too much red tape. A short time ago I had some business with the city, and

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The new Victrola at \$125 combines all the advantages of the higher priced Victrolas, without the cabinet feature. Tone may be regulated, as in other Victrolas, by opening and closing the modifying doors. Victrolas may be purchased on terms of \$10 and up, monthly.

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if I remember correctly, I visited five different departments of the city before I could spend the sum of four dollars and a half. I believe that the simplest method so long as it is efficient, and accomplishes the end sought for, is the best method, and if I am placed in charge of a public office, it will be my aim to do away with all red tape and to simplify the business of the public just as much as possible. Do not misunderstand me. I would not sacrifice efficiency for economy, but would rather by economizing time and money increase efficiency. I am making these points simply to show you the need of conducting the city's business in the same manner in which you conduct your private enterprises.

Harmony

"Now as I said in the beginning I believe that it is the duty of every public servant who is the head of an office, to endeavor to the best of his ability to work in harmony with all other departments of the city government.

"I do not believe that any business that is operated by departments will ever be a complete success until all departments are working in harmony one with the other. In fact no scheme of life is a success without harmony.

"You will never attain the highest standard of efficiency, or the most economical administration of affairs until all the different departments of city government are working in close harmony. If you want a good government, and a clean, successful administration of your affairs, you must see to it that you not only have a good mayor or good council, or both, but you must have a man in every office of the city who is a disciple of good government, otherwise there will be a discord and much of the efforts of your good mayor and good council will be lost for the lack of co-operation of the other offices of the city.

"If we as citizens and apostles of good government are strong enough to elect a man like George Alexander to the high office of mayor, then we are strong enough to fill every other office in the city government, and if I could but leave with you a full realization of the importance of having as the heads of every municipal office, men who are striving for the best interest of their city, and men who will hold up the hands of their mayor, then indeed would my talk have been worth while. You must get away from the idea that the government is some one else, and come to the full realization that you are the government, that every cent spent for patronage and every cent wasted in the administration of governmental affairs, comes out of our pockets and is of direct and momentous interest to each of us.

Economy

"This is a matter that reaches the individual. The economic administration of municipal affairs. The first two points of my proposition, if fully carried out mean economy, but in an indirect way. The matter that I wish to deal with under this head will strike more directly at our pocket books and according to the cynic more directly at our hearts. I believe it to be one of the paramount duties of any public official to look well to the economical administration of his office and see to it carefully that there is neither honest nor dishonest waste. It is not that we do not receive sufficient revenue to properly conduct our municipal affairs, it is that we do not wisely spend it. I do not believe as a usual thing that there is an intentional waste of money, but I think more often it is on account of carelessness and the lack of attention to details, yet it makes but little difference from a financial view point what the mo-

tives are. We want efficient, economical management, as well as honest management.

"I believe the business of this city should be conducted with the same dispatch and economy that prevails in private enterprises. Under this head I will also insist that it is not only the duty of a public servant to save the taxpayers' money but that it is also the bounden duty of the public official to see that the city receives all that is due and to collect every possible cent of revenue without fear or favor. I believe that every person doing a business requiring a license should be compelled to pay that license, and to pay it when it is due, and to pay it at the place specified in the charter, that is at the office of the city tax and license collector.

"I believe that it is the duty of the public servant to see that every ordinance of the city is enforced, and I do not make an exception of the license ordinances. I believe that everyone doing a business that requires a license should be compelled to pay that license. If it is not right and just that his business should be compelled to pay a license, then his remedy is with the legislative branch of the city government.

"I do not believe that there should be any discrimination between men or concerns in the same line of business. The public officer if true to his constituency, should not be a spectator of persons.

Service to the Public

"The last point which I desire to make is one that perhaps directly touches the individual citizen more than any other. I believe that every public servant whether head of an office or in a subordinate position owes just as much courtesy to the whole public, as the ordinary clerk or employee owes to his or her employer.

"How long would any of you gentlemen allow one of your employees to be as uncivil and discourteous to your customers as many a public job holder has been to you, especially if you were a stranger to them, or were seeking information at their hands.

"How long would you patronize a concern whose employees were uncivil? Yet you have been subjected in many instances to indignities in transacting business with or seeking information from the employees of your public offices.

"I do not wish you to understand me to say that all public offices are conducted in this manner, neither do I wish you to understand me to say that any particular public office is conducted in this manner, yet if you have had much experience, you will bear me out in the statement that many, after receiving employment at the hands of the public, for some unexplainable reason, become unbearable in their demeanor toward all seeking to do business with them. This is not as it should be. There is no reason why you as the taxpayer employer should not expect and demand every consideration at the hands of your public servants.

"In conclusion gentlemen; I appeal to you as citizens, that you each one in your daily conversation expound the doctrine of civic righteousness and civic pride, and let the citizens of Los Angeles be educated to a point where they will expect and demand of their public servants that the business of the city shall be conducted in the most up to date and economical manner, and with the same courteous and intelligent service that characterizes the operation of any private enterprise.

"Gentlemen, let us insist that the 'duty of the public servant' is to bring about in all the business of our government 'the greatest efficiency for the least possible expense.'"

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Records of Council Candidates

The Municipal League has issued a circular to its members giving the essential facts about the principal candidates for the city council whose names go before the voters next Wednesday, November 10. The circular reads as follows:

In order to assist any members of the League who may desire assistance in choosing nine councilmen out of the proffered list of seventy-seven at the primaries to be held November 10, the Executive Committee tenders this statement of essential facts concerning such candidates as are likely, in its judgment, to receive any considerable number of votes.

Elections for council being at large for the whole city, there is little or no chance for the election of men who have had no experience in public life, or who have had no kind of business prominence, or whose names have never appeared before the public; so there is no reason why space should be devoted to such, although many of these are no doubt very estimable citizens. All such, together with those who have withdrawn from the contest, are mentioned in the list merely by name and address, and with the words, "See Introductory Statement."

With respect to the remainder of the list there is no attempt on the part of the League Committee to select and recommend any "ticket" or group of nine nominees. The report does practically recommend several whose activity and good work in the community is a matter of history—not of opinion; and it does also specifically disapprove several, whose record in public life disqualifies them, in the judgment of the committee, for the position they seek.

With respect to the remainder, which constitutes about one-third of

the total list, a mere statement of facts is given.

JOHN SCOTT ALLEN,
858 Stephenson Avenue.

Active in Democratic city politics. Baseball promoter. Sends no response to Municipal League's request for information.

JOSIAS J. ANDREWS,
1538 Shatto Street.

Born in Ireland. Enlisted in the Civil War from Illinois. Taught school. Banker at Eagle Grove, Iowa, California, 1890. Citrus fruit grower at Ontario, Los Angeles, 1904. Member of Alexander's Police Commission. Advocate of good government policies. Of proven character, trained in finance and business.

ALEXANDER L. APFFEL,
751 North Hill Street.

Born in New Orleans. Los Angeles, 1888. Manufacturing jeweler. President of Southern California Optical Association for two terms.

TUTHILL P. ARNOLD,
115 North Soto Street.

Withdrawn.
SILAS A. AUSTIN,
445 Temple Street.

Came to Los Angeles from Rockford, Ill., 1887. Practiced medicine thirty-five years. Served in the army during the Civil War.

EUGENE BARRY,
1949 Arlington Street.

See Introductory Statement.
FREDERICK WILLIAM BEAU

DE ZART, 1789 West Adams St.
Manager Southern California Supply Company for sixteen years. Born in England. Came to Los Angeles, 1881.

JAMES O. BECKER,
1421 Griffith Avenue.

See Introductory Statement.
MARTIN F. BETKOUSKI,
1334 Palmer Street.

Manufacturer of plaster, stone and concrete designs. Born in San Francisco. Came to Los Angeles, 1887. Member of Fire Commission, 1905-6. Non-Partisan independent candidate for Councilman of Seventh Ward, 1906. Now serving on Fire Commission under Mayor Alexander. Has worked faithfully in movements

for civic betterment. Strong character with excellent record in public office.

CHARLES F. BRETT,
216 North Griffin Avenue.

Real estate. Los Angeles, 1904, from Matteawan, N. Y. Mayor there two terms. Dry goods business for thirty years. Bank trustee and trustee of public hospital in former home.

J. E. BROWN, JR.,
2934 Hobart Blvd.

See Introductory Statement.

MARK G. BUNCE,
1562 Palomares Street,
See Introductory Statement.

C. W. CONWAY,
447 South Grand Avenue.

Real estate. Los Angeles from Louisville, Ky., 1896, wholesale steel and iron business. Charter member Los Angeles Realty Board; now its treasurer. Highly recommended by many real estate men.

GEORGE COULSON,
509 East 25th Street.

Born in England. Came to Los Angeles in 1888. Shoemaker and salesman. Active on good government committees. Honest and conscientious.

S. L. DODGE,
1122 East Seventh St.
See Introductory Statement.

SHAILOR C. DODGE,
686 South Burlington Ave.

Retired. Formerly planing mill man. Los Angeles, 1883. Nominee of the Partisan Republican City Convention. Sends no response to the Municipal League's request for information.

ABEL C. DOUGHTY,
1416 East Washington St.
See Introductory Statement.

GEORGE W. DOWNING,
4608 Central Avenue.
See Introductory Statement.

W. J. DURM,
1516 Toberman St.
See Introductory Statement.

A. ALFRED EHRENDON,
612 East 12th Street.

See Introductory Statement.

MILTON C. FORDHAM,
2506 East Third Street.
See Introductory Statement.

W. H. GILBERT,
630 West 18th Street.

Contractor and builder. Came to California in 1887 from Dayton, Ohio. Los Angeles in 1897. Candidate for Council on Republican ticket in 1906.

JOHN M. GLASS,
4782 South Main Street.

Formerly lived in Jeffersonville, Ind. Came to Los Angeles in 1886. Served two terms as City Marshall and Street Superintendent, and one term as Mayor of Jeffersonville, Ind. Two years service as detective in Los Angeles and ten and a half years as Chief of Police of Los Angeles. Investigations made by fifteen prominent citizens appointed by Chamber of Commerce at the end of his term of Chief of Police made no criticism against his administration and found rumors against him unfounded. Was in employ of Ascot Park as detective.

MILES S. GREGORY,
2340 London Street.

Stocks, bonds and real estate. Came to Los Angeles from Chicago in 1903. Secretary of the Union League Club. Gave excellent service as secretary of the Grand Jury that investigated the Harper administration. Signed the majority report, but did so for the avowed purpose of supplying the necessary number of signatures to allow the making of the minority report public. Highly recommended by many

good government workers, at whose earnest solicitation he became a candidate.

DONALD W. HARE,
1183 West 31st Street.
See Introductory Statement.

BERNARD HEALY,
203 East Elmyra Street.

Does not answer League's request for information. Now serving second term in Council, representing the Eighth Ward. Nominated for reelection by Partisan Republican City Convention. Has voted regularly with the present machine majority in Council, which has, in the judgment of the Municipal League, represented special interests rather than the people. Voted to make a present of the river bed franchise worth one million dollars to unknown parties. Has made an inefficient and highly undesirable Councilman. His reelection would not be of advantage to the city.

JOHN W. HEANEY,
423 East 21st Street.
See Introductory Statement.

ARTHUR D. HOUGHTON,
426 East 30th Street.

Born in England. Los Angeles, 1902. Elected to Council to fill unexpired term, September, 1904, and reelected as Democratic nominee, December, 1904. Career in Council highly unsatisfactory. Voted for free gift to unknown parties of river bed franchises worth one million dollars. Sends no response to Municipal League's request for information.

L. M. HUGHES,
1187 West 36th Street.
See Introductory Statement.

FRED W. KAHLERT,
1078 South Mott Street.
See Introductory Statement.

CHAS. E. KENNY,
1516 Winfield Street.
See Introductory Statement.

S. H. KINGERY,
124 West 17th Street.
Retired. Came to Los Angeles in 1886. Served two years in Council twelve years ago. Service not valuable.

CHARLES T. LACEY,
3531 South Hope Street.
See Introductory Statement.

JOSEPH W. LA POINTE,
1463 Henry Street.
See Introductory Statement.

BEN S. LAUDER,
1162 East 55th Street.
Real estate. Active in Republican politics. Member of City Council from Seventh Ward, 1899 to 1902. Candidate for Supervisor, 1904, on Republican ticket, but beaten by George Alexander, running independently. In politics has always received the active support of liquor element. Would not make a desirable Councilman.

JOE LAVIGNINI,
661 San Fernando Street.
See Introductory Statement.

CHARLES J. LETTS,
6410 Pollard Street.
Contracting Freight Agent, Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Nine years residence in Los Angeles. Nominated by Partisan Republican City Convention. Sends no response to Municipal League's request for information.

A. F. LINDWALL,
814 South Main Street.
See Introductory Statement.

ROBERT M. LUSK,
147 North Soto Street.
Attorney. Came to Los Angeles from Texas in 1902. Former Mayor of Bonham, Texas. Member of Legislature, County Judge and Prosecuting Attorney in Texas. Was candidate for Tax Collector in Los Angeles

three years ago, Non-Partisan nomination. Endorsed by many good government workers. Represents high type of citizenship.

HENRY H. LYON,
738½ Towne Avenue.

Does not respond to League's request for information. Member of present council from Seventh Ward. Nominated for reelection by Partisan Republican City Convention. Formerly a bartender. Has voted regularly with the present machine majority in Council which has, in the judgment of the Municipal League, represented special interests rather than the people. His reelection would not be of advantage to the city.

GEORGE W. LYONS,
609 Plymouth Street.

Machinist in employ of the Los Angeles Times. Came to Los Angeles from Chicago in 1904. Active in civic matters.

HARRY LYONS,
317 N. Boylston Street.
See Introductory Statement.

ISRAEL MARGOLIS,
462 N. Figueroa Street.

Butcher. Sends no response to Municipal League's request for information.

WILLIAM E. McKEE,
824 Bryan Street.

Printer and publisher. Born and raised in Los Angeles. Nominated by Partisan Republican City Convention. Sends no response to Municipal League's request for information. Not qualified.

THOMAS J. MILES,
743½ San Julian Street.
See Introductory Statement.

NEWELL H. MITCHELL,
1689 West 24th Street.

Retired. Old resident. Former City Assessor of Anaheim. Five years Director of Orange County Agricultural Society.

ALFRED MOORE,
663 South Siebel Street.

Piano mover. No response to the League's request for information. Nominated for Council and Supervisor several times by Democratic conventions, but never elected.

T. L. O'BRIEN,
190 East 36th Street.

Attorney and real estate dealer. Came to Los Angeles in 1901 from Michigan. Active in Improvement Association work. Organized Maple Avenue Improvement Association. Took charge of work of clearing and planting vacant lots in those localities. Endorsed by many good government workers for earnest and efficient work.

W. H. O'CONNELL,
4074 Moneta Avenue.

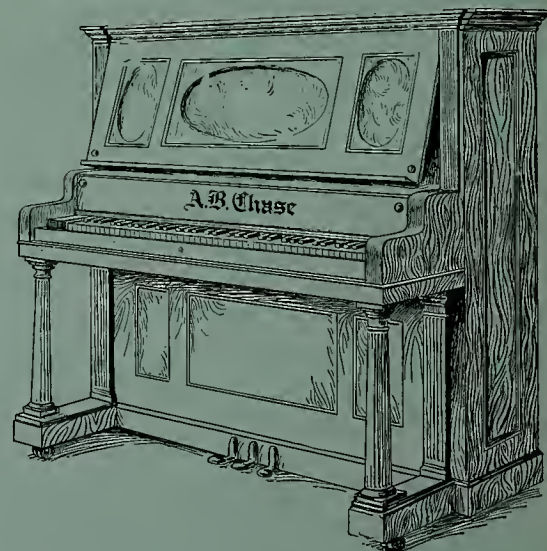
Real estate and builder. Came to California from Iowa in 1904. Postmaster and member of City Council of Audubon, Iowa. Nominated by Partisan Republican City Convention.

CHARLES T. PAUL,
1075 Brooklyn Avenue.

Plumbing business. Los Angeles in 1878, from Brockport, N. Y. Has served several years as member of the Housing Commission of Los Angeles.

FRANK R. PITNEY,
2339 Enterprise Street.
Oil and mining business. Born in California. Came to Los Angeles in 1869. Formerly post-office clerk.

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RICHMOND PLANT

723 Harvard Boulevard.

Retired. Former attorney and railroad man. Born in England. Came to California from Kansas, 1902. Member of present Park Commission. Active in civic and good government matters.

JOHN T. POPE,

6421 Marmion Way.

Real Estate. Former school teacher. Came to Los Angeles from Illinois in 1905. Active in improvement associations.

CHARLES H. RANDALL,

200 West Avenue 56.

Editor Highland Park Herald. Came to Los Angeles in 1904 from South Dakota. Member of present Park Commission. Active in civic and good government matters and a loyal advocate of progressive municipal policies.

DESERY ROBINET,

244 South Figueroa Street.

See Introductory Statement.

BENJAMIN C. ROBINSON,

1327 West 17th Street.

Foreman of the Alles Printing Company. Came to Los Angeles in 1875 from San Francisco. Served in the National Guard twelve years. Member of present Board of Fire Commissioners. Highly regarded by workmen among whom he has wide acquaintance. Has endorsement of many good government workers.

PERCY W. ROSS,

757 New Hampshire Avenue.

Real estate dealer. Came to Los Angeles in 1874 from San Francisco. Nominated by Partisan Republican City Convention. Formerly Cashier of Los Angeles Post Office.

JOHN WILLIAMS SALTER,

2913 Brighton Avenue.

See Introductory Statement.

HARRY J. SCHADE,

620 West 41st Place.

See Introductory Statement.

AUSTIN C. SHAFER,

1801 Church Avenue.

Real Estate. Came to Los Angeles in 1886 from northern California. Served in Los Angeles City Council 1889-90. Zanjaro 1893-4. Member of G. A. R.

JAMES SHEA,

690 Ruth Avenue.

See Introductory Statement.

M. L. STARIN,

146 West 21st Street.

See Introductory Statement.

EGBERT C. THOMPSON,

118 West Avenue 54.

See Introductory Statement.

J. V. WALDEN,

216 South Reno Street.

See Introductory Statement.

SYLVANUS A. WALDRON,

509 California Street.

Retired. Former school teacher, farmer and deputy assessor. Was active in opposition to the purchase of water system by the city, claiming that it was graft.

FRANK WALKER,

748 West First Street.

Came to Los Angeles in 1885 from Tombstone, Arizona. Born in Canada. Councilman for Third Ward during the years 1901-2. As a Councilman, Mr. Walker was inefficient and fussy, though believed to be honest and well intentioned. In the judgment of the League he is undesirable councilmanic timber.

HARRY WALLER,

3067 East 5th Street.

See Introductory Statement.

WILLIAM J. WASHBURN,

4000 Pasadena Avenue.

Banker. Came to Los Angeles in 1889; organized the Equitable Savings Bank, of which he is now President. Six years a member and three and a half years president of the Board of Education. Nominated by both parties. Service highly creditable. Former President of the Chamber of Commerce. Many years director of that institution, and of the Municipal League. Active in all forms of public work, particularly serviceable in developing the Owens River project. His nomination for Council came at the urgent solicitation of a great number of citizens. His election will be of great benefit to the city.

FRED C. WHEELER,

1342 Mohawk Street.

Carpenter. Came to Los Angeles in 1890. Formerly resided in Minneapolis. Socialist candidate for Mayor in recent recall election.

FREDERICK FREEMAN

WHEELER,

212 South Reno Street.

Capitalist. Came to Los Angeles in 1898 from Albany. Active worker in the Prohibition party. Has been nominated by that party for Mayor and Councilman. Good business record.

GEORGE B. WHITELEATHER,

335 West 43d Street.

See Introductory Statement.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,

914 West 33d Street.

Grocer. Born in England. Opened his store in the University district twenty-seven years ago. Active worker in improvement associations and civic organizations. Served on Fire Commission ten years ago. Has warm endorsement of many business men and good government workers.

ROBERT E. WIRSCHING,

539 Britannia Street.

Retired. Born in Germany. Came to Los Angeles 1875. Formerly wagon maker. City Council 1889. Fire Commissioner, Police Commissioner, member County Board of Supervisors 1897, served four years. Nominated by Partisan Republican City Convention. Has many friends and warm supporters, but in the judgment of the League, belongs to the old school of machine politics, and his election would not be advantageous to the city.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT,

1115 South Alvarado Street.

Retired. Came to Los Angeles 1876 from Salt Lake City. Wholesale and retail liquor dealer 1880-1895. Was President of State Bank and Trust Co. Former President Los Angeles Board of Trade. However, in the judgment of the League, is not qualified for the Council.

JOHN D. WORKS,

2720 Normandie Avenue.

Attorney. Came to Los Angeles in 1896 from San Diego. Formerly lived in Indiana. Served during war in the 10th Indiana Cavalry. Served several years on the Supreme bench of California. Author of several law books. Has written extensively for magazines on public questions, and is in demand as a public speaker. President of the City Club. Of high character and possessed of special qualifications which will make his election to Council of great advantage to the city.

HENRY H. YONKIN,

434 East Adams Street.

Does not respond to the League's request for information. Former Under-Sheriff. Present Councilman from the Sixth Ward. Nominated for re-election by Partisan Republican City

Convention. Has voted regularly with the present machine majority in Council, which has, in the judgment of the Municipal League, represented special interests rather than the people. His reelection would not be of advantage to the city.

OSCAR C. ZAHN,

2180 West 31st Street.

See Introductory Statement.

When Women Vote

District Visitor—"Good morning, Mrs. Perkins. I hope you are coming to the Unionist Association garden party at Sir Aehibald's this afternoon, to hear our candidate speak?"

Mrs. Perkins—"Well, no; you see, Mum, my neighbor, Mrs. 'Opkins, she belongs to that, so I joined the Liberal Government, so we can look arter one another's babies while t'other's at meetings."—Punch.

PLANS FOR YEARLY CONVENTION

Political and Civic Experts from Every State Will Attend Cincinnati Gathering.

As indicated by the first draft of the program being prepared, the sixteenth yearly convention of the National Municipal League will be an important conference of active municipal experts. This convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15 to 18, in conjunction with the fifth yearly meeting of the American Civic Association.

In a general way, the meetings of the two organizations will cover the whole field of political reform and civic improvement. Among the speakers and visitors who will attend will be many officers and municipal experts representing every part of the country. The active membership of the National Municipal League exceeds 1,600, and, in addition, there is an affiliated membership of 180 local organizations having a combined membership of 165,000.

Ex-Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is president of the League, with Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia; Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, Ore.; Henry L. McCune, of Kansas City; Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, and ex-Mayor George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, as vice-presidents. George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, is the treasurer, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the secretary.

ISADOR JACOBS AT THE CITY CLUB

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m. Isidor Jacobs, head of the Good Government League of San Francisco, will address the club on the subject of "Good Government."

SENATOR LAFOLLETTE COMING HERE

This city is fortunate in being included on the itinerary of Robert M. LaFollette. In all America there is no stronger man upon the platform than this Wisconsin "Nature's Nobleman." The La Follette idea and La Follette himself are before the public. The question is simply, who is the man and what is he? He is not a socialist, not an anarchist, simply an American; simply a man who remembers that under our pledge to ourselves and to the world we are a republic, and must always remain so.

Senator La Follette is to tell us the reason at Simpson Auditorium on Nov. 13. It is to be hoped that all of the voters and those who are interested in the outcome of politics

in this city will be present on this occasion. La Follette has understanding and sympathy, and actual knowledge of his people, a sincere conviction and tremendous concentration of purpose, a clean personal life. These things are so much greater than the common argument, power, that goes with money and politics that the progress of La Follette has been a thing foregone, and assured. The man is sincere; he is real. In or out of office, in the senate or afterwards, in yet higher office or otherwise, La Follette of Wisconsin is too great and good a man not to hold a place of leadership in this struggle for fundamental democracy; his idea of telling the people the truth and then to leave the issue with the people is too sane and revolutionary an idea not to attain ultimate triumph.

AROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY MINUTES

Mr. Otheman Stevens will take the above heading as the subject of a talk before the Friday Morning Club on November 12th.

Breakfast a la Mode

"John, I believe the new girl has stolen the whisk-broom; I left it on the dining room table last night." "I guess the joke's on me, Mary; it was not quite light when I got up this morning, and I thought you had left a shredded wheat biscuit out for my breakfast."—Houston Post.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"ADAM AND FALLEN MAN"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 510-511 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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The Employment of Self-supporting Students

The question of employment for self-supporting young men who desire to attend high school or college is receiving more and more attention. This question is of the greatest importance, since its practical solution will be one of the principal factors in eliminating unearned privilege. However, when the subject of a general provision for the employment of self-supporting students is discussed, some one usually remarks, "The ambitious, self-supporting student needs no assistance in finding work, and the schools would waste time and resources if these were spent on students for whom employment must be provided."

It is of course true that an especially capable young man can readily and without aid find part-time work with fair wages. But the high schools and colleges are intended for the improvement of many besides the few who are most capable.

Under present labor conditions, it is doubtful whether more than a small proportion of fairly capable young men could find sufficient steady and reasonably paid part-time work to warrant their undertaking a high school or college course. Only by means of an organized and general effort to supply work to self-supporting students, can all such students eventually be assured of suitable employment.

Would the schools, as some believe, waste time and resources in endeavoring to educate self-supporting students who must depend on work found and provided through the efforts of others?

It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 young people of high school age in the United States. Of this number it is believed that fully 6,000,000, if all were to complete the grammar school studies, would be capable of mastering a high school course. Of this 6,000,000, possibly 1,500,000 are supported by their parents, and 4,500,000 are self-supporting. Of the 1,500,000 who, we assume, depend on their parents for support, it is estimated that 950,000 attend high school; and of the 4,500,000 self-supporting ones, it is estimated that 50,000 attend. From these estimates, if correct, we see that only one in ninety self-supporting young people of high school age are attending high school. It would not be reasonable to assume that 950,000 of the 1,500,000 supported young people would be attending school had their parents withdrawn the support as soon as their children reached high school age. Is it not probable, as at present seems to be the case with self-supporting students, that only one in ninety of the 1,500,000, or about 17,000, would be attending high school, and that about 933,000 of the present supported students would prefer to forego a high school education rather than to support themselves, and, in addition, earn their education?

If, as is maintained by some, the schools would waste time in trying to educate self-supporting young persons who are willing to attend high school only if provided with suitable and steady part-time work, do not the schools equally waste time on the 933,000 supported students who, we have reason to assume, would not be in high school if they were obliged to find work for self-support? The essential points in these assumptions are not proved facts, but they are points that it would be difficult to disprove.

To a certain extent these questions naturally arise: Would not a larger proportion than one in ninety of the 1,500,000 young people of well-to-do parents earn their own education, if circumstances made it necessary either to do so or to go without the education? Does not the fact of their being well-to-do prove that these parents are mentally superior, and would not their children be superior? As they have always lived with educated people, is it not probable that these well-to-do children would better appreciate the value of secondary education and, therefore, would not a larger proportion than we have assumed, if thrown on their own resources, endeavor to work for an education? Let us see. In 1908 the Board of Education of Cleveland investigated its various elementary schools for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the methods employed in instruction. The result of this investigation was most discouraging. To the surprise of all, however, it was found that the school in which the majority of the pupils were children of the so-called immigrant class made by far the best showing. Why, then, is it not natural to suppose that at least as large a proportion of self-supporting young people would attend high school, as of supported young people, if the parental support were taken away from the latter at the beginning of the high school period. If this supposition is true and if the objection we endeavor to disprove is likewise true, the schools must waste time and resources on all but the estimated 17,000, or on 933,000, of the supported students. If we deny this great waste in connection with the supported students, it is illogical to maintain that the schools would waste time in endeavoring to educate self-supporting young people for whom it would be necessary to provide employment by a general organized effort. The fact is that in fairly good schools neither time nor resources are wasted in either case, except on a limited number of students. It is possible that the school with the children of immigrants had better teachers than had the other elementary schools of Cleveland, but such is not likely to have been the case. Had there been such a cause for the superiority of this school, the investigators would have taken cognizance of the fact.

After all, the strongest argument in favor of supplying employment for students is that a number of schools have already proved that the young man who is willing to work part of the time for an education is a most desirable candidate for high school or college. This is found to be the case even if suitable work must be proved by others in order to induce him to undertake a school course. By means of a well-equipped bureau, Harvard University provides employment for a large number of self-supporting students. Several years ago the Cincinnati College inaugurated a plan to give its students in the machinery department half-time employment in machine shops. Most of the proprietors are favorable to the plan. This experiment has been remarkably successful and the plan has since been adopted by other schools in this country. In Germany a general system of "Extension Schools" meets the needs of self-support and practice for secondary students. Several secondary schools have recently established regular employment bureaus for the benefit of self-supporting students. At Tuskegee and some

other secondary schools a specialty is made of employment for partial self-support in industries operated by the institutions themselves. The students' employment committee of Throop Polytechnic Institute of Pasadena cannot find positions fast enough for those who apply for work. It is

found that this employment is eagerly taken advantage of by some of the best students, many of whom would not or could not earn an education were it not for this organized plan to supply them with suitable, remunerative work.

William Thum.

Famous Short Stories

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"

By Edward Everett Hale
(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of First Installment

While being examined at a court martial to discover the followers of Aaron Burr, a young army officer, Philip Nolan, who had been a great admirer of Burr, lost control of himself, and to the horror of the court exclaimed, "D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again." As a punishment for thus disowning his native country it was decreed by the court that his rash wish should be fulfilled, and that he never should hear the name of his country, or anything concerning it again. To accomplish this end he was placed upon a vessel of the navy, and upon the ending of the cruise transferred to another outgoing vessel without having set foot in the United States. He spent the remainder of his life in this manner, never hearing of or seeing his native country, and the story deals with his life under these conditions as observed and recorded by a young naval officer who cruised for some time in

the vessel which carried "The Man Without a Country."

It may have been on that second cruise,—it was once when he was up the Mediterranean,—that Mrs. Graft, the celebrated Southern beauty of those days, danced with him. They had been lying a long time in the Bay of Naples, and the officers were very intimate in the English fleet, and there had been great festivities, and our men thought they must give a great ball on board the ship. How they ever did it on board the Warren I am sure I do not know. Perhaps it was not the Warren, or perhaps ladies did not take up so much room as they do now. They wanted to use Nolan's state-room for something, and they hated to do it without asking him to the ball; so the captain said they might ask him, if they would be responsible that he did not talk with the wrong people, "who would give him intelligence." So the dance went on, the finest party that had ever been known, I dare say; for I never heard of a man-of-war ball that was not. For ladies they had the family of the American consul, one or two travellers, who had adventured so far, and a nice bevy of English girls and matrons, perhaps Lady Hamilton herself.

Well, different officers relieved each other in standing and talking with

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Nolan in a friendly way, so as to be sure that nobody else spoke to him. The dancing went on with spirit, and after a while even the fellows who took this honorary guard of Nolan ceased to fear any contretemps. Only when some English lady—Lady Hamilton, as I said, perhaps—called for a set of "American dances," an odd thing happened. Everybody then danced contra-dances. The black band, nothing loath, conferred as to what "American dances" were, and started off with "Virginia Reel," which they followed with "Money Musk," which, in its turn in those days, should have been followed by "The Old Thirteen." But just as Dick, the leader, tapped for his fiddlers to begin, and bent forward, about to say, in true negro state, "The Old Thirteen," gentlemen and ladies!," as he had said "Virginny Reel," if you please!" and "Money-Musk," if you please!" the captain's boy tapped him on the shoulder, whispered to him, and he did not announce the name of the dance; he merely bowed, began on the air, and they all fell to,—the officers teaching the English girls the figure, but not telling them why it had no name.

But that is not the story I started to tell.—As the dancing went on, Nolan and our fellows all got at ease, as I said,—so much so, that it seemed quite natural for him to bow to that splendid Mrs. Graff, and say,—

"I hope you have not forgotten me, Miss Rutledge. Shall I have the honor of dancing?"

He did it so quickly, that Fellows, who was by him, could not hinder him. She laughed and said,—

"I am not Miss Rutledge any longer, Mr. Nolan; but I will dance all the same." just nodded to Fellows, as if to say he must leave Mr. Nolan to her, and led him off to the place where the dance was forming.

Nolan thought he had got his chance. He had known her at Philadelphia, and at other places had met her, and this was a Godsend. You could not talk in contra-dances as you do in cotillions, or even in the pauses

of waltzing, but there were chances for tongues and sounds, as well as for eyes and blushes. He began with her travels, and Europe, and Vesuvius, and the French; and then, when they had worked down, and had that long talking-time at the bottom of the set, he said, boldly, a little pale, she said, as she told me the story, years after,—

"And what do you hear from home, Mrs. Graff?"

And that splendid creature looked through him. Jove! how she must have looked through him!

"Home!! Mr. Nolan!!! I thought you were the man who never wanted to hear of home again!"—and she walked directly up the deck to her husband, and left poor Nolan alone, as he always was. He did not dance again.

I cannot give any history of him in order; nobody can now; and, indeed, I am not trying to. These are the traditions, which I sort out, as I believe them, from the myths which have been told about this man for forty years. The lies that have been told about him are legion. The fellows used to say he was the "Iron Mask"; and poor George Pons went to his grave in the belief that this was the author of "Junius," who was being punished for his celebrated libel on Thomas Jefferson. Pons was not very strong in the historical line. A happier story than either of these I have told is of the War. That came along soon after. I have heard this affair told in three or four ways,—and, indeed, it may have happened more than once. But which ship it was on, I cannot tell. However, in one, at least, of the great frigate-duels with the English, in which the navy was really baptized, it happened that a round-shot from the enemy entered one of our ports square, and took right down the officer of the gun himself, and almost every man of the gun's crew. Now you may say what you choose about courage, but that is not a nice thing to see. But, as the men who were not killed picked themselves up, and as they and the

surgeon's people were carrying off the bodies, there appeared Nolan, in his shirt sleeves, with the rammer in his hand, and, just as if he had been an officer, told them off with authority,—who should go to the cockpit with the wounded men, who should stay with him,—perfectly cheery, and with that way which makes men feel sure all is right and is going to be right. And he finished loading his gun with his own hands, aimed it, and bade the men fire. And there he stayed, captain of that gun, keeping those fellows in spirits, till the enemy struck,—sitting on the carriage while the gun was cooling, though he was exposed all the time,—showing them easier ways to handle heavy shot,—making the raw hands laugh at their own blunders,—and when the gun cooled again, getting it loaded and fired twice as often as any other gun on the ship. The captain walked forward by way of encouraging the men, and Nolan touched his hat, and said,—

"I am showing them how we do this in the artillery, sir."

And this is the part of the story where all the legends agree; and the Commodore said,—

"I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir; and you never shall, sir."

And after the whole thing was over, and he had the Englishman's sword, in the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarter-deck, he said,—

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you today; you are one of us today; you will be named in the despatches."

And then the old man took off his own sword of ceremony, and gave it to Nolan, and made him put it on. The man told me this who saw it. Nolan cried like a baby, and well he might. He had not worn a sword since that infernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterwards, on occasions of ceremony, he wore that quaint old French sword of the Commodore's.

The captain did mention him in the despatches. It was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He wrote a special letter to the Secretary of War. But nothing ever came of it. As I said, that was about the time when they began to ignore the whole transaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment began to carry itself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from home.

I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiva Islands. Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex Porter,—that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embrasures, ravelins, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good-will in fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gamble. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific Ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering-place, would have found it was preoccupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that away.

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterwards. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet almost never on land. He must have known, in a formal way, more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in

the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was." He said it did not do for any one to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; but that he read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my note-books, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in these my scrap-books." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of History, one of Natural Science, one which he called "Odds and Ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrap-books.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his profession, and that they took five hours and two hours respectively of each day. "Then," said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My Natural History is my diversion." That took two hours a day more. The men used to bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had to satisfy himself with centipedes and cockroaches and such small game. He was the only naturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house-fly and the mosquito. All those people can tell you whether they are Lepidoptera or Steptopotera; but as for telling how you can get rid of them, or how they get away from you when you strike them,—why Linnaeus knew as little of that as John Fox the idiot did. These nine hours made Nolan's regular daily "occupation." The rest of the time he talked or walked. Till he grew very old he went aloft a great deal. He always kept up his exercise; and I never heard that he was ill. If any other man was ill, he was the kindest nurse in the world; and he knew more than half the surgeons do. Then if anybody was sick or died, or if the captain wanted him to, on any other occasion, he was always ready to read prayers. I have said that he read beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip Nolan began six or eight years after the War, on my first voyage after I was appointed a midshipman. It was in the first days after our Slave-Trade treaty, while the Reigning House, which was still the House of Virginia, had still a sort of sentimentalism about the suppression of the horrors of the Middle Passage, and something was sometimes done that way. We were in the South Atlantic on that business. From the time I joined, I believe I thought Nolan was a sort of lay chaplain,—a chaplain with a blue coat. I never asked about him. Everything in the ship was strange to me. I knew it was green to ask questions, and I suppose I thought there was a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. We had him to dine in our mess once a week, and the caution was given that on that day nothing was to be said about home. But if they had told us not to say anything about the planet Mars or the Book of Deuteronomy, I should not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and, after a few minutes, he sent back his boat to ask that some one might he sent him who could speak Portuguese. We

... DIRECTORY ...

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were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did; and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan

stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go. (Continued next week)

only as to scenery, costumes and electrical effects, but in the matter of character creations.

A stage full of beautiful girls, clad in all manner of dainty, vari-colored costumes, enliven the scenes by their

graceful dancing and rhythmic evolutions. In this general setting of splendor the spectator is entertained by plenty of bright, wholesome and genuinely good comedy, and a musical score rich in melody.

Theatre

"Fifty Miles From Boston"

Lives not the man who would fail to roar, and roar again, when taken "Fifty Miles From Boston" in company with the genial thespians who are playing at the Majestic this week. The play bears all the Cohan earmarks, and every one of them,—the rural characters, the Yankee Doodle strain in the music, the nobby youths, the clever touches of real humor,—go straight home to the heart or risibilities with familiar Cohan magnetism. There is a coherent story of a wayward youth who steals from the Brookfield (Mass.) postoffice and nearly ends the romance of his sister Sadie and a Harvard pitcher by appealing for aid to Sadie's other suitor, who cravenly demands the girl's hand as recompense for a loan and silence. Things look dark for Sadie, but all ends well, for the post-office burns down and destiny takes a hand. The play is replete with mirth-provoking lines and situations,

"The Ringmaster"

"The Ringmaster," Olive Porter's drama of business life, has been playing at the Auditorium this week somewhat under difficulties. Miss Alice Weeks, the leading woman, being unable to appear, her role was essayed by an understudy, Miss Anna Lee, herself convalescing from a recent illness. Miss Lee was plucky and composed, and her characterization of Eleanor Hillary, daughter of the Wall Street "Ringmaster," was sympathetically received. The play concerns the first financial plunge of Eleanor's lover, John Le Baron, who has been an idler until aroused to ambition by the girl's entreaties that he live up to the forceful example set by a fearless and successful father. With Hillary and others of his ilk, Le Baron becomes involved in a battle over certain smelting interests, but upon discovering dishonest conditions he abandons the enterprise, Hillary consenting to do the same. On a pleasure cruise, Le Baron discovers accidentally through a wireless that Hillary is playing false. Accordingly he strikes out in direct opposition to the father of the girl he loves, thus precipitating financial and personal complications which are solved by the complete capitulation of both Hillary and Eleanor. The victorious Le Baron was ably impersonated by H. S. Northrup, who was most effective in the third act. His lighter scenes were marred by his self-consciousness and a disagreeable laugh. Various financiers were pictured with fair accuracy. The scene on board a yacht was enlivened by a breezy romance between a sweet young thing, well done by Miss Rosamund Carpentier, and a newspaper reporter, with a sea-sick chaperone to boot. These high lights relieved the dull monotone of financial intricacy. Something should

have been done to relieve the stage settings, which were painfully inadequate.

Mason

"The Man of the Hour" is a play of intense heart interest and dramatic power. It is emphatically American, and deals with types of American characters and with scenes and incidents of American life to be found in any large city of the present day. Managers W. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer's special cast will be seen during the engagement at the Mason Opera House the week of November 15; it includes Arthur Maitland, Felix Haney, John Moore, William Cullington, T. S. Guise, M. J. MacQuarrie, Paul Byron, William Lloyd, H. J. Hewitt, Geo. A. Cameron, F. E. Warner, Madeline Winthrop, Anna Reader and Florence Mack.

The Auditorium

Shakespeare does not spell ruin for Mr. Edwin Foy, comedian by direction of nature, and "Hamlet," the Melancholy Dane, by direction of the Shuberts. Mr. Foy's "Hamlet," however, is of different genre; which accounts for the fact that Shakespeare for once was a popular author on Broadway. Mr. Foy's interpretation of the historical character is at once striking and original.

The piece, "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway," with practically the entire Casino cast, will be seen here for the first time Nov. 15th and the week, at the Auditorium.

Belasco

Next week the Belasco offering will be Channing Pollock's comedy, "The Little Grey Lady."

Burbank

The attraction at the Burbank theatre for the week beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow (Sunday) and including the usual matinee Saturday afternoon will be that successful farce, "Charley's Aunt," a play of which theatre goers seem never to tire. It would be difficult indeed to imagine a more comical figure than Lord Fancourt Babberley, "Babs" for short, in his masquerade as Donna Lucia D'Alvadorez, "from Brazil, where the nuts come from," and play-goers who enjoy a good laugh will not be disappointed if they look to "Charley's Aunt" to provide it.

Majestic

Samuel E. Rork's original production of the musical extravaganza, "The Land of Nod," will be the offering at the Majestic Theatre, week beginning Sunday night, November 7, and with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The production is massive, beautiful and fashioned upon original lines, not



One of the local concerts scheduled for this month will be that of the Koopman Brothers, well known violinist and cellist from London. These artists who although they hail from London, are in reality from Holland, have arranged for their program in this city, numbers of which will be of interest not only to the music lover but to the student.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lott will assist at the debut of these artists which will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at the Gamut Club. Mrs. Lott presiding at the piano and Mr. Lott giving several groups of songs.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, the dramatic soprano, and Miss Marie Nichols were guests of the Gamut Club Wednesday evening, and favored the large gathering with a number of solos. Both of the artists were elected honorary members of the club, which already numbers in honoraries some of the leading artists of the world.

An interesting recital will be that of Ellen Beach Yaw on next Monday evening at the Temple Auditorium. Miss Yaw will have as assistants Mr. Jay Plowe, flutist, late of the Royal Opera of Berlin. Mr. Plowe was Miss Yaw's flutist during her European concert tour and is out here on the Coast for a limited number of appearances with her between now and the New Year, when he returns to Berlin. Mrs. T. Newman will act as accompanist.

Her complete program is as follows: Mad Scene from "Lucia" (Donizetti); Flute Obligato, Miss Yaw; Who Is Sylvia? (Schubert); Hark, Hark the Lark (Schubert); Vergebliches Staendchen (Brahms); Miss Yaw; Andante and Scherzo (Ganne), Mr. Plowe; Ah Fors' e Lui, (La Traviata) (Verdi), Miss Yaw; Le Bonheur est chose leggero (Saint-Saens), Flute Obligato, Miss Yaw; Villanelle (Del l'Acqua), Miss Yaw; Melodie (L'Tourneaux), Flute solo by Mr. Plowe; Swiss Echo Song (Eckert), Miss Yaw.

Ellis Club will give their first concert of the season next Tuesday night

at Simpson Auditorium. Mme. Le Grande Reed will be the soloist.

The first of a series of organ concerts by Bruce Gordon Kingsley at Temple Auditorium, opened yesterday when Harry Girard, baritone, assisted. At the following concerts on November 26, December 3, 17 and 31 the soloists will be Helen Louise Davis, Mrs. W. J. Kirkpatrick, soprano; Roland, Paul, tenor, and Oscar Seiling, violinist.

What should be a most interesting lecture will be given in Simpson Auditorium Tuesday evening, November 23, by Mme. Bertha Hirsch Baruch. The lecturer will take as her theme "The Ministry of Music," and will be assisted by Mme. Bertha Vaughn, soprano, and William Edson Strobbridge, pianist, in selections interpretative of the different phases of the subject. Mme. Baruch describes her lecture as a philosophical and poetic consideration of the influence of music upon the human spirit, from the earliest dawn of civilization to modern times—a sympathetic appreciation of the power of music over the universal human soul. The musical program follows:

I. Chants (a) Hebraic (Ancient Sacred Forms), (b) Gregorian (Earnestness, solemnity), Mme. Vaughn; II. Aria from Carmen (Soul-Conflict), Bizet, Mme. Vaughn; III. Romanza (Reflective, Calm), Schumann, Mr. Strobbridge; IV. Morning Hymn, Henschel, (Ecstasy, joy; Man in Harmony with Environment), Mme. Vaughn; V. L'Heure Exquise (Peaceful, Tender), Hahn, Mme. Vaughn; VI. Die Allmacht, Schubert, (Reverence, Awe, Exaltation, Sublimity of Thought and Feeling), Mme. Vaughn; Cycle of Human Sentiment; VII. Slumber Song (Maternal Devotion), Words by Mrs. Baruch, music by Henry Schonfeld, Mme. Vaughn; VIII. Nocturne (Romantic Love, Hope, Passion, Transport), Chopin, Mr. Strobbridge; IX. The Cry of Rachel, (Pain, Sorrow, Grief, Despair), Salter, Mme. Vaughn; X. Heimweh (National Allegiance, Loyalty, Patriotism), Hugo Wolff, Mme. Vaughn.

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By LETA HORLOCKER

The Painters' Club of Los Angeles have opened their second annual exhibition to the public in the Blanchard galleries, from November 1st to the 13th. The private view to friends on Monday evening was a very happy and pleasant affair and well attended. The present exhibit is pronounced by all as an excellent showing of landscapes and a marked improvement in originality and choice of subjects over that of last year. There are several very strong and fearless painters among the members. They seem to love color and delight in expressing themselves by using the warm color tones and brilliant sunlight effects on the California hills. There is individuality expressed and each one seems to be working for his own ideal and translation of nature's fields.

Mr. Chas. P. Austin has several sketches. His "Avalon" is charmingly conceived in subject and composition, but it seems rather too modest in size and is material for a more ambitious painting.

Franz A. Bischoff is well represented with several very well painted canvases, his work is strong, individual and characteristic of the subjects he is expressing. They are full of clear brilliant sunlight effects directly painted. "The Evening Glow" at Balboa is one of the favorites in his collection. "The Tide Coming In," "The Old Oak," "On the Banks of the Arroyo," show his enjoyment in translating the color tones which appeal to the emotions. His study in roses is superbly handled.

Carl Oscar Borg has five of his late paintings done in Central America. He has been favored with the first award of honor given by the club on his picture, entitled "La Puerta de Sta Clara."

His work shows a larger, freer way of handling his color than he has expressed before and his choice of subjects gives us a very interesting suggestion of the life in this southern country.

Mr. Hanson Puthuff was favored with the second award of honor, on his "Oaks and Poppies," a very pleasing and charmingly painted bit of the spring time in hills of Southern California. The "Declining Day in the Arroyo" is a favorite and his work is always so direct and carefully considered that it makes one feel his keen appreciation and enjoyment in strong honest interpretation of nature.

Harry Lewis Baily is represented by some eight pictures. He is very fond of doing horses, and his "Noon Hour" is very well drawn and painted in a conscientious, thoughtful manner.

Mr. Frank Coburn's picture, the "Lights of Hope" has attracted atten-

tion, possibly from the name given to the subject. It is a rainy night on Hope street and the cold blue lights on the rainy street contrasted by the warm yellow lights to be seen within the Y. M. C. A. in the distance suggest the hope of warmth and cheer that is offered here. While the color tones may not be true in value, it is interesting in treatment.

Mr. Arion Putnam has the third award of honor on his "Pima Indian Basket Maker," which is simple and original in treatment.

Chas. A. Rogers has several of the well known scenes in Chinatown, Los Angeles. "Chop Suey" and "Masonic Lodge" being most prominent. The small thin figures might be omitted. "The Sunset," water color, is full of soft tender color charmingly reflected in the bit of sea.

William Wendt, who is one of the strongest painters in the exhibition, is showing three very interesting pictures. They are splendid in color, good composition and the drawing and modelling so carefully considered, one feels the air and distance pervading every part. There is so much strength and directness in his brush work that it expresses life and appeals to the imagination. He is individual in his choice of subjects and revels in the warm tones and brilliant color effects. "The Oaks," "Field Aglow," and "The Sycamores" are all excellent pictures.

W. A. Sharp has many very interesting water colors. The "Old Street," St. Augustine, Fla., is distinctive in handling and drawing; it is very good. "His Twilight," "Florida Beach," "Late Afternoon," are also good. Some of the sketches are a little lightly painted and might be treated more loosely and freely. The "Bellows" is most carefully and thoughtfully painted in pure aquarelle, but gives one the thought of a print.

J. W. Theiss has some very ambitious water color subjects of the Yosemite Valley. They are interesting but seem to lack that direct effect of sunshine and shadow, that makes a picture appeal to you at once.

Mr. Frank Liddell has two very nice compositions, "Gray Day, Wilmington," "Mayberry Canyon," refined and pleasing in execution.

Albert Clinton Connor, "Along the Beach," and "The Mesa Meadow"; Val Costello, "The Oak," "Quiet Shore at Catalina"; D. Dunn, "In Sycamore Park," "A Nook in the Arroyo." A. B. Dodge has several very pleasing studies. Martin J. Jackson is showing a goodly number of sketches. "His Calm Afternoon," "Point Firmin," "Eton's Canyon, Altadena," are among the interesting selections. There are several more exhibitors who are showing some very

(Continued on page 15)

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON

THE MUNICIPAL BAND

Following is the programme to be given in Central Park, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon:

1. Sacred March, "The Beacon Light" Laurendeau
2. Pure as Snow Lange
3. First Heart Throbs... Eilenberg
4. Hosanna Granier
5. Searf Dance Chaminade
- Intermission
6. March Movement from Lenore Symphony Raff
7. Mazurka, "La Gaviota"... Anietas
8. Lo, My Shepherd is Divine... Haydn
9. Pizzicato Polka Strauss
10. Valse Bleu Margis

For the first time in its history Los Angeles has started on the way of doing something for the people of the City Beautiful. It is only a start, but is in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the municipality will build a convention hall as the City of Denver has and get ready for the business that will come when we are equipped for it. The Ellis Club cannot get an auditorium suitable for its concerts, if it rains the Municipal Band must stop playing, there is no place that we can have symphony concerts at night so that the people can enjoy them; and, take it all in all we are not doing the things that should be accomplished as a city. It has been raised as an objection that we are pretty well started toward the debt limit now for the city to undertake anything more but if we do not exert ourselves we will not be in a position to ask any more tourists to come and enjoy the CLIMATE, which is all we have now to offer.

Denver has engaged a Band Leader at \$6,000 a YEAR, Seattle has engaged one of the foremost American Composers to lead her Orchestra at a salary of \$5,000 per year. They find that it PAYS to invest their money in that way and they keep at it. We must pay some attention to the aesthetic side of life if we are ever to progress toward the goal that we have announced as our ultimate, namely, to make this the finest city in America for the persons of means to come and live.

There is no reason why we should not emulate Denver, and as there is some talk now of having a committee to re-invest some of the Aqueduct Funds, why not put some of them in a fine convention hall that could be made to bring in an income? If such a hall was put in the center of the city it would pay in a short time, as all of the concerts by the band could be given there and popular concerts might be organized to enable the people to hear good music at a low price,

and they could afford to hear it often.

In talking with John Philip Sousa on Sunday he remarked that we could have as good a band as his by simply getting the musicians by the year and guaranteeing them regular work. He also stated that he would be glad to act as guest conductor if he were playing here, thus giving our band new ideas along its line of work. We could soon have this city known all over the world if we had a FIRST CLASS PERMANENT BAND, it would advertise us more than twice the money spent in any other way and would have the advantage of having it spent at home and on our own people.

Los Angeles has never yet really started on the beautiful side of civic life but it is time she did. It is not a thing for private gain but a matter of civic duty, just as it is to furnish water, or power, or light, or a harbor. The Chamber of Commerce was organized "To further the BUSINESS interests of this community," and should enter into this plan with all the enthusiasm it possesses as this is recognized everywhere else as GOOD BUSINESS. But besides all that it will further the business of all musicians and music lovers in the city to be able to hear GOOD music more frequently.

We can take a lesson from Japan, for they used bands during the war with Russia to play at the hospitals to soothe and rest the sick, as they got well FASTER in that way. A happy contented people are easier to deal with than discontented ones, and it is up to us to try and make our people better by touching them on the lighter emotional side of life.

The LABOR COUNCIL has built a beautiful building to house its various branches, and it has found that it paid and is a credit to the city and their organization. If it can do it, cannot the city?

"PUT AS MUCH BUSINESS IN YOUR ART AS YOU DO IN YOUR BUSINESS" and you will have a city that will be as celebrated as Paris.

It is up to us and to no one else. Are we big enough?

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To the Point

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 19, Pasadena to Humboldt, ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

1st St., N. side from east line of Hope St. to Flower; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

4th St., from Grand Ave. to Hope St.; ord. for improvement. Adopted.

4th St., Lorena to Estudillo, ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

6th St.; San Pedro; pet. from Jno. T. Gaffey, for the establishment of the grade of 6th street from the east line of Grand Avenue to the west line of Meyler street. Granted and referred to the C. E. for ordinance.

17th St.; pet. from G. W. Foley, et al., for the improvement of 17th St., between Naomi Ave. and Tennessee street, under the Bond Act. Granted and referred to C. E. for ordinance.

20th St.; bet. LaSalle and Congress; ord. estab. name. Adopted.

38th St.; bet. Hooper Ave. and a point 310.85 ft. east from that portion of Compton Ave. lying south of 38th St.; ord. of intention for widening. Adopted.

39th St.; bet. Vermont and Menlo; ord. ordering opening and widening. Adopted.

53rd St.; Long Beach Ave. to 605 feet east of Holmes Ave; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

54th St.; Long Beach Ave. to 605 feet east of Holmes Ave; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Alley, 2nd alley lying south of 20th St. and east of Amey St.; ord. declaring intention to order vacating and abandoning portion of said alley. Adopted.

Albino St.; Ave. 21 to Main; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Alhambra Ave.; ord. of intention to construct sewer. Adopted.

Barranaca St.; from Ave. 18 to Ave. 20; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Buena Vista; Sunset Blvd. to river; ord. changing name to N. Broadway. Adopted.

Broadway; 1st to California; ord. changing name to N. Broadway. Adopted.

Biggy St.; pet. from Edward Heyes, et al., protesting against the improvement of Biggy street as contemplated in Ordinance of Intention. Set for hearing Nov. 9th, at 11 a. m. and in the meantime referred to the City Engineer for report as to frontage and the clerk instructed to give notice.

Baxter St.; pet. from Wicks Realty Syndicate, protesting against the sewerage of Baxter street between Olympian and Tropico streets. Filed.

Baxter St.; Tropico Ave. to Echo Park Ave.; protests against improvement from William Wright, et al.; protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Boylston St.; 3rd to 4th; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Cimarron St.; from Adams to 28th; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Commonwealth Ave.; 1st to Council; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Colina Ave.; 1st to Acacia; ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Crown Hill Ave.; Boylston to 116 ft. west; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Downey Ave.; from 57.87 ft. w. of west line of Ave 18 to Mission Rd.; name changed to N. Broadway. Adopted.

Echo Park Ave.; Cerro Gordo to Vestal Ave.; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Eagle St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

Grand Ave.; pet. from C. L. Mansfield, asking that Grand Avenue between First Street and Court Street be improved under the Bond Act. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ordinance.

Hope St.; 1st to Court; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Hunter St.; Santa Fe ave. to E. terminus; ord. of int. to improve. Adopted.

Johnston St.; bet. Altura and S. terminus of that portion of Johnston St. lying N. of Minnesota St.; ord. ordering opening and widening to width of 60 ft. Adopted.

Kent St.; Coronado to Waterloo; ord. of int. to improve. Adopted.

Long Beach Ave.; Report from City Eng. submitting blue print showing outline of suggested assessment district for the O. & Wid. of Long Beach Ave. from 20th to 39th Sts., but recommending in lieu thereof that the C. E. be instructed to cancel this order and take steps for O. & W. said avenue from 20th St. Slauson Ave. Adopted.

Lorena St.; east side from 4th to Eagle; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Meyler St., San Pedro.; from Jno. T. Gaffey, for the establishment of the grade on Meyler St. from the N. line of 5th St. to the S. line of 7th St. in San Pedro. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for Ord.

Montana St.; from Elysian St. to its eastern terminus; protests from Robt. E. Westwater and Alfred Ottoway, against assessment. Continued to Nov. 7th.

East Madison St.; bet. Mott St. and Euclid Ave.; ord. changing name to Lanfranco St. Adopted.

Mott St.; 4th to 6th; ord. of int. to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Macy St.; from Keller to Gallardo; ord. ordering opening and widening to width of 80 ft. Adopted.

Macy St.; from Main St. to the east line of Lyon St., a portion of the intersection of Avila, Clary and

Macy Sts.; ord. changing and estab. grade. Adopted.

Marengo St.; each side bet. Soto St. and the bridge westerly therefrom; ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Portland St.; Adams to 28th St.; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Portland St.; Adams to 28th; ord. granting property owners permission to improve. Adopted.

Rockwood St.; pet. from E. A. Clappitt, et al., for the improvement of Rockwood St. bet. Union Ave. and Belmont St., under the Cash Act. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for Ord.

Ramona Ave.; Alpine to Figueroa; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Ruby St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

Temple St. and Mountain View Ave.; protest from Katherine Klein against assessment for improvement. Denied. Motion that \$200 be placed to credit of City Eng. Dept. fund, to be used in part payment of assessment Nos. 65, 66 of Katherine Klein for damage done her property by reason of grading Temple St. and Mountain View Ave. Adopted.

Vermont Ave.; bet. McClintock and Santa Barbara; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Valencia St.; pet. from J. R. Parsons, et al., protesting against the improvement of Valencia St. bet. Pico and 16th Sts. Set for hearing Nov. 9th at 11 a. m. and in the meantime referred to the City Eng. for report as to frontage and the clerk instructed to give notice.

Vestal Ave.; Cerro Gordo to Echo Park Ave.; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Wallace Ave.; Ridgeway to Carrillo; ord. of int. to improve. Adopted.

Yuba St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

General Legislation

Aviation Week.; comm. from Dick Ferris asking council to endorse proposition to hold an aviation week in L. A. this winter. Granted.

Aqueduct.; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. recom. adoption of resolution authorizing said Board to execute a contract with the Y. M. C. A. for the

development of Aqueduct Welfare proposition. Adopted.

Automobile for Police Department.; the Locomobile Co. of America proposed for the sum of \$4400 f.o.b. L. A. delivery within 30 days of acceptance. The L. A. Motor Car Co. proposed for the sum of \$3975.00, delivery within ten days after acceptance. Chancellor & Lyon Motor Supply Co. proposed for the sum of \$4150 f.o.b. L. A. H. T. Brown Motor Car Co. proposed for the sum of \$4680. Referred to the Supply Com.

Angeleno Heights Tract.; ord. authorizing conveyance of right-of-way to Gertrude W. Earl across a portion of a one-acre tract owned by Water Dept., located in Angeleno Heights Tract, in exchange for one conveyed by said Gertrude W. Earl. Adopted.

Bond Issues.; motion that bonds to amount of \$3,500,000 be issued and voted for harbor improvements and power development on the aqueduct. Adopted.

Board of Health.; request for appointment of additional Inspector of Animal Slaughter for 60 days. Ref. to Civil Service Com.

Boiler and Elevator Inspection.; ord. providing for the inspection of steam boilers and elevators. Adopted.

Conduit District.; ord. creating conduit district and prohibiting the erection or maintenance of wires and poles therein. Adopted.

City Engineer's Dept.; ord. providing for the number of persons to be employed in said dept. Adopted.

Fire Commission.; recommending that certain fire apparatus be installed in McKinley Industrial Home. Adopted.

Fire Engine House.; City Clerk instructed to advertise for a lot for a fire engine house in vicinity of 1st and Commonwealth ave.

Forfeited Bail Bond.; pet. from T. L. Patterson and J. F. Howell, asking that collection of forfeited bail bond of Dave Swan be waived. Ref. to City Atty.

Fence Ordinance.; ord. regulating height of fences. Adopted.

Garbage Collection.; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to enter into contract for garbage collection during month of

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles Bank Clearings, from October 28th to November 3rd, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
October 28	\$ 1,810,248.81	\$ 1,326,176.27	\$ 1,305,991.60
October 29	1,692,887.67	1,599,421.81	1,342,949.78
October 30	2,288,663.25	1,483,713.05	1,490,613.95
November 1	2,480,615.27	1,328,919.16	1,748,302.49
November 2	2,658,233.30	1,799,469.89	2,437,469.37
November 3	2,789,217.86	1,709,324.07	1,635,922.44
Total	\$13,719,866.16	\$9,247,024.25	\$9,961,249.63

the pavement at N. E. cor. of 5th and Hill Sts. Ref. to Finance Committee.

Humane Animal Commission; motion that \$75 per month be paid to said commission for purpose of carrying on its work. Adopted.

Ivanhoe Tract, lot 50, block 3; ord. authorizing execution of a deed by City and Bd. Water Commissioners of said lot to Pacific Electric Land Co. Adopted.

Industrial District; ord. excepting from res. dist. the territory bounded by 8th St., Central Ave., 9th St. and Ceres Ave. Adopted.

Municipal Music Commission; asking adoption of resolutions for entering into a contract with Mr. Harley Hamilton, to furnish a band of 35 musicians to give a series of 60 concerts, 2 per week, weather permitting, for \$9000.00. To enter into a contract with H. P. Moore, for a band of 20 pieces for 13 concerts in the various playgrounds, \$1000. Adopted.

To Establish Manufacturing Plant; pet. from the Golden State Lumber Co., asking that they be permitted to use a certain building at 39th Place and Santa Monica Ave. as a planing mill and manufacturing establishment. Mr. Wren moved, seconded by Mr. Clappitt, that petition be referred to a special committee for investigation and report. Which motion was adopted. Thereupon the President appointed Messrs. Yonkin, Blanchard, Wren, Clappitt and Lyon on said committee.

Oil Inspector Reported; asking that he be authorized to purchase commutation tickets on P. E. Ry. to be used by his department on trips of inspection. Ref. to Finance Com.

Public Utilities Ordinance; message from the mayor returning without his approval an ord. passed by the Council Oct. 19, 1909, creating the public utilities commission. Ordinance again passed notwithstanding objection of the mayor. Perry W. Weidner, Lee A. McConnell, J. D. Schuyler, Walter Lindley and Wm. M. Bowen appointed members of said commission.

Public Utilities Commission; comm. from city clerk reporting that the petition submitting a proposed ord. entitled an ord. creating a dept. of Public Utilities is sufficient. Adopted.

Protest Against Stable; comm. from Jno. Birch, et al, protesting against erection of stable on 16th or 17th streets, between Griffith avenue and San Pedro street. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks. Also from Jno. C. Bedford et al, protesting against the erection of a stable on 16th or 17th streets between Griffith and San Pedro Sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Board of Public Works; recommend. that petition from Mrs. L. A. James, asking that her property be relieved from any assessment caused by change of grade at S. W. cor. Shatto Drive and 6th St. be adopted. Adopted.

Park Dept.; submitted report of special committee relative to proposed band stand and public comfort station Central Park, proposing to place band stand near S. W. entrance of park at Cor. 6th and Olive; and proposing to place comfort station under

the pavement at N. E. cor. of 5th and Hill Sts. Ref. to Finance Committee.

Park Condemnation Fund; ord. estab. such fund. Adopted.

Playground Fund; Motion that \$5000 be placed to credit of fund for improvement of Slauson Ave. playground. Adopted.

Railroad Whistle Nuisance; pet. from C. A. Whitman et. al, complaining of the nuisance of whistles on the engines of the railroads. Mr. Dromgold moved, seconded by Mr. Lyon, that the petition be referred to a special committee of three for investigation and report. Which motion was adopted. The president appointed on said committee Messrs. Dromgold, Wren and Lyon.

Removing Sand from River Bed; ord. prohibiting removal from the city of sand or gravel taken from the bed of the L. A. River, or from the bed of the Arroyo Seco. Adopted.

Rancho San Rafael, in L. A. County; motion that City Atty. be instructed to file disclaimer in action entitled Title Insurance & Trust Co., plaintiff, vs. City of L. A., which has been brought to quiet title to part of said Rancho San Rafael. Adopted.

Salary Increases; City Eng. Dept. following increases authorized; Chief deputy from \$225 to \$250 a month; one engineer from \$200 to \$225; chief draughtsman, from \$175 to \$182; two engineers from \$175 to \$182, and two bookkeepers from \$100 to \$110.

Salary Increases; electrical dept., eight inspectors increased from \$100 to \$115.

Salaries in Street Dept.; ord. fixing compensation to be paid laborers in Street Dept. at \$2.50 per day, and men with teams \$4.50 per day. Sent to City Atty for ord.; pet. from J. H. Malone, et al, asking for an increase in salary of the street hand sweepers from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. Filed.

Salaries in Park Dept.; pet. from park employees for increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 and park teamsters from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Adopted. Sent to City attorney for ord.

Street Dept.; motion that \$5000 be set aside for miscellaneous opening and widening fund, money to be paid to witnesses and referees for fees in opening and widening of streets, and will come back into treasury when assessments for improvements are collected. Adopted.

Street Light; request for light at cor. of St. Clair and John Sts., N. of Temple near Hoover. Ref. to City Electrician.

Sinking Fund; Mr. Dromgold's motion, seconded by Mr. Healy, that the City Atty. be instructed to present an ord. providing for a sinking fund commission, etc. Deferred to Nov. 9th.

Second-hand Dealers; ord. amending present license ord. providing that provisions of said ord. shall not apply to persons who sell new goods direct from manufacturer, but who have taken second hand goods in part payment. Adopted.

Spur Track; ord. granting to S. P. L. A. & S. L. Ry. a franchise for spur track extending along a portion of

Andrews St. and also a spur track along a portion of Ave. 16. Adopted.

Tax Refund; pet. from McKinley Industrial Home, asking for a refund of taxes amounting to \$146.28. Mr. Wallace moved, seconded by Mr. Lyon, that the request for refund be granted in the sum of \$140. Which motion was adopted.

Union Depot; Comm. from the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to a Union Depot. Mr. Dromgold moved that the Council urgently requests that the R. R.'s entering Los Angeles, provide the city with a Union depot commensurate with its needs as soon as practicable and that the City Clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this motion to the Chamber of Commerce. Which motion being duly seconded by Mr. Yonkin was adopted.

Vermont Heights Tract; pet. from Suburban Improvement Co. for the vacation and abandonment of certain alleys, avenues and boulevards in Vermont Heights tract, as set forth therein. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub. Wks. with instructions to confer with the property owners in the immediate vicinity of the proposed vacating and ascertain whether or not said vacation meets with their approval and report back to the Council their findings.

Building Permits

During the month of October J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 913 permits, amounting to \$1,171,966, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, steel frame...	1	\$ 10,000
Class C	27	161,080
Class D, 1 story	365	471,171
Class D, 1½ story	25	63,321
Class D, 2 story	51	237,217
Public Buildings (city) ..	3	37,108
Sheds	104	15,878
Foundations	1	400
Brick alterations	57	84,626
Frame alterations	274	90,930
Demolitions	5	235

Grand total913 \$1,171,966
Comparison with last year:

October, 1908749 \$1,001,999

Following is a report by wards, from October 1st to October 30th, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One	57	\$ 38,545
Ward Two	48	33,937
Ward Three	71	221,186
Ward Four	87	149,587
Ward Five	334	433,810
Ward Six	161	99,848
Ward Seven	37	73,305
Ward Eight	24	25,835
Ward Nine	94	95,913

Total913 \$1,171,966
Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

Real Work

Mrs. Bacon—"I understand your husband is at work on a new poem."
Mrs. Egbert—"He is. He's trying to get some magazine to accept it."—Yonkers Statesman.

(Art Continued)

pleasing and well rendered canvases, among them H. W. Cannon, Aaron E. Kilpatrick, Frank Elwin Evans, B. Hartley, A. B. Dodge.

The exhibition does great credit to its members and is worthy of praise. The individuality and joyousness expressed in all of the work arouses the immediate interest to all that come to view it.

The Fine Arts League will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 9 at 3 p. m. in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. All members are requested to be present, as the plans of various committees are to be presented for the coming year. Let everyone come and take an interest in the active work of the League and assist in making the League a permanent feature in the art side of Los Angeles.

Susie May Berry Bando will hold an exhibition of her water colors at the Kanst Art Gallery from Nov. 9th to 20th. Open to the public.

Real color photography direct from nature as shown in a stereopticon lecture by Stanley McGinnis and George F. Clifton of Denver. Under the auspices of the Los Angeles Camera Club on Thursday evening, Oct. 28th, at Symphony Hall, was truly a marvelous revelation to most of those who had the privilege and pleasure of seeing the beautiful pictures. The landscapes and fruit were simply wonderful in the qualities of color tones. They have been touring California during the past few months getting local views, California Missions and studies in still life of California fruits. The exhibition was excellent and very much enjoyed by everyone present.

The second of the series of educational lectures arranged for by Mr. Maxwell, curator of Blanchard galleries, will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12th, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Leta Horlocker will talk on pottery and its relation to every day life; how it may unite the indoor and outdoor life in this southern climate; the possibility of making it one of the products of special interest to this locality. The public are cordially invited to attend. Examples of pottery of local execution will be shown.

The Blanchard galleries will be occupied the last two weeks of November by a specially selected collection of pictures of local painters. Mr. Manheim expected to occupy the gallery at this time but a change in his plans places his exhibition later in the spring.

Mr. Louis Fleckenstein, the artist-photographer in Blanchard Hall, is preparing to show some excellent things in his annual exhibit which is to take place early in December.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII, No. 20,

Los Angeles, California, November 13, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

RESULT OF PRIMARIES

When this is written, 8:30 Thursday morning, it is apparent that Alexander will lead in the final count by 5000 or more over his nearest opponent, but who that opponent is to be is still in doubt with the chances leaning toward Smith. It is evident that Alexander will have about 40 per cent of the total, the remaining 60 per cent being divided among his three competitors.

Where one man runs against the field, as in this case with Alexander, his total vote is never as large as when he runs against a single antagonist. Each candidate has his personal following, and they all together draw on a variety of elements that no one man could cover. Under those circumstances, it was not to be expected that Alexander would win a majority over all. It will please his opponents now to add together all the votes not for Alexander and figure that his one remaining opponent will get them all. Politics differs from arithmetic, however, in that additions do not always add. Two and two and two won't make six; they make about four and a half. In the final vote Smith—as it now appears to be—will hold all he has and will probably annex 60 per cent of the Mushet vote and 50 per cent of the scattering. But this will leave him far behind Alexander.

It must be remembered that this was a primary vote and not a regular election. While the total was vastly larger proportionately than was ever before drawn to a primary election—which is a tribute to the admirable character of the law itself—it is true, nevertheless, that thousands of votes did not come out at the primary that will come out at the final election. What kind of votes were these? Machine votes? Nay verily. The machine is always on deck at the primaries. Saloon votes? No; that kind turns out invariably. The missing contingent, we are sorry to say, are largely of the business element, the men who respect the ballot but who look upon primaries as part of the political game that they abhor. With that vote Alexander has a much better chance than any of his opponents.

The result in council is favorable as far as it goes. Nine or ten Good Government people are safely on the ballot, and in the finals most of them are sure to win. The big vote for Healy, like that for Houghton, is merely the result of advertising. Many people regard our council as something of a joke and hundreds of votes were cast for these two in that kind of a spirit.

* * *

THE SAN FRANCISCO CASE

Over and over the question has been asked from one good citizen of Los Angeles to another: Tell me; were you not greatly surprised and discouraged over the outcome in San Francisco?

To which the answer of Pacific Outlook would be: Neither surprised nor discouraged.

There are three factors in the San Fran-

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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cisco election to be considered: The general ticket, the election of McCarthy, the defeat of Heney.

The general ticket is almost entirely to the good. A Board of Supervisors has been chosen that may be depended upon, not only to do no grafting but to fight graft. The majority is made up of men that Calhoun cannot purchase, as he purchased the miserable weaklings that Ruef put in office. Therefore we do not look to see a repetition of the Ruef-Schmitz regime. People who talk in that vein are indulging in sensationalism, the same kind of sensationalism that they condemn in the newspapers. In general the city government of San Francisco will be fairly well administered, for the chosen list of officials contains many of acknowledged worth and experience; and finances are almost exclusively under the control of the Supervisors.

The election of P. H. McCarthy to be Mayor is a misfortune to San Francisco. To apply the epithet, "Pin Head" to him, merely because his initials are P. H. is not only silly but was so palpably unjust as to react in his favor. He is anything but a "pin head," as his present election shows. Ruef made Schmitz mayor, but McCarthy achieved success by the sheer force of his intelligence and determination. And the cleverer he is, the more dangerous.

We do not expect him to be as bad a mayor as Schmitz; he may not be as bad as the mayor we endured recently for two years and then recalled, who was defended to the last by a large group of business men that were afraid the "fair name of the city" might be injured by a housecleaning. The mere fact that McCarthy is a labor leader, which causes many of our people to refer to him in tones of horror, does not somehow disturb us very much. He might be a union workman or even a union labor leader and yet make a better mayor than some weak-kneed merchant, or some lawyer-politician, sold out in advance to the cor-

porations. As a matter of fact, McCarthy does not represent San Francisco Union Labor, as he is in bad standing with the unions and was fought and openly denounced by the most active leaders of that cause. The votes that elected him and the interests that will control him as mayor—in so far as an obstinate, self-willed fellow like McCarthy is controlled at all—are first and foremost the saloons and the vice promoters, second the "higher-ups" or corporation managers who are seeking to avoid punishment for their bribing of the Ruef supervisors, and third the S. P. political machine. To this must be added some Union Labor strength, but not enough to make it the dominant factor. To an adventurer like McCarthy, the labor unionist plays the part of gudgeon, just as the respectable vote-his-party-straight citizen does to the political grafter.

San Francisco is on national issues strongly Republican. Crocker, the Republican nominee for mayor, was unobjectionable; and yet Crocker got 30 per cent less vote than Leland the Democrat. What became of the missing votes—10,000 of them on any kind of a figuring? They went over to McCarthy and elected him. They are the machine brigade, the fellows that vote as Herrin and Calhoun tell them to vote. The order went out, "Beat Heney at any price." The price was the election of McCarthy, and it was cheerfully paid. But there is probably more to the bargain than that. McCarthy will be Calhoun's own Mayor.

Both the defeat of Heney and the election of McCarthy were long since foregone conclusions, hence they bring no surprise. In a pleasure loving city like San Francisco, a combination of the saloons and vice interests with the political machine would be hard to beat under any circumstances; but when you add the fact that the heads of the great utility corporations were in danger of spending the remainder of their lives in jail, and allow them unlimited funds to use in their defense, and you have forces that are irresistible.

So Mr. Heney is defeated, the prosecution of graft in San Francisco comes to an end by the deliberate choice of the people, and the cause of good government gets a setback. But what of that? A war is made up of battles, and anybody that expects to win every battle, and is discouraged if one little skirmish at an outpost goes wrong, had better hurry back to a place among the non-combatants. Your real soldier is in better shape to fight after a defeat than after a victory—the former rouses him to the utmost of his strength, while the latter lulls him to carelessness. And if reform went down to defeat in every city in the Union—as it may from time to time—it would not make it any the less the duty of every honest man to keep right on fighting. Here, in San Francisco, everywhere, the war goes on: the special interests striving to gain control of the government for their own selfish purposes, and fighting against them the

decent people who want the government run for the good of all. It is an irrepressible, never-ending conflict, and the prizes at stake are vastly greater than show on the surface. Every battle that is won is a gain, while every battle that is lost is only a postponement. That the right must win in the end is one of the few things in this world that is absolutely certain. Any other outcome is unthinkable to human beings, for it means the destruction of the race.

Therefore let no honest man with red blood in his veins say that he is "discouraged" over the San Francisco mishap. Be angry if you like, and speak your mind freely in terms of contempt and profanity with respect to the local newspaper that gloried so indecently at the outcome; but never lose faith in the ultimate good sense and fundamental honesty of the American people. Keep on believing, keep on hoping and keep on fighting.

* * *

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY

The narrative of Judge Ben Lindsey appearing in "Everybody's" under the title, "The Beast and the Jungle," is one of the most convincing documents ever offered to its readers by any American magazine. Presented in the simplest kind of language, it is nevertheless at once profound and eloquent. It is more interesting than any story, and more compelling than the clearest argument. "Everybody's" managed to get over a million readers for the nonsensical diatribes of the faker Tom Lawson; if it can win even half that number for the sane, wholesome narrative of this true Greatheart, it will do enough good to cause its former folly to be forgotten.

Some day a revised Book of Fame will be written, and the eyes of the world will open wide to a sight of the new and true values of men. To the junk heap will go the names of the idle and worthless rich that are now emblazoned in every newspaper; marked for oblivion will be the cheap politicians chance-hoisted into power; we shall hear no more then of the crafty manipulators that pile up money, we may forget the jingling writers, the degenerate monarchs, the heroes of the prize ring, three-dollar shoe men and the husbands that pursue affinities. In the new adjustment we shall learn and remember the names of those who destroy diseases, save human labor, increase human happiness, and help to raise the general standard of intelligence and morality. Somewhere high up in the list of the real men of the 20th century will come the name of the lawyer-politician of Denver, who has himself saved many hundred boys from ruin and whose invention of the Juvenile Court is saving and will save tens, yes hundreds of thousands more.

A new epoch began in the history of the race when Lister discovered that it was man and not nature that put poison into wounds and that dirt was poison. From this came aseptic surgery with a vast saving of life and limb and suffering. Like all great discoveries, it was so simple and obvious that one never ceases to wonder at its long postponement. Almost exactly parallel, but of vastly greater importance, was the discovery of Ben Lindsey, that the evil there is in youth is not natural but is put there by men, and that the way to keep moral poison out of society's system is not to allow it to get started.

In his struggle to help the boys of Denver keep out of the penitentiary, Judge Lindsey

found himself in conflict with the political machine which was steered—as usual—by the "interests" that make money out of the ruin of the young. It is the same story in every American city—the union of the utility corporations that want privileges with the political partisan machine. Votes are needed, and the saloons and the vice propositions have them ready for delivery. In return they must be protected. It is a tripartite agreement and it works like a vice. At least one-third of every community is made up of suckers who stand in with the game by "voting their party ticket." And always there is some special interest newspaper like our own reactionary Times, that fights every inch of the way in defense of corporation greed, political graft and ruthless vice. Men who try to make things better—if their work is real and sincere and effective at all—are insulted and jeered at and boycotted. Timid ones take to the woods. Churches help a little, but not much—not at all as Christ intended they should. Women help some, but not much. Many of them believe that if they had votes they could help more. Perhaps. They had votes in Denver but most of the time the bad and the foolish outvoted the good and the wise. Colleges help some and the learned book writers. But after all what really counts for results is the presence of honest, courageous, determined men in office; and the problem before every community is how to put them there. Experience has shown that it can't be done through partisan politics, which sells out to corporations and vice agencies.

The story of brave Ben Lindsey and his fight for the betterment of Denver should be read by every conscientious, self-respecting man and woman in the United States. No matter if you have heard of Lindsey and know all about his work, this story sheds new light into hitherto darkened spots, and brings new and valuable lessons.

* * *

FICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN

As the city campaign proceeds, a rich, varied and interesting vein of fiction underlying it is brought to light for the entertainment of the public.

One whole chapter is devoted to the way your uncle George Alexander does politics for himself and for Our Set while occupying the office of Mayor. His methods are unique and peculiarly exasperating to his adversaries. Instead of getting out on the street and shaking hands with all comers, he stays in his office and attends to business all day long. This is characterized as a mere gallery play, although how the work would get done if he did not do it, no one explains. Then in order to get the people interested in him and on his side he makes the most of every opportunity to do things for the city's good, saves money, appoints competent men to positions, vetoes fool breaks of council and advocates wise policies. Of course, this looks on the face of it like a first class administration of the office; it has all the symptoms of making good. But it isn't that. O no! It is just Uncle George Alexander doing politics for himself and for "Our Set." That is the Our Set brand of politics—giving the people a good administration. It is, as we say, peculiarly exasperating to the enemies of Our Set, because it is so difficult to show up. The more they talk about it, the better it is advertised, and the stronger grows the good government cause.

Another choice bit of fiction is the control of the Good Government party by bosses, numbering all the way from two to ten or twelve. When only two are mentioned they are usually Meyer Lissner and E. T. Earl. As the list is enlarged the names of T. E. Gibbon, Marshall Stimson, J. O. Koepfli, C. D. Willard, R. W. Burnham, J. A. Anderson, Judge John D. Works, S. C. Graham, Judge D. K. Trask, W. D. Stephens, H. T. Lee and others come to light. There are even some office holders among the bosses—which looks pretty bad—among them Mayor Alexander, City Attorney Hewitt, City Clerk Leland, City Assessor Mallard and Joseph Scott, the President of the Board of Education. W. D. Washburn is another of the bosses, and he got his "reward" by being nominated for council. Anyone who was present at the various conferences between him and the other bosses on the subject of his candidacy, and who listened to the bully ragging and brow beating to which he was subjected to make him consent to run, would understand how precious this reward must be to him. Dr. John R. Haynes ought to be in the list of bosses somewhere—the father of the direct legislation features of the city charter and the man who put fenders on our street cars and saved scores of lives thereby. Then there is E. O. Edgerton, the new secretary of the Municipal League, and L. J. Clarke the secretary of the Good Government organization. It is notorious that secretaries are always bosses. And connected with the Good Government enterprise are 100 or more local organizations. All these have their bosses one to five in number; but we shall not undertake to give the list in full as we need the space for modifying.

Here is a fine state of things! We are not surprised that our opponents in the S. P. faction of the Republican party are filled with anguish as they contemplate it. A lot of people organized for the avowed purpose of securing good government, and where the machine has only one boss they have dozens! And one of the most deplorable and astounding features of the case is the high character of the men that do the bossing—citizens of standing, many of them large property owners and connected with important enterprises. Men of that sort are hard to overcome because they enjoy the confidence of the people. They boss not by the distribution of jobs, nor the giving of bribes, nor through the strength of some party name, but solely on the merit of the proposition they have to offer the voters. That kind of proposition is marvelously effective and of a lasting quality.

Another brilliant bit of fiction is that the tariff on lemons is endangered by the election of competent men to the city council instead of corporation machine workers. If Barney Healy, who tried to give away the riverbed franchise worth a million dollars, should be defeated by John D. Works, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of California, or if Henry Yonkin of the present S. P. Republican machine majority should be knocked out by W. J. Washburn, President of the Equitable Bank, and ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, there would be grave danger that Congress as a reprisal may take away our lemon tariff—the tariff for which we traded off Senator Flint to be one of Aldrich's men, and for which we sacrificed the interests of the two million "ultimate consumers" of high taxed commodities in California.

This piece of fiction has not thus far

made much of a hit. Nobody but lemon growers were particularly interested in this tariff, and when the latter went to the railroads to ship their product they found that an increase in freight rate, collected at this end of the line before the fruit started for market, had neatly shaved off all possible profit from the tariff increase. Anyway this style of romancing is painfully out of date in a progressive community like Los Angeles. It is said to do valiant service still in Philadelphia where the men wear shawls instead of overcoats and the street urchins whistle Pinafore, but, really, here in Southern California in 1909—almost 1910—it won't do, you know.

* * *

THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION

The final vote in the House of Commons on the epoch-making budget—the tax on increment of land values—was taken last week and exceeded in the size of the majority for the budget even the fondest expectations of the Liberals. The vote was 379 for the budget and 149 against—a majority of more than two to one. This did not include the ballots of the Irish Nationalists who openly avow their willingness to come to the support of the budget if their 50 votes are actually needed at any time.

The measure now goes to the Lords, and within ten days from the present date and certainly before December 1st that august body of intellectual light-weights will have come to a conclusion as to what they will do.

The Associated Press woke up long enough to record the vote in the Commons, but there was nothing in the dispatch that would make the average reader understand its profound significance. The long and bitter struggle that has been in progress since the introduction of the land tax budget last April, a contest in which mighty forces have grappled with a full understanding that the result might mean a revolution—all this has awakened no echo in our American newspapers, partly because the influences controlling our papers fear the effect of the English example and partly because the news does not seem "sensational" enough to be worth notice.

England is a monarchy only in name. But for the one item of the power of the Lords in legislation its government would be more nearly a rule of the people than our own. Actual administrative control lies in the hands of a committee of the dominant faction in the Commons, the cabinet whose chief is Great Britain's Premier. His second in command is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, corresponding in a measure to our Secretary of the Treasury but vastly more powerful by reason of his direct connection with the legislative power.

Now consider what it means in a conservative country like England where the aristocracy has always been accepted as one of the chief corner stones of the political and social fabric, when a chancellor of the exchequer talks like this in a public speech—Henry Lloyd George at Newcastle, October 11th: "Only one stock has gone down badly. There has been a great slump in dukes. They used to stand rather high in the market—especially in the Tory market; but the Tory press has discovered they are of no value. They have been making speeches recently. One specially expensive duke made a speech, and all the Tory press said, 'Well, now really, is that the sort of

thing we are spending £250,000 a year upon?' Because a fully equipped duke costs as much to keep as two Dradnoughts—and they are just as great a terror, and they last longer. As long as they were contented to be mere idols on their pedestals, preserving that stately silence that became their rank and their intelligence, all went well, and the average British citizen rather looked up to them, and said to himself, 'Well, if the worst comes to the worst for this old country, we have always got the dukes to fall back on.' But then came the Budget. They stepped off their perch. They have been scolding like omnibus drivers because the Budget cart has knocked a little of the gilt off their old stage coach. Well, we cannot put them back again. That is the only property that has gone down badly in the market. All the rest has improved. The prospects of trade are better; and that in spite of a great agitation which describes the budget as an attack on industry and on property."

But making fun of the dukes is not the most revolutionary feature of Lloyd George's speech—the speech that King Edward personally begged him not to deliver, but the request was denied. Here is a passage now that might have been written for America so exactly does he describe the reactionaries who are all for the law as long as it is their way, and the first to strive to break it down when they find themselves losing through it:

"Who talks about altering and meddling with the Constitution? The constitutional party, the great constitutional party! As long as the constitution gave rank and possession and power, it was not to be interfered with; as long as it secured even their sports from intrusion, and made interference with them a crime; as long as the constitution enforced royalties, and ground rents, and fees, and premiums, and fines and all the black retinue of exaction; as long as it showered writs and summonses and injunctions and distresses, and warrants to enforce them, then the constitution was inviolate. It was sacred; it was something that was put in the same category as religion, that no man ought to touch, and something that the chivalry of the nation ought to range in defense of. But the moment the constitution looks round, the moment the constitution begins to discover that there are millions of people outside the park gates who need attention, then the constitution is to be torn to pieces."

This is true eloquence: the vivid portrayal of a great truth in language the simplest can follow. But observe the deliberate revolutionary note in the peroration—the passage of the speech that caused its exclusion from the Russian mails. Remember it is the financial head of the greatest nation of Europe speaking with all the authority of his office:

"Let them (the Peers) realize what they are doing. They are forcing a revolution. But the Lords may decree a revolution which the people will direct. If they begin, issues will be raised that they little dream of. Questions will be asked which are now whispered in humble voices, and answers will be demanded then with authority. The question will be asked why five hundred men, ordinary men, chosen accidentally from among the unemployed, should override the judgment, the deliberate judgment, of millions of people who are engaged in the industry that makes the wealth of the country. That is one question. Another

then will be: Who ordained that a few should have the land of Great Britain as a perquisite, who made ten thousand people owners of the soil and the rest of us trespassers in the land of our birth? Who is responsible for the scheme of things whereby one man is engaged through life in grinding labor to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself and when at the end of his days he claims at the hands of the community he served a poor pension of eight pence a day, he can only get it through a revolution; and another man who does not toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night whilst he slumbers, more than his poor neighbor receives in a whole year of toil? Where did the table of that law come from? Whose finger inscribed it? These are the questions that will be asked. The answers are charged with peril for the order of things the Peers represent, but they are fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude who have been treading the dusty road along which the people have marched through the dark ages which are now emerging into the light."

Hearing such words from their highest officials, is it any wonder the English people are stirred to the heart, as they have not been before in the lifetime of the present generation? Here is history in process of making—a great empire standing on the edge of a revolution at once political and industrial.

* * *

SYMPATHY WANTED

Consider the sorrows of the writer on a weekly paper which appears on Saturday when the most important events insist upon occurring on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Pacific Outlook is put in the mail Friday afternoon in order to reach its readers on the first delivery Saturday. Its forms close Thursday noon, and it is impossible to get in anything more than a few short items after Wednesday night. Editorial is usually turned in on Monday or Tuesday. Then things begin to happen. Wednesday is the favorite day for large events—and that is worst of all, for it seems to the reader that a paper issued on Saturday certainly ought to cover the occurrences of the preceding Wednesday.

The chief event of this week, for example, is the primary election—on Wednesday—the results whereof, if they are at all close, may not be known until well into Thursday. Last week the elections were on Tuesday, but it was not until Thursday morning that reliable figures could be had for the contest in which our people were most interested, San Francisco.

At such times we are frankly envious of the daily newspaper writer whose communication with his readers is so close and intimate that at the worst he is not more than one day out of line. With us there is frequently a lapse of a week and a half. It is on occasions of this kind that the writer on the weekly feels the need of sympathy.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

Express rates in Nebraska have been cut 25 per cent, and the law to this effect has been upheld by the supreme court. The companies are doing extra business now in expressing their feelings.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Red Light Signal System: Pasadena is installing a system of red light calls for its police officers.

Children's Drinking Cups: New Orleans has an ordinance prohibiting the use of common drinking cups at the schools. Each pupil is required to provide himself with an individual cup.

Considering Commission Form: Bay City, Michigan, is considering the adoption of the commission form of city government, and has a committee of citizens making an investigation into its merits.

Standard for Police Too High: Washington has found it necessary to lower the educational standard established for the examination of policemen. It had become very difficult to find men to fill the vacancies.

Municipal Ownership of Water Plants: Of the 137 cities and towns of Kansas, 118 now own their water plants, and most of the remainder have projects in hand for the acquirement of the privately owned plants.

End of a Nuisance: The Police Commission has ordered the enforcement of the forgotten ordinance against sticking posters on public utility poles. This disposes—let us hope finally—of an ancient nuisance and a public disgrace.

Commission for Tacoma: The vote by which Tacoma adopted the commission form of government was 4,034 to 1,002, a very light vote for a town of that size. The new charter provides for a mayor, four councilmen and a comptroller.

City Interfering With Business: The city of Frankfort, Indiana, which has a municipal electric lighting plant, undertook to sell electric bulbs to its patrons, but has been enjoined, court holding that this is an interference with the rights of citizens engaged in that business!

Frontage for Saloons: City Council will do well to go slowly in making any change in the existing provision whereby two-thirds of the property owners in any block must give their consent before a saloon is located there. The proposition to change this to 51 per cent will not meet with popular favor.

Cleaning Up Slums: Washington is at work on its slums, attempting nothing radical, but trying to bring them up to a proper sanitary standard. One block where there had been a great many cases of tuberculosis was thoroughly put to rights. A minute inspection was made. Every house and every yard was thoroughly cleaned. Piles of rub-

bish were carted off, breeding places for flies abolished, plumbing put in order and six of the buildings in the block which were too far gone for reform were ordered torn down. This is a suggestion of what is presently going to be done on a much larger scale in every American city.

Successful Municipal Ownership: Wakefield, Massachusetts, at the end of six years' operation of its water service, reports that rates have been reduced to save the consumers over \$13,000 a year. This, together with improvements and reduction of debt paid out of earnings, makes a profit to the city of \$20,000 a year during period of ownership.

Brand Whitlock Elected: The successor of Golden Rule Jones of Toledo, Brand Whitlock, the novelist, was re-elected for a third term at the November 2nd election. This is another triumph for non-partisanship, as Mr. Whitlock was opposed by candidates representing both the old parties. He is an able, conscientious and progressive administrator and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of Toledo.

After the Fact: An Oklahoma City fireman was killed while driving a truck rapidly through the streets because a large part of the roadway was taken up by rubbish and building materials where a structure was being erected. There followed a stringent regulation on the matter of encroachment on the street by builders. Almost every city has to have its lesson on that subject before it is willing to take positive action.

Puncturing the Asphalt: Several years ago the wheel of a heavily laden wagon went through the asphalt clear to the hub at Sixth and Spring streets in Los Angeles. A few days ago the same thing happened at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, in New York City. In the latter case, the hole was not from bad paving, but from the opening of a small cavern underneath the street in a place where formerly a creek had been located.

Civic Center Program: City Council has taken the first step toward the project of assembling our public buildings in one group, as recommended in the report of Charles Mulford Robinson. The Temple Block flatiron has been offered the city for \$375,000, payments to be made through a period of six years, and so arranged as not to be onerous. It is proposed to sell the present site of the city hall, and a price somewhere near \$800,000 is expected, a sum sufficient to pay for the construction of a ten story building sufficient for the city's needs for years to come. This puts the national, county and chief city buildings all in the same neighborhood, and others are likely to be added to the group. The project will probably meet with general public favor. No doubt property owners to the south will contend that a better site for such a group could originally have been obtained nearer their buildings; but it is no longer a question of a new site but a choice be-

tween a division of the buildings or the use of the existing site. A ten-story building on a flatiron shaped piece is exactly what Milwaukee has in its City Hall.

Concrete Houses: At the last meeting of the Los Angeles Housing Commission, the plan of concrete construction for groups of houses to be made inexpensively by the use of a new form of building material fire-proof and yet capable of being handled almost like hard wood,—sawed, nailed, polished, etc.—was discussed. It was the general opinion that groups of houses made of this

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material, which is manufactured in our own city, would form an ideal solution of the housing question for the poor of the city. It would do away with fire insurance; it would be eminently sanitary and durable, and many conveniences can be built into the houses.

* * *

Stopping on the Near Side: Minneapolis people, particularly those who ride in automobiles, are urging the adoption of the near side rule for street cars. They say that in the down town district cars are compelled to stop to wait for passing traffic anyway a good part of the time, but it is impossible to figure on their movements, as might be done if the stopping were a certainty. Minneapolis is one of the few cities in the Union that puts gates on its cars. Men cannot step off or on easily, and the result is the cars make slower time than in most cities. If that city's experience is anything like ours it will find a great saving of time in the near stopping device. It has been a great success in Los Angeles.

* * *

Business Men Listen to Reason: The authorities of Racine, Wisconsin, undertook to pass an ordinance forbidding the use of the public sidewalks for displays of fruit and store products—the time-honored custom of the small town. Great protest on the part of merchants, and doubt and hesitation on the part of authorities. Filing a petition on the part of business men. General public takes a hand. Attention is called to the unsanitary condition of food products spread out in the dust of the street, at the mercy of passing animals. Also to the fact that the sidewalks are for the public and not for private individuals. Gradually the innate justice of the proposition dawns on the merchants, and they begin withdrawing their names from the petition until there is nothing left of the opposition.

* * *

Giving Its Case Away: The Argonaut of San Francisco has been, from the time when Holman bought it for the Southern Pacific, one of the most adroit and one of the most persistent supporters of Calhoun and the Higher-ups against Heney, Langdon and Spreckles. Its issue of November 6th has a long article reviewing the election and exulting over the defeat of Heney. But, when it discusses the election of McCarthy it makes this extraordinary admission: "There was undoubtedly a trade which brought the least reputable element of the Republican machine to McCarthy's support—probably in return for votes for Fickert." Fickert was the stool-pigeon district attorney put up against Heney by the Higher-ups. He is the man who will dismiss the cases against Calhoun and the others and stop all prosecution of graft. It was, then, the lowest element of the Republican machine—by the Argonaut's own confession—that defeated Heney, and it was willing to pay the price of the mayoralty to a political adventurer—a man whom the Argonaut characterizes as "coarse, ignorant, pretentious and a vicious product of low life, a born hoodlum and bully." A high price to pay for the immunity of the Higher-ups—yet the Argonaut was ready to have it paid. One thing more the same issue says that is enough to make one gasp. Speaking of the causes of McCarthy's election: "There was the stupid and vicious attempt of the Spreckles-Phelan-Heneyites to defeat Crocker by drawing away votes to the hopeless

Leland candidacy." Well, considering that the result showed 40 per cent more votes for Leland than for Crocker, this is gall, pure and unadulterated.

* * *

Short Term Franchises: The Mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, in a special message, advocates cutting short on the term of franchises for public utilities. As to how long, the mayor says it should be just sufficient to allow the companies properly to develop their enterprises. But how long is that? Here is where occurs sometimes a radical difference of opinion between the corporations and the people. Back in the '40s and '50s the corporations declared they must have perpetual franchises in order to finance the enterprises. The first concession was for a 99 year term. Through the '60s and '70s the 50-year term was in vogue. Some of these 50-year terms are now falling in—as in Chicago, for example. The National Municipal League about 1895 began advocating 21-year franchises, and that period was adopted into the charter of Los Angeles in 1905. Since then two efforts have been made to lengthen the period but they have been voted down both times.

* * *

Parking and Roadway: A movement that is well nigh universal in America is the narrowing of roadbed of residence streets. In the laying out of new streets, either the whole street is narrowed so as to give less roadway to maintain, or else the space is thrown into the parkway and sidewalk. Coronado, which was laid out in 1887 on a very liberal scale and in accordance with the most advanced ideas that prevailed at that time, has roadways of 48 feet width. The trustees working under the district plan, are making over these streets, taking 16 feet from the roadway, which brings it down to 32 feet, and putting eight feet into the parkway on each side, making the latter, with the sidewalk, 24 feet wide. Seattle, whose residential sections are but newly laid out, has practically no roadways over 24 feet in width, and some are only 20 feet. There is only one drawback to this plan, and that is the possible entrance of the street car. In that case, however, the parking could be taken back into the roadbed.

* * *

Veto for Increased Pay: Council raised the pay of two meat inspectors from \$110 to \$140 a month. Mayor Alexander vetoed the ordinance, and then Council passed it unanimously over his veto. It is always possible to get plenty of votes in the present Council for an increase of anybody's pay, no matter what may be the merit of the proposition. Mayor Alexander's chief reason for vetoing the measure was that the Board of Health under whom the inspectors work, had not asked for the increase. The principal involved is seemingly quite clear, and yet it is habitually violated by Council. The various departments are given appropriations to conduct their affairs by Council at the beginning of the fiscal year, and are warned to live within their appropriations. They strive to adjust their pay scale and their number of employees to fit the appropriation. Then Council, often without even the courtesy of a consultation with them, raises (never lowers) the pay of various groups of men, and sometimes adds a number of employees for whom no application has been made by the department. We have seen the latter phenomena occur even in the face of a protest from the depart-

ment. Of course, the explanation is that Council is doing some kind of personal politics, and the taxpayer must foot the bill. Right in the teeth of a primary election, at which he is a candidate, Mayor Alexander has the courage to veto several of these increases. His way of doing politics is to endeavor to save the city's money from waste. The taxpayer can take his choice as to which kind of politics he likes best.

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The Lesson of San Francisco

Isador Jacobs Sums up Result of Election

"San Francisco does not require the sympathy of anybody."

"Our city will have to work out its own salvation, and in the end will be better for it."

"The election and graft trials have cost the 'special interests' over one million dollars."

"A newspaper like the Call that pretends to 'support the right and does not, is a greater menace to the community than one on whom you can count, to be on the side of the 'interests.'"

"The Good Government League ticket was a non-partisan one, and if the voters of San Francisco had given their support it would have swept the city."

"The trouble in the graft prosecution is not with the people but with the law."

"Francis J. Heney is a great champion of the people."

The above epigrams constituted the gist of Mr. Isador Jacobs' talk on "Good Government" before the City Club last Saturday. Mr. Jacobs is head of the Good Government League of San Francisco, and as such was an active worker in the recent campaign in that city.

"I had hoped to bring you news of a glorious victory," said he, "but at least I can tell you that we sustained a glorious defeat."

"The Good Government League has stood for principle and right, and it's defeat has solidified the better element and taught them the lesson of organization. After the election of Mayor Taylor and a Good Government ticket two years ago, the League experienced a falling off of support, people who stood for the best in politics became careless and indifferent to the fate of the organization, but the election of a week ago, roused them to a sense of their responsibility, and the support promised has been very gratifying."

Eleven Good Government candidates were elected out of a total of thirty-one, six supervisors and five administrative officials. The speaker did not want to be construed as saying that the twenty laborite members of the council would not give a good administration. The Good Government organization will support them just as long as it believes they are trying to serve the people.

The result of the election was due

more than anything else to the partisan feature in the direct primary. "Vote the straight ticket if you don't want to lose your vote," was the slogan of both the Republican and Labor parties, and the idea was so impressed upon the people's minds that they believed it.

The Good Government League is now preparing an amendment to the San Francisco charter, patterned after the direct primary of Los Angeles, and will endeavor to have it adopted.

To carry the election the various interests spent nearly a million dollars and the pernicious influence of their campaign was felt in every home. Only one newspaper, "The Evening Bulletin," supported the Good Government cause, and against it were the "Chronicle" and "Post-Globe," the latter paper being owned by Calhoun, who sunk \$175,000 in the paper to start with, and has been using it to further his own ends.

The "Call," that should have supported decent politics, refused in any way to favor Heney, or the Good Government ticket.

"The Church Federation" would not support the Good Government League because eight men whom the League had endorsed had not voted to increase the saloon licenses. This was all the Federation had against the candidates, they entirely overlooked the fact that the records of the men had successfully passed the fourteen test questions of the League. The Church Federation made up its own ticket, thereby further splitting the vote. If the Federation had said to the League, "You have worked for good government, you have thoroughly searched the records of the candidates, you endorse and we will support your ticket; then in place of six, we would have had fourteen on the board of supervisors instead of six."

The public service corporations combined and worked through the banks and some of the leading commercial houses in an effort to defeat decent candidates, and a great many of the leading business men were induced to join an organized effort led by a prominent banker who is well known in Los Angeles, to support the straight Union ticket. The predatory interests conducted a campaign of deceit all through, appealing to the lower element for an open town (though it is a question if there is any city in the country that is more wide-open than San Francisco). To the business man they said, "The graft prosecution hurt business," to the peace-loving citizens, "Let us have peace," and so on. Every family in the city received from ten to fifteen circulars enclosed in a two cent envelope, and all this had its effect.

The question now before us is:

"How long will the people be fooled?"

"How long will corrupt newspapers continue to preach a pernicious gospel?"

"How long will the predatory interests exercise their un-warranted influence?"

The majority of people want to do right, and will do right if properly educated.

The Good Government League will be heard from more in defeat than it would have in victory.

Mr. Jacobs made a strong plea for the support of the bonds to be issued for the improvement of San

Francisco harbor. "The bonds will not be a burden on the state, San Francisco shipping will have to bear that burden, all that the state is asked for is to furnish credit for the sale of the bonds."

Judge Works, thanking the speaker, said:

"Municipal reform is not only a local question, it affects every city in the country, and it is important that the cities should stand firmly together. The Good Government League of San Francisco has the earnest sympathy of the better element of the community here in its fight for a better city."

A 20th Century Children's Crusade

From "The Survey," New York

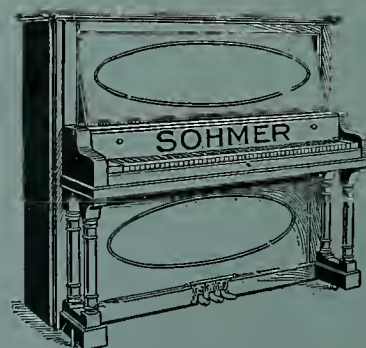
A vast procession of school children through the streets of Los Angeles on September 23 was the spectacular climax of a struggle in behalf of the schools of that city which had been carried on steadily by the Board of Education and the superintendent of schools for over two years, against the bitter opposition of the Los Angeles Times, vigorously assisted by the city auditor.

The natural difficulties in the school situation in Los Angeles are enormous, for probably no city in the United States has grown more rapidly in the last ten years. The federal census of 1900 gave it a population of 102,479, while the school census of 1909 showed a population of 315,000. With such rapid growth, the problem of providing school buildings is an extraordinarily heavy burden on the school management. The city has been fortunate in the last three or four years in having an excellent non-partisan Board of Education, and Dr. E. C. Moore, formerly professor of education in the State University of California, as superintendent of schools. It has been extremely unfortunate in having a powerful newspaper consistently doing all in its power to hamper them.

The hostility of the Los Angeles Times to the school management began in 1907, when Dr. Moore, as chairman of a committee to prepare a guide-book of Los Angeles for the National Educational Association, decided against printing for that pur-

pose a diatribe on Industrial Freedom, prepared by the proprietor and editor of the paper, which claims to be the chief opponent of labor unions in the country. A few months later, the Times, by misrepresenting instructions issued by the superintendent on the observance of Christmas in the public schools, manufactured a storm of public indignation and dissatisfaction which required some time and energy to calm. A little later, charges of extravagance and of mis-appropriating public funds were made by the paper, with the support of the city auditor. In both cases the Board of Education and the superintendent of schools were not only exonerated, but praised for the course they had taken, by the authorities to which they appealed for investigation—a joint committee, in the first instance, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the Municipal League, and on the second charge the grand jury.

In spite of all this exposure of chicanery, when the Board of Education, on January 6, 1909, submitted to the people a bond issue for school buildings long overdue, this newspaper and the city official whom it controlled had the temerity to oppose the bonds, on the score that the money would not be expended properly. The people promptly voted the bonds, four to one, and the newspaper in rage attacked the high school boys who had been active in the election.



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"pluggers," criminals. The city auditor, who had fought the bond issue, continued to act as the creature of the Times, and together they arranged that a suit should be brought to tie up the bonds. After six months' delay in building operations, the court decided in favor of the Board of Education. The bonds were advertised for sale. But a notice of a request for a new trial and a brisk money market, with higher rates of interest prevailing, made four per cent school bonds with a clouded title undesirable securities, and no bids for them were received.

Meantime, school had opened for the year with hundreds of pupils in line for forty-eight hours at the two large high schools of the city, only to be turned away to temporary schools at the end of their vigil. The elementary schools were greatly overcrowded also. The sentiment of the people was aroused at last. What a newspaper had done to wreck the school system, another newspaper, with rare energy and business ability and the united support of a school loyal community, proceeded to undo. As there had been no bids for the bonds when they were offered for sale, the Los Angeles Examiner called for 720 public spirited citizens each to buy one of the bonds. This movement was not promising at first. The task seemed too colossal to be handled in that way. Seven hundred and twenty thousand is a large sum of money, three-quarters of a million. People hesitated, but the energy with

which the cause of the schools was promoted by its powerful champion, the Examiner, was invincible. Under the pressure of an aroused public opinion, the request for a new trial of the suit was withdrawn. Then the bonds began to sell rapidly.

To aid the cause of the schools, the Examiner arranged a great parade of school children and a mass meeting in the largest theater in the city. The effect of the parade of school children under such circumstances is impossible to describe. As they came on in double column bearing scores of large American flags and banners with requests for more schools and full opportunities for an education, they brought tears to the eyes of everyone. The people were carried off their feet. The children marched to the mass meeting, the people went with them. Between 7,000 and 10,000 men and women were turned away. The greatest enthusiasm marked every instant of the proceedings, and those who were present will never forget this novel town meeting on behalf of education. The bonds have all been sold, for the most part to the individual citizens of the city. The schools are hard at work once more, but none who had any part in this, the most remarkable act of support of the public schools that any community has ever undertaken, will ever forget how the people of one American city rose in their might to protect and uphold the greatest of all American institutions, the public school, in its hour of trial.

Shall we Have a New Political Party in this Country?

"It is becoming evident to close observers of political conditions that a revolution in politics is likely to occur in the near future in this country. None of the existing parties are meeting the approval of the people. In the exercise of the elective franchise many good citizens have broken away from all party ties and are selecting their candidates, in voting, individually and without reference to party nominations or political affiliations. In making a choice for purely political offices, the act of voting is generally not in sympathy with any particular political party, but a choice between two evils. This being so, it is evident that a new party must soon be raised up to overcome the evils that have grown up in the old parties and which are threatening the best interests, the very life and integrity of our republican institutions. The great mass of the people have lost all faith in the old parties. They do not meet the needs of the people."

purely partisan standpoint, and directed at the opposing party and in defense of their own. In other words, it is not an attack upon the system that prevails in both of the greater parties, but against the political party itself in the given instance. The result is necessarily disastrous to the good people who do not do politics in the way of the machine and equally disastrous to the whole country. It is by such influences that the grafters and corruptionists, as well as the weak and subservient, perpetuate themselves in office to the exclusion of their betters."

"Of one thing we may be sure, and that is that the great mass of the people believe in honesty in politics, integrity in office, and fidelity to every public trust. They do not believe in machine politics, boss rule, or the dispensing of public offices as a reward for political services or as political favors. They do not believe that any office, or the power or influence that goes with it, should be held or used for political or personal ends. They believe that a 'public office is a public trust,' and should be so regarded by the incumbent. If they had their way, there would be no political machine, no boss, no corruption in office. So the great and absorbing question is, are they going to have their way or is the country still to remain under the dominion and control of the selfish, scheming and corrupt politicians? Upon the answer to this question, and its ful-

"If every public official who holds his office by the grace of the political machine, and who looks to its influence for a continuance in office—an influence he bows to and seeks not to offend—were removed from office, there would be but a corporal's guard left. Every intelligent man who has observed the course of politics in the last quarter of a century knows this to be true. The public press of the country is, as a rule, subservient to these same influences and afraid to protest; and, if they do, it is from a

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fillment, will depend the future of the existing political parties. If the people have their way, the parties that are ruling this country today must and will give way to more enlightened and trustworthy political and official methods. The only question is whether they, or either of them, can be reformed within themselves, or must they be superseded by other political parties free from the taint of past derelictions."

* * * * *

"The one supreme endeavor should

be to free the political parties, and the country, from the domination of the money power, banish the machine and the boss and make this Republic what it assumes to be—a government 'of the people, for the people and by the people.' In no other way can politics be purified and integrity and honesty in public office be secured."—Extracts from "Political Parties of the Future," by Hon. John D. Works, in the Twentieth Century Magazine.

LA FOLLETTE TO SPEAK AT CITY CLUB

Hon. Robt. M. La Follette, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, will speak at the City Club luncheon today (Saturday) at 12:15 on "Progressive Policies."

THE PEOPLE DELUDED, DIVIDED AND DEFEATED

The fact that P. H. McCarthy was elected mayor by a plurality and not a majority vote, that he received 29,437 votes while Leland received 19,602 and Crocker 13,717 shows that if the vote of the Republican and the Democratic candidates had been combined upon one candidate he would have been elected by 3,882 over McCarthy, which demonstrates what the servile Calhoun organs and the hide-bound party organs in San Francisco did by placing party above patriotism and playing upon the party prejudices of the people. For, if the vote for the Republican and the Democratic candidates, together with the Socialist vote of 1,412 cast for McDevitt, had been combined McCarthy would have been defeated by 5,298 votes. This shows that McCarthy is not the Mayor of the majority of the people of San Francisco, but the mayor of a minority of the people of San Francisco. But the people of San Francisco were deluded and divided and defeated by a partisan press and scheming politicians.

San Francisco needs a newspaper.—Oakland Enquirer.

No Rest for the Reformer

"There is no golden rule to municipal reform; there is no one panacea that will solve the difficulties and complexities of the situation: the problem is too big, too perplexing, too complex, to yield to simple remedies. It requires the constant thought and best attention of the public-spirited man, day in and day out, with an eye single to the public good, to produce even a small measure of improvement."—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League.

The Negligent Voter

The fact that out of a voting strength of 350,000, 70,000 Philadelphia citizens habitually neglect attendance at the polls prompts the Record of that city to call for compulsory voting and for penalizing negligent citizens. The Record would provide for the suspension of franchise for all who neglect it three successive years without reason, and to make such suspension effective it would have the list of suspended citizens posted annually and publicity given until the offenders purge themselves.—Cincinnati Citizens' Bulletin

Metric System to Date

"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the table of values."

"Ten mills make a trust
"Ten trusts make a combine
"Ten combines make a merger
"Ten mergers make a magnate
"One magnate makes the money"—Wall Street Journal.

The Golden Rule Policy of Caring for Law-Breakers

By Dana W. Bartlett

The world is seeking a better way of caring for its law-breakers who are not deep-dyed criminals. The drunk tank, the third degree, the chain gang, are passing and in their place are coming the newer methods of police repression—probation, parole, police court pledge, municipal farm and county colony. Every citizen who wishes to see Los Angeles a Better City should become familiar with all these methods, in order that a public sentiment might be created in favor of these necessary reforms in court and police administration. Shall we introduce into Los Angeles the Golden Rule Policy which is so successful in Cleveland and Toledo? Read carefully the following selections from an address by Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland and if you are convinced that it is a better way then tell your neighbors about it:

"For a great many years in Cleveland," says Chief Kohler, "practically always, the police had done as the police do everywhere with drunks and disorderly persons, petty thieves, bad boys and small offenders generally—we ran them in. It was the custom in Cleveland; it is still the custom of practically the whole police world. But we have broken the custom of the world and the ages in Cleveland.

"For many years I had given confused study and some not very enlightening observation to the numerous arrests made for minor offenses. I couldn't see that these wholesale arrests did any good. The number of them did not diminish; it increased. And I found not only that the arrests did not produce good results; they did harm. They brought disgrace, humiliation and suffering to countless innocent persons in no way responsible for the acts of a thoughtless, careless, mischievous, or even if you will, a malicious first offender.

Arrests for Trivial Causes

"I found daily at police stations relatives and friends in tears seeking the release of some prisoner, who, when I inquired, proved to be not so very, very bad. In Police Court next day I saw old and feeble parents, weeping wives with crying babies in their arms, and very often other children clinging at their sides—all there to witness the degradation of those they loved. And what was the result? A hasty trial, and since the offense was usually trivial, the prisoner was discharged. Good! But all that suffering was in vain. Sometimes it was worse than vain. Again sometimes the offender was fined. That was a 'result,' but who paid? The weeping mother and children; they were robbed of the necessities of life and the only gain was a few paltry dollars paid into the City Treasury. Was there one particle of real good accomplished by this process? Watching it all as I did, day after day, I answer 'no,' and I say now emphatically, 'no.'

"Now, questioning these unfortunates, it struck me that most of them did what they did through thoughtlessness, natural passion, or in the spirit of frolic or mischief. It seemed to me that this should be understood. It didn't seem at first to be the policeman's duty to study the cases and to use discretion. There was a misunderstanding all around. And misunderstanding is injustice.

"Then I remembered that all persons are not arrested who commit minor offenses and even felonies.

Many escape detection or are not exposed. Their escape did not hurt them or society; it was an advantage.

"Now, I finally concluded, that it was our duty not to help these unfortunates on their downward course, but to save them. It seemed to me it was up to the police to learn to know the difference between a thief and a mischievous man or boy. And why not? Of all men, who is so able to judge whether an arrest is necessary as the policeman?

"Upon these observations and thoughts my policy was formed. Firm in the belief that some remedy was necessary, I decided to go forward with my Common Sense Plan. I determined to have my policemen use their best human instincts. I proposed that they should exercise that discretion which the judges did not always exercise.

"As a step then, in the right direction, might not a wider interpretation be given to an officer's duty, so that, by his kindly efforts as first and final judge of first offenders, the stream that is now so steadily flowing in the direction of the jail and penitentiary might be diverted into channels of worthy and useful citizenship? Of course it might; and that is my answer as to the motive.

Plans Formulated

"With all these facts and data ever before me, and recognizing the evil embodied therein, and the benefit that would be derived in a change of policy, I personally met with each division of our department, and in an informal way, we considered just how far this policy should be carried. We first realized, that to make it a success, a kindly feeling would be essential to its official administration. Then every violation of the law or ordinance was carefully gone over from every point of view. And finally we determined that the following considerations should govern our actions. FIRST: Juveniles were never to be placed in prison. They were to be taken home or the parents sent for and the child turned over to them for parental correction. SECOND: The members of the force were to use their kindly efforts in easing the friction and ill-temper between man and man, wherever and whenever it made itself manifest. THIRD: That the best policeman is the one who manages the offender with the least show or display of authority. FOURTH: That some men fall through some unfortunate circumstances and are not criminal at heart, and should be treated accordingly; in which case the best results might be accomplished with a well-applied reprimand. FIFTH: Officers should have sufficient evidence of a competent character to secure conviction, before even considering the imprisonment of a person on any charge whatever. SIXTH: Any apparent violators who were not known to be of good character and reputation, were to be accompanied to the precinct station, where the matter would be carefully inquired into by the officer in charge and the proper action, as specified by the Common Sense Policy, taken.

Results Obtained

"On January 1, 1908, the policy went into effect. Immediately gratifying results were shown, and now after 17 months of severe test that the policy has received in this city, there need be no hesitancy in claim-

ing a great improvement in the performance of police work. True, it was a radical departure from time-worn methods, almost revolutionary, but still in harmony with the general accepted theory, that the greatest aim of the law was the prevention of crime, the correction and reformation—not the vindictive punishment of the offender.

"Now, let us carefully consider the results obtained by this policy. For the year 1908, our records show a reduction of 20,333 arrests, or 66.8 per cent compared with 1907 when the total was 30,418. In our total of 10,085 for 1908, arrests to the number of just one thousand were made for felonies, with less crime and less property stolen, as against 938 for the year 1907. Is this not to be considered to be a favorable result for the Golden Rule Policy? Would it have been better to go on increasing the number of arrests of minor violators, and not have the necessary time for the apprehension of felons or procuring of necessary evidence to convict them? Don't you think it was better to devote more time to the habitual criminal, and the more serious violators against the law, as we have done?

"Let us go further and see what was accomplished after the first year, and after members of the department

(who were in sympathy with the movement and gave it their hearty co-operation) had become accustomed to this policy. The table shows arrests made each month.

	Total	Under Old Custom.	Golden Rule Policy.
Arrests	1906	1907	1908 1909
January	2285	2158	911 591
February	2016	2257	829 391
March	2430	2711	939 483
April	2801	2434	907 427
May	2675	2731	888 366
June	2766	2503	882 469
July	2843	2900	1010 497
August	2749	2898	1015 673
September	2919	2510	707 526
October	2770	2351	704
November	2700	2530	619
December	2782	2435	674

Total ..31,736 30,418 10,085

"May, 1909, shows the smallest number of arrests since the policy was introduced. This is the least number of persons arrested in any month during the past twenty-five years, and arrests had been increasing each year.

"In this total of 366 arrests for the month of May, there is included 57 arrests for felonies. That in itself is conclusive evidence that our policy is not applied to criminals.

"In summing up these felonies, we have simply taken the bare arrests.



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We have not made other subsequent charges against the same culprit, even though we have found that he had committed other felonies before being caught.

"During the month of May, 1907, under the old custom, there were 1631 arrests for intoxication. In May, 1908, under the Golden Rule Policy, there were 324 arrests and in May, 1909, 47 for that cause. Can you imagine anyone being injured by this? Don't the figures show that a great good must have been done?"

Blackmailing Methods Eliminated

"Meanwhile we have entirely done away with the blackmailing, professional bondsmen, who made money out of the unfortunates placed in prison, before the proper inquiry into their cases, which is general under the old plan.

"Under this system, graft, blackmail and extortion is impossible. The citizen and public generally, as well as the Courts and public press, know exactly what they can expect, providing they comply with the rules laid down, which are well known.

"It is seldom now that you will see old and feeble parents, or weeping wives with crying babies in their arms and other children clinging at their sides, at any of our police stations or Police Court. This degradation and humiliation has been spared our people. They have been saved by our policemen who are now doing real work. And, again, you will not find so many people interested in persons arrested, perjuring themselves in Police Court in their behalf, and so piling crime on crime.

"Since the inception of the Golden Rule or Common Sense Policy, taking as a basis the number of arrests made during the year 1907 under the old custom, we have saved on an average, about 1800 persons per month from Police and Police Court records, and that means a saving of 'second offenders.'

"Not only the police, but the Police Court officials also, who are interested in their work and not playing politics or catering to the criminal class, are given more time to investigate cases of a more serious nature; and arresting officers are seldom insulted in Police Court.

"As to money, during the year 1908, we made 10,085 arrests which cost the City and County, in witness and juror fees alone, approximately \$52,000.00. Figuring that under the old custom of making arrests, we would have at least made as many arrests as the year previous (30,418), you can see what we have saved the city and county in actual money, in witness and juror fees alone, which is

only a small item when you take into consideration the money paid out by persons in jeopardy, to professional bondsmen, police court lawyers, loss of time from work of the principal and witnesses, and hundreds of other things that I need not mention here.

"As I predicted, the shyster police court lawyer, and the tricky, pretending politicians, together with the blackmailing bondsmen, have been loud in their protests against the Golden Rule Policy, because it deprived them of their source of revenue and political following, but we are about free from them now.

"The spirit of the policy is to make every member of the police force the kindly adviser of the public generally, and to give every one a trial and a chance to explain, before being put behind prison bars. We only put them in prison when a further penalty is necessary. We believe that 'a little prevention is better than any cure.'

"To say the Golden Rule Policy has proven a success is putting it mildly. Its results have been even beyond my expectations. The policy has not only decreased the number of arrests but has increased the number of arrests of real criminals. It has resulted in driving from the city practically all those whose livelihood depends upon swindling and robbing, and those which remain are under such close observation that it is almost impossible for them to operate successfully. Complaints have reduced accordingly, and there has been less real crime and property stolen than in many previous years.

"We now experience 'crimeless' and 'arrestless' days. It is the result of our work in trying to make better citizens of petty offenders. It is the ideal condition at which we are aiming, and we are fast reaching the goal. We have encouraged and not discouraged men. We have been consistent; we have insisted on the police exercising all the powers conferred upon them by law, instead of allowing a political judge to make votes by discharging prisoners and blackmailers to extort money from them. All that sort of business has about ceased.

"Never in our time in the city of Cleveland will we go back to the old system of throwing human beings carelessly into jail, as has been the custom the world over.

"Police Repression has accomplished great things for the city of Cleveland and its population; and all without any new legislation; nor would any new legislation be necessary to carry this policy into general effect throughout the United States."

scene as you seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. There were not a great many of the negroes; but by way of making what there were understand that they were free, Vaughan had had their hand-cuffs and ankle-cuffs knocked off, and, for convenience's sake, was putting them upon the rascals of the schooner's crew. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold, and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding Vaughan and addressing him in every dialect, and patois of a dialect, from the Zulu click up to the Parisian of Beledjerced.

As we came on deck, Vaughan looked down from a hog'shead, on

which he had mounted in desperation, and said:—

"For God's love, is there anybody who can make these wretches understand something? The men gave them rum, and that did not quiet them. I knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to them together; and I'll be hanged if they understand that as well as they understand the English."

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at Fernando Po.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan; "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan "put them into Spanish,"—that is, he explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could understand, and they in turn to such of the negroes as could understand them. Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping and dancing, kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general rush made to the hog'shead by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan, as the deus ex machina of the occasion.

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said: "Ah, non Palmas," and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead, as he hushed the men down, and said:—

"He says, 'Not Palmas.' He says, 'Take us home, take us to our own country, take us to our own house, take us to our own pickaninnies and our own women.' He says he has an old father and mother who will die if they do not see him. And this one says he left his people all sick, and paddled down to Fernando to beg the white doctor to come and help them, and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he had never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling, as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal

agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:—

"Tell them yes, yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing him again, and wanted to rub his nose with theirs.

But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern-sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Yonngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from it; and rush back to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship, "never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry

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Famous Short Stories

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"

By Edward Everett Hale

(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of Previous Installments

While being examined at a court martial to discover the followers of Aaron Burr, a young army officer, Philip Nolan, who had been a great admirer of Burr, lost control of himself, and to the horror of the court exclaimed, "D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again." As a punishment for thus disowning his native country it was decreed by the court

that his rash wish should be fulfilled, and that he never should hear the name of his country, or anything concerning it again. To accomplish this end he was placed upon a vessel of the navy, and upon the ending of the cruise transferred to another outgoing vessel without having set foot in the United States. He spent the remainder of his life in this manner, never hearing of or seeing his native country, and the story deals with his life under these conditions as observed and recorded by a young naval officer who cruised for some time in the vessel which carried "The Man Without a Country."

When we got there, it was such a

you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her today!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered out, that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "O, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!"

I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night, to walk the deck with me, when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again, but from one and another officer I have learned, in thirty years, what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the Department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of which the Department appears to know nothing!

There is a story that Nolan met Burr once on one of our vessels, when a party of Americans came on board in the Mediterranean. But this I believe to be a lie; or, rather it is a myth, *ben trovato*, involving a tremendous blowing-up with which he sunk Burr,—asking him how he liked to be "without a country." But it is clear from Burr's life that nothing of the sort could have happened; and I mention this only as an illustration of the stories which get a-going where there is the least mystery at bottom.

So poor Philip Nolan had his wish fulfilled. I know but one fate more dreadful; it is the fate reserved for those men who shall have one day to exile themselves from their country because they have attempted her ruin, and shall have at the same time to see the prosperity and honor to which she rises when she has rid herself of them and their iniquities. The wish of poor Nolan, as we all learned to call him, not because his punishment was too great, but because his repentance was so clear, was precisely the wish of every Bragg and Beauregard who broke a soldier's oath two years ago, and of every Maury and Barron who broke a sailor's. I do not know how often they have repented. I do know that they have done all that in them lay that they might have no country,—that all the honors, associations, memories, and hopes which belong to "country" might be broken up into little shreds and distributed to the winds. I know, too, that their punishment, as they vegetate through what is left of life to them in wretched Boulognes and Leicester Squares, where they are destined to upbraid each other till they die, will have all the agony of Nolan's, with the added pang that

every one who sees them will see them to despise and to execrate them. They will have their wish, like him.

For him, poor fellow, he repented of his folly, and then, like a man, submitted to the fate he had asked for. He never intentionally added to the difficulty or delicacy of the charge of those who had him in hold. Accidents would happen; but they never happened from his fault. Lieutenant Truxton told me, that, when Texas was annexed, there was a careful discussion among the officers, whether they should get hold of Nolan's handsome set of maps, and cut Texas out of it,—from the map of the world and the map of Mexico. The United States had been cut out when the atlas was bought for him. But it was voted, rightly enough, that to do this would be virtually to reveal to him what had happened, or, as Harry Cole said, to make him think Old Burr had succeeded. So it was from no fault of Nolan's that a great blot happened at my own table, when, for a short time, I was in command of the George Washington corvette, on the South American Station. We were lying in the La Plata, and some of the officers, who had been on shore, and had just joined again, were entertaining us with accounts of their misadventures in riding the half-wild horses of Buenos Ayres. Nolan was at table, and was in an unusually bright and talkative mood. Some story of a tumble reminded him of an adventure of his own, when he was catching wild horses in Texas with his adventurous cousin at a time when he must have been quite a boy. He told the story with a good deal of spirit,—so much so, that the silence which often follows a good story hung over the table for an instant, to be broken by Nolan himself. For he asked perfectly unconsciously:—

"Pray, what has become of Texas? After the Mexicans got their independence, I thought that province of Texas would come forward very fast. It is really one of the finest regions on earth; it is the Italy of this continent. But I have not seen or heard a word of Texas for near twenty years."

There were two Texan officers at the table. The reason he had never heard of Texas was that Texas and her affairs had been painfully cut out of his newspapers since Austin began his settlements; so that, while he read of Honduras and Tamaulipas, and, till quite lately, of California,—this virgin province, in which his brother had travelled so far, and, I believe, had died, had ceased to be to him. Waters and Williams, the two Texas men, looked grimly at each other, and tried not to laugh. Edward Morris had his attention attracted by the third link in the chain of the captain's chandelier. Watrous was seized with a convulsion of sneezing. Nolan himself saw that something was to pay, he did not know what. And I, as master of the feast, had to say,—

"Texas is out of the map, Mr. Nolan. Have you seen 'Captain Back's curious account of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome'?"

After that cruise I never saw Nolan again. I wrote to him at least twice a year, for in that voyage we became even confidentially intimate; but he never wrote to me. The other men tell me that in those fifteen years he aged very fast, as well he might,—indeed, but that he was still the same gentle, uncomplaining, silent sufferer that he ever was, bearing as best he could his self-appointed punishment,—rather less social, perhaps, with new men whom he did not know, but more anxious, apparently, than ever to serve and befriend and teach the boys, some of whom fairly seemed to worship him. And now it seems the dear old fellow is dead. He has found

a home at last, and a country.

Since writing this, and while considering whether or no I would print it, as a warning to the young Nolans and Vallandighams and Tatnalls of today of what it is to throw away a country, I have received from Danforth, who is on board the *Levant*, a letter which gives an account of Nolan's last hours. It removes all my doubts about telling this story.

To understand the first words of the letter, the non-professional reader should remember that after 1817, the position of every officer who had Nolan in charge was one of the greatest delicacy. The government had failed to renew the order of 1807 regarding him. What was a man to do? Should he let him go? What, then, if he were called to account by the Department for violating the order of 1807? Should he keep him? What, then, if Nolan should be liberated some day, and should bring an action for false imprisonment or kidnapping against every man who had had him in charge? I urged and pressed this upon Southard, and I have reason to think that other officers did the same thing. But the Secretary always said, as they so often do at Washington, that there were no special orders to give, and that we must act on our own judgment. That means, "If you succeed, you will be sustained; if you fail, you will be disavowed." Well, as Danforth says, all that is over now, though I do not know but I expose myself to a criminal prosecution on the evidence of the very revelation I am making.

Here is the letter:—

"*Levant*, 2° 2' S. at 131° W.

"Dear Fred:—I try to find heart and life to tell you that it is all over with dear old Nolan. I have been with him on this voyage more than I ever was, and I can understand wholly now the way in which you used to speak of the dear old fellow. I could see that he was not strong, but I had no idea the end was so at a meeting of the Eagle Rock Shakes near. The doctor has been watching him very carefully, and yesterday morning came to me and told me that Nolan was not so well, and had not left his state-room,—a thing I never remember before. He had let the doctor come and see him as he lay there,—the first time the doctor had been in the state-room,—and he said he should like to see me. O dear! do you remember the mysteries we boys used to invent about his room, in the old *Intrepid* days? Well, I went in, and there, to be sure, the poor fellow lay in his berth, smiling pleasantly as he gave me his hand, but looking very frail. I could not help a glance round, which showed

me what a little shrine he had made of the box he was lying in. The stars and stripes were tried up above and around a picture of Washington, and he had painted a majestic eagle, with lightnings blazing from his beak and his foot just clasping the whole globe, which his wings overshadowed. The dear old boy saw my glance, and said, with a sad smile, 'Here, you see, I have a country!' And then he pointed to the foot of his bed, where I had not seen before a great map of the United States, as he had drawn it from memory, and which he had there to look upon as he lay. Quaint, queer old names were on it, in large letters: 'Indiana Territory,' 'Mississippi Territory,' and 'Louisiana Territory,' as I suppose our fathers learned such things; but the old fellow had patched in Texas, too; he had carried his western boundary all the way to the Pacific, but on that shore he had defined nothing.

"O Danforth," he said, 'I know I am dying. I cannot get home. Surely you will tell me something now?—Stop! stop! Do not speak till I say what I am sure you know, that there is not in this ship, that there is not in America,—God bless her!—a more loyal man than I. There cannot be a man who loves the old flag as I do, or prays for it as I do, or hopes for it as I do. There are thirty-four stars in it now, Danforth. I thank God for that, though I do not know what their names are. There has never been one taken away: I thank God for that. I know by that that there has never been any successful Burr. O Danforth, Danforth,' he sighed out, 'how like a wretched night's dream a boy's idea of personal fame or of separate sovereignty seems, when one looks back on it after such a life as mine! But tell me,—tell me something,—tell me everything, Danforth, before I die!'

(To be concluded next week)



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Theatre

"The Little Grey Lady"

A decidedly lukewarm affair is "The Little Grey Lady," which holds forth upon the Belasco boards this week. The plot is meager,—yet we have seen slighter backbones formed into dramas alive with charm, like Barrie's "Quality Street." This play tries to be charming, but it isn't. Its realism is mundane, its emotions sentimentally irrational, its ethics questionable. The whole fabric of the story consists of the efforts of Anna Grey (Miss Magrane) to shield the man she loves from well-deserved disgrace following the discovery of a crime. His ingenious offence consists of tearing off enough bits of hundred dollar bills, while employed in the redemption agency at Washington, to form a whole one, which he intends to spend forthwith upon a honeymoon with Anna's rival. All three characters are coworkers in the agency and fellow lodgers in a boarding-house, where mildly amusing domestic scenes are enacted. There is a fourth link in the person of Mead, a secret service man, who loves Anna and proves it in the end by tearing up the greenback, while the self-confessed perpetrator of the crime stands ready to be delivered to justice. The scamp, who has finally begun to return Anna's devotion, promises to reform and we have to be satisfied with these vague possibilities of Anna's happiness. Our sense of justice has been strained throughout. One cannot refrain from deploring the idiotic wrestling match between the Little Grey Lady and her rival before the door behind which Anna has hidden the man and the bill, in the hope that she can prevent his spending it and ruining himself. The boisterous rendition of this scene robs the play of dignity and consistency, for after seeing Anna's hysterical outburst, a la Du Barry, it is hard to believe her the Little Grey Lady of the playwright's gentle intent. Apart from this defect, Miss Magrane was satisfying in the role, though somewhat Amazonian in appearance. Mr. Stone was a decidedly conventional secret service man. Frank Camp was excellent as the young scapegoat, and Miss Farrington did some clever character work as the empty-headed girl for whom he forgot his principles. Some thankful comedy touches were supplied by Miss Taylor, Miss Lewis and Mr. Vivian.

"Land of Nod"

A spectacle of glowing light and color, punctuated with occasional melodic periods, "The Land of Nod," at the Majestic this week, has some slight claims to public favor. If one is not too near, the fact that the costumes have been worn and re-worn in every city in the Union is not patent enough to cast a gloom over the performance. There are a number of fantastic novelties, and the old favorites who enlivened the Majestic opening last year, the Welsh Rarebit and the April Fool in particular, are as joy-inspiring as of old. These two roles are well handled by E. D. Coe and Neil McNeil. They are decidedly clever in the take-off upon racing, where they stake and lose all upon a horse named Prickly Heat. The Welsh Rarebit's saxophone solos delight the audience. Bonnie is fetchingly impersonated by Miss Anna McNabb, who could soften her voice with very good effect. The ensemble is a grotesque jumble, but

out of the melee one may extract a few moments of delight, mostly pictorial.

Mason Opera House

The attraction at the Mason next week will be "The Man of the Hour."

Belasco

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Company will next week, commencing Monday night, be seen in the romantic comedy success, "The Road to Yesterday." This will be the first production by the Belasco Company and will enlist the services of every member of the company and a score of specially engaged players.

Lewis S. Stone will be seen as Kenelm Paulton, while Thais Magrane will play the role of the romantic young girl Elspeth Tyrrell and the remaining members of the company are all well cast. The play is regarded as one of the brightest of the Belasco fall offerings and the advance sale of seats would indicate the same on the part of Los Angeles theatre-goers.

Following the production of "The Road to Yesterday" Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco players will give Channing Pollock's drama, "In the Bishop's Carriage," with Lewis S. Stone in the role of William Latimer, Frank Camp as Tom Dorgan and Thais Magrane as the thief Nance Olden.

Burbank

Manager Oliver Morosco announces an unusual attraction at the Burbank for the week beginning tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and including the usual Saturday matinee, when Julian Johnson's sensational drama of possibility, "Invasion," will be given its first production on any stage. Money has been expended with a lavish hand in preparing for the play's premier. The Burbank's big mechanical force has worked almost continually for the past month in devising new electrical effects, installing additional lighting apparatus, building a big aeroplane and constructing other apparatus required by Mr. Johnson for the proper relation of his amazing stage story. In short nothing has been left undone that can contribute to the play's success and David M. Hartford, who has directed the rehearsals of the Burbank players in this piece and who has personally planned the production, predicts that "Invasion" will set a new record for stock houses the country over.

Spanish War Veterans Benefit

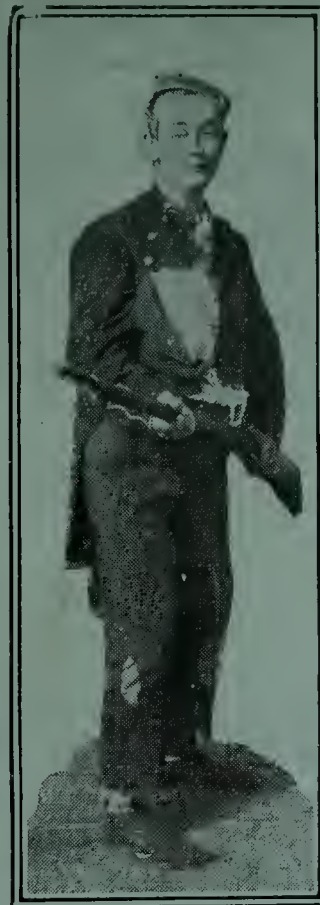
Monday night at the Burbank will be benefit night for the Spanish War Veterans. Julian Johnson's war drama, "Invasion," is the bill, and the house should hold a record audience.

Proceeds will be devoted to the local camp to take care of needy Spanish War Veterans, and to look after widows and orphans of the men who saw service in that war.

Auditorium

At the Auditorium on Nov. 15 the Messrs. Shubert will present Eddie Foy in his latest musical whimsicality, "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway." This is the fulfillment of his oft-repeated wish to appear as the Prince of Denmark, but Shakespeare is not taken into consideration at all in the pro-

duction except as a ground plan for an interesting travesty. Mr. Foy is supported by a cast of uniform worth,



Eddie Foy, at the Auditorium

and a chorus contingent of 75, coming direct from the Casino, New York.

Majestic
"The Soul Kiss" will be the attraction at the Majestic, next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee. It is one of those lively amusing affairs which gives one little time for serious thought, but at all times is entertaining. Heading this merry musical melange is Mlle. Pertina, a premiere danseuse who has been the rage throughout all the principal cities of France and Germany. Aside from Mlle. Pertina, there will be found a notable cast of seventy-five mirth provokers, including a stunning beauty chorus of forty and a "corps de ballet" of ten. Harry B. Smith has provided the book and lyrics, while Maurice Levi has supplied a score containing at least a dozen tuneful numbers. A striking feature of the piece is the "corp de ballet" of ten, who have been imported from the Empire Theatre, London.

"I met a porter on the road," remarked Eleanor Robson, "who must have been intended by unjust Providence for a detective. One morning I awoke to find a boot and a shoe under my berth instead of the pair I had left there the night before. Not wishing to appear thus in public, I called the porter and showed him the error. He appeared somewhat bewildered, and finally remarked in a tone of mingled perplexity and surprise:

"Well, dat suttingly am mighty peculiar. Hit's de second time dat's happened dis mawnin'."—Young's Magazine.

Mark Twain is constantly receiving photographs from men who have been told that they look like him. The latest one is from Florida, and Mr. Clemens is said to have written the following acknowledgement: "I thank you very much for your letter and the photograph. In my opinion you are more like me than any of my doubles. In fact I am sure that if you stood before me in a mirrorless frame, I could shave by you."—From Success Magazine.

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Birdseye View of Music in Los Angeles

By W. Francis Gates

Instead of Los Angeles, one might say Southern California, for this city supplies the whole Southwest with its musical education and enjoyments, save that which comes from the occasional recitals of local teachers and the doings of local clubs—generally women's clubs. Los Angeles is the clearing house for music in this section, as well as for other sorts of notes.

When the outlying clubs or societies want to make up a series of entertainments, the one and only thing to do is to "See 'B'." That is, to write to L. E. Behymer, who has the whole Southwest in his fist, in a musical way and who is a wholesale dealer in art and beauty. There is just one exception to this rule and that is that J. T. Fitzgerald pins his faith to Sousa, and Sousa to "Fitz." It fits.

First in all accounts of the music of Los Angeles should be placed the symphony orchestra. This organization of 60 players enters on its thirteenth season this year, all under the leadership of Harley Hamilton. And it has paid its way, too, if not always its director. In early years he had a hard row to hoe. Now his directorial duties are sufficiently numerous to relieve him from other musical drudgery, let us call it. This orchestra has a large repertoire and the excellence of its work is a surprise to eastern visitors who expect nothing good west of "Bosting," or "N'w-yerk."

And a rarer orchestra: the Woman's orchestra comprises 56 players, women amateurs, with a full complement of instruments. For ten years Mr. Hamilton has led this angelic band—though they are not all old maids, having had frequent changes in personnel.

Of clubs we have a goodly assortment. Their concerts are "not yet, but soon." At the lead is the Ellis club of 60 male voices, under J. B. Poulin. This club had had an intermittent life of thirteen years under various directors. It has reached a high grade of proficiency and fears not the score of mortal man. Then the Lyric club maintains the same position among the women and has the same leader—popular with the ladies. This club and its predecessors have had somewhat checkered experiences—ructions and splits—not of the Red Raven or vaudeville sort, however—but now seems to be firmly established in sweet peace with itself and its leader.

The Orpheus club, under J. P. Dupuy, is of younger material than the Ellis, but is leading the older organization a merry race. For one thing, the 40 young men of the Orpheus club memorize their music and sing whole programs with eyes fastened on the Delsartean Dupuy. Harley Hamilton has a recently formed club which is musical and social.

There are various smaller musical clubs. The Arion fosters the German spirit of song and gemutlichkeit. The Friday Morning club touches all things from politics to music and various other women's clubs have musical sections.

Concerning the Gamut club much has been written—not here to be repeated. It started as a music teacher's dining club and at present writing is a general Bohemian club of 200 members with monthly dinners entertaining visiting artists and with an honorary membership among them

which might make any artists' club envious. Just now it is being led gently into political and civic paths by its aspiring president, to the alienation of somewhat of the affections of the founders. This club has done much to dispel that natural jealousy in the musical profession. It has brought together various elements and taught them to lie down in peace and harmony—for the time being at a dinner table.

Formed on similar lines as the Gamut club but maintaining its musical intent and integrity more successfully and rigidly is the Dominant club of the women music teachers. This has a membership of about 75 and has its monthly "pink tea." Occasionally it entertains visiting women artists. This club was suggested by the writer to Misses O'Donoghue and Winston, popular teachers, who undertook its formation.

A new element is the local center of the American Music society, second only to that of New York in size. It soon will offer a program of American compositions presented by prominent local musicians. With its large membership and enthusiastic management, this should be a strong factor in the creation of interest in American works.

Another new factor in the musical education of the city is the just organized Municipal band, under—of course—Harley Hamilton. This is backed by the city to the extent of \$10,000 for the season and will give two concerts a week. Anyone who knows Mr. Hamilton's artistic predilections knows that its programs will be above the average and well performed.

Plans are on foot for a great musical festival to be given next Spring. L. E. Behymer is the hidden main-spring of this idea. The Gamut club sent out a call to the other clubs to help in this idea and the result may be a festival, backed by a \$10,000 guarantee fund, of which details have been given in the press.

Beyond local activities, the greatest educational features are found in the series of great artists brought by L. E. Behymer to the Pacific coast. The first to come this year is Mme. Jomelli, dramatic soprano, followed by George Hamlin, tenor, Mme. Sembrich, soprano, Fritz Kreissler, violinist (a great favorite here), Mme. Schumann-Heink (who will have crowded houses for two or three concerts), Mme. Carreno (the one lone pianist). In conjunction with these there may be heard Mme. Langendorff, contralto, the Damrosch orchestra with Isadora Duncan, the Flonzaley string quartet and Tilly Koenen, Dutch contralto.

Of local artists to give concerts this year, their name is a score or two. A few of them are as follows: The brothers Koopman, violin and cello; George Kruger, pianist; Ignaz Heraldi, violinist; Wenzel Kopta, violin; Mary Legrand Reed, soprano; Estelle Heardt Dreyfus, contralto; Archibald Sessions, organist (who has given about 150 free organ recitals at Christ church); Harry Lott, baritone; A. Miller, tenor; F. H. Colby, organist; a trio consisting of the Koopman brothers and Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott will be heard in a series of concerts; and various others whose names do not now come to mind.

In all, the season will be a busy one. There will be plenty of musi-

cal pabulum provided more perhaps than the size of the city warrants, though it is growing at the rate of 20,000 a year. But many of the present dwellers in the land and those who only arrive to spy it out are so engrossed with the setting up of their household gods—and making the

necessary financial tributes thereto—that they have small time and less money for artistic things. So the 1,000 music teachers and the various concert givers must draw on a population that for their purposes is nearer 150,000 than the 330,000 the real estate men proclaim.



As the Ellis Club swung into the opening bars of Sturm's "Gaily We Ride," last Tuesday evening, the first impression received was that the club brought to their opening concert of the season a feeling of enthusiasm and confidence, a spirit which made itself felt throughout the evening. The next thought was one of satisfaction at the sureness and exactitude of pitch and the good balance of parts. As always in the work of this chorus, the interpretations were artistic and finished. Among the lighter numbers of the first half of the program, a setting of Johann Strass's "Blue Danube Waltz" leaped at once into popular favor, the enthusiastic applause making a repetition necessary. The first two numbers, Sturm's "Gaily We Ride," already mentioned, and "I Love but Thee," by Storch,

did not leave one with any impression of striking originality of conception or treatment, but both were pleasing and, of course, well sung. The serious work of the evening began with the opening of the second part, "Scenes from Esaias Tegner's Frithiof Saga," by Max Bruch. The text deals with Norse legends of the thirteenth century and the music what we have come to look upon as characteristically Scandinavian. At no time commonplace, the composer's work showed at times notably in the soprano solo, great melodic beauty, the setting to the concluding lines being in pleasant accord with the pathos of the words. Where the poem chronicled the sacrilege of Frithiof and his banishment the music is expressively dramatic. Aside from the splendid work of the Ellis Club, the greatest contribution to the evening's enjoyment was the fine rendition of the baritone solos in the Bruch work by Mr. Harry Clifford Lott. Mr. Lott sang without effort and with an artistic understanding that was most pleasing. Messrs. Roland Paul, Fulton, Andrews and Porter constituted an effective quartet. The soloist of the evening, Mrs. Mary Legrand Reed, scored a decided success with the Los Angeles public as represented by Tuesday night's audience. Mrs. Reed has a dramatic soprano voice of pleasing quality and her work shows intelligent study and wide experience. Ingeborg's lament in "Frithiof" was particularly suited to her as were the group of three songs which formed her second number.

"Adieu Forets" from Tchaikowski's "Jeanne d'Arc," although given by Mrs. Reed a most artistic interpretation, seems to be better suited to a voice of more dramatic intensity.

MAY R. THORN.

Mme. Jomelli, dramatic soprano, who will appear at Simpson Auditorium next Thursday night, assisted by Marie Nichols, violinist and Magdalene Worden, pianist, will open the Philharmonic Course, which promises to be exceptionally fine this season. Following is the programme: Lento Doloroso; poco allegro, from Sonata in G Minor, (Grieg), Miss Nichols; Aria, "Thais" (Massenet), Mme. Jomelli; Faust Fantasie (Wieniawski),

Miss Nichols; (a) Nymphs and Sylphs (Bemberg), (b) Du bist die ruh (Schubert), (c) Indian Song (Wakefield) (Cadman), Mme. Jomelli; (a) Chant Russe, (Lalo), (b) Perpetuum Mobile, (Ries), Miss Nichols; (a) I' Ete, (Chaminade), (b) Charity, (J. C. McDermid), (c) Longing, (Magdalene Worden), Mme. Jomelli; Re Pastori (with violin obligato), (Mozart), Mme. Jomelli and Miss Nichols.

The Lyric Club, under Mr. J. B. Poulin's direction, will give its first concert of the season at Simpson Auditorium on Friday, December 10. Harry Girard, baritone, will assist, and other parts will be taken by members of the club, one of whom will be Helen Axe Brown.

The first three appearances of the Municipal Band have attracted a large number of auditors. The thirty-five performers under the baton of Mr. Harley Hamilton, gave a most enjoyable entertainment.

Following is the programme selected by Harley Hamilton for the first of the season's Symphony Concerts in Temple Auditorium Friday afternoon next: Fifth Symphony in E Minor (New World), (Dvorak), Adagio; a legro molto; Largo; Scherzo; Allegro con fuoco; Aria from "Queen of Sheba" (Gounod). Intermission. Symphonic Poem—Zorhaya, (Svenson); Aria from "Thais" (Massenet); Lustspiel Overture, (Busoni). Soloist—Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano.

LECTURE AT GAMUT CLUB

Sigurd Russell, son of Mrs. Richard Hovey, widow of the poet, will give a lecture on "The Travels of Jesus. From the Age of 12 to 29 Years," in the Gamut Club auditorium, 1044 South Hope street, November 18th.

Mr. Russell, though still a young man, has spent nearly his whole life in the Orient, where he has acquired much information regarding what he terms "the most persistent secret of the past," the history of Jesus during the period named.

Excavations of ancient tombs and monasteries, explorations of Thibet, and recent discoveries, all contribute to the solution of the mystery and the accumulation of clues, facts and proofs.

Among the mass of intensely interesting documents in Mr. Russell's possession, is a description of Jesus in a letter to the Emperor Caesar, manuscripts indicating that he was a member of the society of the "Essenes" and several new Gospels on Healing, Miracles and Domesticity.

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THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON



like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; over turn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Jungletown, Africa.

M. Lissner, Los Angeles

You can always TRUST the American people.

T. Roosevelt.

And the next day it rained! The elements so long having been controlled by the machine became scared at having to control themselves and like the good girls they are at once sat down and had a good cry over it. What else could they do? When they saw men who were leaders of the forces who are supposed to work for GOOD, working for a man because he belonged to their church, or against him because the man who was the avowed good government candidate did not wear the right kind of whiskers, it was enough to make a marble image wake up and take notice. But in the preliminary try-out the things that are were badly hurt by the things that are to be and that dream of our fathers so ably voiced by that greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln, government of the people, for the people, by the people, is to be carried out on the new west coast.

The Nation's Prayer

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, and who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking!

—Josiah Gilbert Holland.

The west can take the lead in the matters that affect the body politic and mark out new ways to freedom and independence.

The new land lies at our feet and if we as men and women say that we will have ideals and will live up to them, a greater civilization than the world has ever seen will spring up on the shores of the peaceful sea. PEACE has greater victories than war and the gathering of the people of a great city together to VOTE their will is one of the greatest forward

steps in the history of our government.

The City Beautiful is nearer realization now than ever, for we have taken a very decided step in that direction. We can only have as beautiful a city as the men and women who compose that city, and the vote that went to Farish, Mushet, and the minor candidates was a Good Government vote, although it was badly placed, but now that the atmosphere is cleared of all impediments, the people can see clearly and there is no

question where they will be found. It is not Alexander or Smith who are on trial, but THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY. They can have what they want and can blame no one if they do not get it. The GOO-GOOS can now run down to Messrs. Earl and Gibbon and ask them what to do next, and when they are told, it is up to them to do it.

STAND WITH A MAN AS LONG AS HE IS RIGHT, and do not throw him over unless it is to throw something over that is bad.

Abraham Lincoln was our GREATEST AMERICAN and his homely common sense saw far ahead of any of his contemporaries, and this thing was forecast by him, this war between the people and wealth.

It has not been a clean cut fight before, but now it is out in the open, and the issue is, "ARE YOU FOR YOUR CITY" or against it.

No one can dodge it and to you men and women of this City of the Angels, the question is put!

If we are honest enough, the coming generation will rise up and call us blessed.



By LETA HORLOCKER

The Ebell Club has invited the Arts and Crafts workers to hold an exhibition of their work at the clubhouse on Monday, Nov. 29. Mr. Hector Alliot will talk on the subject of arts and crafts at 2:30, and in the evening a reception will be held by the members. This will undoubtedly prove a most splendid opportunity for the various workers to show their best efforts in special lines of handicraft. Metal workers, jewelry, china, pottery, leather and embroidery all will have a place, and tables will be assigned to each exhibitor.

The Ebell Club is paying all the expenses attending the exhibit, showing a desire to express interest in this great movement of the handicrafts.

One of the most important exhibitions of the season will open in the Blanchard Gallery with a public reception on the evening of Tuesday, November 16th, to continue until Saturday, December 4th.

This will be the second annual exhibition of the Work of Representative Oil Painters, under the direction of Mr. E. C. Maxwell, curator. The exhibitors will be Elmer Wachtel, Wm. Wendt, Rob Wagner, J. Bond Francisco, Benj. C. Brown, Jean

Mannheim, Helma Heysen Jahn, John W. Nicholl, Hanson Puthuff, John H. Rich, Frank Sauerwein, C. A. Fries, Carl Oscar Borg, Franz Bischoff, and Ralph Mocine.

On the evening of November 16th, Jack Gage Stark, formally opens his one man exhibit of oils in Assembly Art Hall, and Elizabeth E. Burton, the arts and crafts worker of Santa Barbara, will show her Seattle Exposition Exhibit for the first time in this city.

Miss Edith Osborne, one of the most promising workers of the Art Students' League, has taken the position as art teacher at the Marlborough School for Girls.

At the "House of Travel" Misses Baker and Schneider gave an American girl's evening last Friday—showing the crafts and such things as our girls are interesting themselves in. Among the most attractive things shown was the jewelry—also leather and pottery, of which there were some very excellent examples. Those who attended the "Russian evening," given some weeks previous, will recall the splendid exhibit of Russian laces and embroideries, and other things made by the Russian peasants. These

enjoyable evenings are educational as well as a success socially.

The week's exhibition of the Wachtel pictures at their own gallery has been a delight and pleasure to everyone who had the privilege of viewing them. The pictures may yet be seen on Sunday afternoons during the month. They will be exhibited at Thurber's in Chicago during January. The exhibit is always looked forward to and this year there are several splendid canvasses to be shown. Individuality is expressed in the California landscape, varying moods, brilliant and subtle color effects are obtained.

The October number of the Fine Arts Journal contains a very interesting article, "How Japanese Prints Are Made." Those interested in the block printing will enjoy reading the paper by Eva Dean. A few years ago Japanese color prints were practically unknown in America, but are now greatly appreciated and warmly welcomed into our homes and schools. The fine color prints are very much sought after for their exquisite colors, and poetic charm, and they offer many fine suggestions in our modern art work.

The lectures by George Wharton James at the College of Fine Arts, on Sunday afternoons, are being largely attended. These informal

talks are held out of doors under the big pepper tree. The subject in general is the "Heroes and Heroines of California."

Mr. and Mrs. William Swift Daniels have returned to their studio after an absence of almost two years. Their many friends welcome their return. Mr. Daniels has been painting the Eastern landscapes and we shall hope that he will favor us with the privilege of seeing his new things in an exhibition during the present season.

Miss Jessie Washburn has returned to her studio at Westlake Park and opened it to her classes. Miss Washburn has been studying abroad for more than a year and returns full of enthusiasm and with fine new decorative ideas for her students.

A good bishop tells this story on himself. He performed the marriage ceremony at a young man's request: "When the ceremony was over the young couple waited, instead of leaving the chancel. So I held out my hand, shook hands with the bride, and then held out my hand to the bridegroom. He had his hand deep in his trousers pocket, and as I stood with my hand out he said, somewhat impatiently and in a tone that could be heard all over the church: 'Now, don't be in such an all-fired hurry, bishop; I'm getting the money out just as fast as I can.' And everybody in the church giggled."—Lippincott's

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

3rd Avenue, south of 36th st.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Ave. 22, from Pasadena Ave. to Hayden St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Ave. 28, from Pasadena Ave. to Griffin Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

4th St.; petition from Clara R. Shatto, et al., asking for the change and establishment of grade of Fourth street between Miami Avenue and Vermont avenue. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ordinance.

West 9th St., (Wilmington), from Main to Broadway; ord. of intention to change and establish grade of the north side. Adopted.

East 9th St., (Wilmington), from Main street to Broadway; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

10th and 11th Sts.; petition from the Domestic Gas Co., et al., asking that a portion of 10th street between the easterly line of M. L. Wick's Sub. of Lots 304-305, South and Porter tract and line drawn between N. W. corner of Lot 56 and N. E. corner of Lot 77 of said tract, be vacated; also that portion of 11th street lying between the easterly line of said tract and straight line drawn between the N. W. corner of Lot 102 of said tract and the N. E. Corner of Lot 124 of said tract. Referred to Board of Public Works with instructions to confer with the property owners.

East 10th St., (Wilmington), from Main to East street; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

West 10th St., (Wilmington), from Main to East Sts.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

West 11th St., (Wilmington), from Main to East Sts.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade of south side. Adopted.

E. 11th St., (formerly Patton St.); pet. from D. R. Woods, et al., for vacation and abandonment of a portion of said street. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. with instructions to confer with property owners.

East 11th St., (Wilmington), from Main to East Sts.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

21st St., from Central Ave. to 1st alley west, and from Main to Los Angeles, recommendation of Bd. of Health that sewers be constructed. Ref. to City Eng. for ord.

23rd St., from Figueroa st. to Union ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

48th St., from Normandie ave. to a point 794.48 feet west of Denker ave.; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

51st Place, from Denker ave. to a point 599.08 feet westerly; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

52nd St., from Denker ave. to a point 599.08 feet westerly; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley, first south of 2nd St. from Union ave. to Colina ave.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley, first east of Olive St. from the first alley south of 7th St. to a point 135.00 feet south of the south line of the first alley south of 7th St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley, first south of 7th St. from Olive to Hill; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Amador St., bet. Yuba and Bonett Sts.; ord. of intention to construct sewer. Adopted.

Angelica St.; communication from E. J. Solomon, et al., protesting against the improvement of Angelica street as contemplated by ordinance of intention No. 18,946, N. S., protest sustained, proceedings abandoned and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present to the Council the necessary ordinance abandoning said proceedings.

Arlington St., from 36th St. to a point 438.6 feet north; pet. from Jefferson St. Park Tract Syndicate, asking for vacation of said portion. Granted.

Berkeley ave., from Mohawk St. to Glendale Ave.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave., bet. West Beaudry Ave. and Figueroa St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave., bet. Alpine St. and Sunset Blvd., and a portion of the intersection of Beaudry Ave. and Sunset Blvd.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave., bet. Casco St. and a point 100 feet east of Oro St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Blanchard St., bet. Fresno St. and a point 272.73 feet westerly; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Broadway, from East 9th to East 11th; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Broadway, (Wilmington), from East 11th St. to East 9th St.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Buena Vista St.; communication from the Board of Supervisors, stating that it would be impossible to use sewer on Buena Vista street, between Temple street and Sunset Boulevard in connection with the county buildings on Buena Vista street. Mr. Dromgold moved, seconded by Mr. Blanchard, that petition be referred to the Bd. of Pub. Wks. with the instructions that they make out the necessary assessment for the sewerage of said Buena Vista street and

that the assessment be paid from the City Engineer's department fund, which motion was adopted.

Buena Vista St.; motion that City Atty. be instructed to institute proceedings for condemnation of land opposite Savoy St. needed in widening Buena Vista St. Adopted.

Casco St., from Bellevue Ave. to the north line of Kent St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Canal St., (Wilmington), West 11th St. to West 9th St.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

City View Ave.; ord. establishing name of the street lying north of Sheridan St. bet. Soto and St. Louis Sts., as City View ave. Adopted.

Commercial St., from Alameda St. to a point 524.01 feet east of Center St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Coronado St.; petition from the Rampart Boulevard Company, et al., asking for the sewerage of Coronado street between a point 1000 feet more or less, south of First street to connect with main sewer near Bluff St. Granted and referred to City Engineer for ordinance.

Court St.; protest from the N. N. E. & N. W. Improvement Assn., regarding the deplorable condition of the south side of Court street from Hill street to Broadway. Mr. Clappitt moves that said petition be referred to the Park Department with instructions to have Court street improved on the west line of North Broadway, running up the hill on Court street in the same manner as Third street is improved over the tunnel, which motion was adopted.

Crittenden St.; petition from Jas. S. Severance, et al., asking that all of Crittenden street, lying south of Berkeley avenue be vacated. Ref. to the B. of P. W. with instructions to confer with the property owners.

North Carondelet St.; ord. changing name of Henderson St. bet. Temple and 1st to North Carondelet St. Adopted.

Dayton Ave., and Ave. 20; City Eng. instructed to survey city lands at northwest and southwest corners.

Dayton Ave. and Ave. 20; lease bet. city and Frank Fernandez covering lot situated on northwest corner for 1 year at monthly rental of \$30.00. Approved.

Defrees St.; from Effie St. to Sunset Blvd.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Eastlake Park storm drain; pet. from C. L. Murphy relative to condition of natural storm way leading from Eastlake Park through county property to the Arroyo de las Posas, Bd. of Health recommended that storm drain be constructed to take care of overflow from Eastlake Park as well as storm water in this district. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. for report as to cost.

Fairman St., south of Berkeley Ave. for a distance of 352 feet from south line of Berkeley Ave.; petition from Jas. S. Severance, et al., asking that said portion be vacated. Ref. to Bd. of P. Wks.

Figueroa St., at corner of Manchester Ave.; petition from G. M. Jackson, et al., requesting making of improvements and grading to protect property from storm water.; pet. filed as conditions are not the result of grading and cannot be remedied by ordinary ditching.

Fresno St.; petition from G. S. Bosky, et al., protesting against the proposed change of grade of Fresno street, from Venice avenue to Hollenbeck avenue. Referred to the B. of P. W.

Garcia St.; ord. establishing the name of the first street east of Alameda St., bet. Aliso and Commercial Sts., as Garcia St. Adopted.

Griffin Ave., between south line of Ave. 45 and the North Patent Boundary line; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

Hoover St., west side, from 25th to Adams; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Husted St., between Echo Park Ave. and Avon St.; pet. from A. Looyen, et al., protesting against improvement. Protest sustained and proceedings abandoned.

Kane St., from Casco St. to the

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings, from November 4th to 10th, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
November 4	\$ 2,547,048.30	\$2,170,934.38	\$1,568,316.51
November 5	2,069,209.35	1,948,279.87	1,433,560.18
November 6	2,589,375.98	1,533,472.28	1,318,929.56
November 8	2,153,509.07	1,722,612.90	1,367,175.80
November 9	2,282,889.42	1,625,899.54	1,571,670.32
November 10	2,345,860.06	2,443,010.29	1,709,921.96
Total	\$13,987,892.18	\$11,444,209.26	\$8,969,574.33

1st alley westerly, ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Lake Shore Terrace; petition from M. M. Lerd, et al., asking for the improvement of Lake Shore Terrace between Colton and Council Sts., under the Bond Act. Granted and ref. to City Engineer for ordinance.

Loreto St., bet. Arroyo Seco Ave. and Leon St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Magnolia St., bet. Patton and E. 11th; pet. from D. R. Woods, et al., for vacation and abandonment of said portion. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks. with instructions to confer with property owners.

Maryland St., from Westlake Ave. to Alvarado St.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Marengo St.; ord. changing name of Magnolia St., bet. Mission Road and the East City Boundary to Marengo St. Adopted.

East Main St.; petition from C. J. Diller, et al., asking that the name of East Main St. be changed to North Main street. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ordinance.

Mohawk St., street crossing ordered placed on west side, crossing Elsinore Ave.

Newland St., bet. Hamlet St. and the north City Boundary; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Olive St., 1st to 5th; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Santa Barbara Ave.; petition from Santa Barbara Avenue Imp. Assn., asking that condemnation proceedings be commenced at once, to open Santa Barbara Avenue from Figueroa street to Vermont avenue. Ref. to the City Engineer for ordinance.

Santa Barbara Ave.; ord. establishing name of the heretofore unnamed portion of Santa Barbara avenue lying between Normandie and Denker Aves. Adopted.

Seaton St.; petition from the Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company, asking that a sewer be constructed by private contract on Seaton street, between 5th and Palmetto streets. Petition granted and the instructions heretofore given for the improvement of said street rescinded and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance for the improvement of said street by private contract.

Seaton St., from 5th to Palmetto St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Trinity St., bet. 21st and 23rd; Bd. of Health recommendation that sewer be constructed. Ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Valencia St., bet. 9th and Pico; protest from Marguerite Spencer, et al., against paving. Protest filed as no proceedings are pending for this improvement.

Vermont Ave.; petition from Jno. J. Jones, asking that Vermont Ave. be made a boulevard from Griffith Park to San Pedro. Referred to the B. of P. W. for investigation and report.

Washington St., north side, from the west line of Griffith Ave. to Essex St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Wilmington St., from 1st to 2nd, ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

General Legislation

Assessment refund; petition from Wm. Young, asking for refund of assessment in the amount of \$4.75 on account of excessive valuation. Granted.

From C. A. Alexander, asking for refund of \$1.47 being double assessment of improvements. Granted.

Central Interceptor Extension Sewer; Bd. Pub. Wks. reported that construction was required of sewer protection of the Central Interceptor Extension Sewer at its crossing of the Arroyo Seco. Council authorized said board to advertise for bids on work.

Cesspool in Sunset Park; recommendation of Bd. of Health that steps be taken to abate nuisance consisting of an abandoned cesspool at southwest cor. of Sunset Park. Ref. to Park Com. with instructions to abate nuisance.

New City Hall Site; report of Bldg. Com. recommending that city buy Temple Block adopted; price asked is \$500,000, and city agrees to pay \$375,000 for property and building, if deficiency of \$125,000 is made up by property owners by Dec. 15.

City Hall Site; communication from R. S. Saunders, submitting certain property at the S. W. corner of Hill and First streets for a City Hall Site. Referred to the Building Committee.

City Hall Site; communication from the McCarthy Co. relative to purchasing building and property at corner of Court and North Broadway as a site for a new City Hall. Ref. to Bldg. Com.

Fire Protection wanted; petition from the Rose Hill Improvement Assn., asking for protection in the vicinity of Rose Hill. Referred to Fire Commissioners.

Gambling Ordinance; initiative ord. presented by the Church Federation prohibiting shaking dice for cigars, or other merchandise, ordered placed on ballot by Council.

Industrial Districts; petition from the Los Angeles Ry. Land Company asking that the following described property be created an industrial district: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Lot 12 of W. B. Thompson's tract; thence easterly along the southerly line of said lot, 140 feet to the westerly line of alley shown on Map of W. B. Thompson tract; thence southerly along westerly line of said alley, 55.51 feet to the N. line of 6th street; thence westerly along the northerly line of 6th street, 140 feet to the easterly line of Soto street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Soto street 55.51 feet to the place of beginning. Referred to the Industrial and Residential Committee.

Petition from Leon Labonde, asking that his property situated on the S. P. R. R., Santa Monica branch, be created an Industrial District. Referred to the Industrial and Residential Committee.

Petition from I. F. Phillips, et al.,

asking that that parcel of land between North Avenue 22 and North Avenue 24, from Downey avenue, running northerly 165 feet be exempted from the Residence District. Ref. to the City Attorney for necessary ordinance.

Petition from Golden State Lumber Co. asking that block bounded by 39th Place and Santa Monica avenue be excepted from Residence District. Granted and ref. to City Atty. for ord.

Lavatory in Central Park; recommendation from Bd. of Health that new lavatory be constructed in Central Park. Ref. to Finance Committee.

Ornamental Street Lighting ord.; providing that ornamental street lamps be placed on Pico street from Main to Vermont. Adopted.

Public Utilities Ordinance; ordinance ordering the submission to a vote of the people at general municipal election, Tuesday, Dec. 7, of proposed ordinance submitted to Council by a petition of registered electors providing for the creation of a department of public utilities. Adopted.

Protest against blacksmith's shop; petition from M. D. Hurley, et al., protesting against the establishment of a blacksmith shop on the corner of 2nd Avenue and 16th street. Referred to the Bd. of Fire Commissioners.

Salaries of Meat Inspectors; ord. increasing salaries of meat inspectors returned by Mayor without approval and passed again by Council over Mayor's veto.

Salaries in Street Assessment Bureau; salaries of five clerks in said department raised as follows: One clerk from \$85 to \$100 a month, one \$90 to \$110 and three \$95 to \$115 each.

Salaries for election officers; fixed at \$10 per day for Primary on the 10th inst.

Street Dept. Salary increases; wages of laborers increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day and teamsters from \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Salary increase; Chief Deputy Inspector Pub. Wks. at San Pedro, from \$100 to \$125 per month.

Park Dept. Salary increase; wages of laborers increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day and teamsters from \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Sand from river bed; message from Mayor filed Nov. 18, 1907, recommending that a charge of 10 cents a load be made for on sand and gravel from river bed, and petition from Municipal League, filed Nov. 16, 1907, protesting against granting of franchise, extending over a term of years for hauling sand and gravel from river bed, and recommending the advisability of erecting a stockade adjacent to river for the purpose of housing vagrants, who might be put to work removing sand from river bed. Message and petition filed; as City Eng. and Bd. Pub. Wks. since filing of message and petition had called attention of Council to condition along Los Angeles River arising from the removal of sand.

Sinking fund commission; ord. providing for such commission to consist of the finance committee of City Council. Adopted.

Sunday closing of theatres; proposed ord. placing the question of closing theatres on Sunday on ballot at general election. Lost.

Sale of street railway franchise; petition from the Los Angeles Ry. Co., asking that a franchise for an electric street railway be offered for sale over the following streets: Commencing at the intersection of San Fernando and Alpine streets; thence westerly along Alpine street to its intersection with Buena Vista street; also commencing at the intersection of Main street and Ann street; thence northwesterly along Ann street to its intersection with San Fernando street. Referred to the City Attorney for the necessary notice of sale.

Street lights; petition from F. J. Harrington, et al., asking that electric lights be placed at the corner of 38th street and Western avenue; also at 37th Place and Western avenue. Referred to the City Electrician.

Swamp hole at Indian Village; pet. from Rose Hill Improvement Assn., asking that trouble caused by swamp east of the Indian Village be remedied. Ref. to Water Commission with instructions to construct supply pipe connecting with Eastlake Park.

Building Permits

From November 1st to November 5th, 1909, inclusive, J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings, issued 223 permits, amounting to \$377,383, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, reinforced con.	1	\$ 6,000
Class C	3	121,700
Class D, 1 story	96	125,831
Class D, 1½ story	6	12,950
Class D, 2 story	16	69,310
Churches	1	800
Public buildings (city) ..	1	9,200
Sheds	31	3,780
Brick alterations	8	8,960
Frame alterations	59	18,777
Demolitions	1	75
Grand total	223	\$377,383

Comparison with other years:
1908, from November 1st to 5th, inclusive113 \$134,614
Following is a report by wards, from November 1st to November 5th, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One	22	\$ 20,176
Ward Two	19	18,983
Ward Three	22	60,860
Ward Four	17	33,690
Ward Five	77	104,467
Ward Six	37	27,877
Ward Seven	7	95,930
Ward Eight	7	2,785
Ward Nine	15	12,615

Total

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII, No. 21,

Los Angeles, California, November 20, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

THE BLACK CURTAIN

The newspaper that hates Los Angeles and its people, the newspaper that is always seeking to do us injury, the newspaper that for political reasons would be glad to sell out the city government to the utility corporations and the vice agencies—we mean, of course, the Los Angeles Times—has announced its slogan for the campaign, which is that to have a really "progressive" city we must get rid of Alexander as Mayor.

No specific charges have been nor will be made to show wherein Mr. Alexander is unprogressive. He has not opposed any improvement project, he has not appointed mossbacks to office. Nobody pretends it is anything of that kind.

What is it then? Wherein is he unprogressive?

Everybody knows what the trouble is—his friends and his enemies all know.

He has appointed honest, sincere and capable men to his Police Commission, and he, and this commission, and the chief they selected, have enforced the law.

They have closed up tough saloons, notorious assignation houses and restaurants that defied all restraint.

They have refused to countenance any project for an open, recognized prostitution district to be maintained as one of the sights of the town—a place where school boys can go to become familiar with vice and where the higher-ups of the police department may collect unlimited graft.

Out with it, now! That and that only is the basis of the charge of "unprogressive" against the Alexander administration.

It is the old cry for a "wide-open city," to make Los Angeles, like San Francisco, another cheap and nasty "Paris of America."

Coming from the Times this demand does not matter very much. One does not expect clean water from a sewer and he need not dip it up unless he likes that kind.

Coming from the vice promoters themselves it does not matter. Everybody knows the pander even though several degrees removed, and his place in the social group is too low to make him a danger when he is alone.

But when the cry for this kind of a "progressive" city comes from business men, often men with families of good social standing, men whose names carry weight because of their wealth and their good personal reputation, then the issue becomes one that may not be ignored.

In the midst of the Recall campaign there was spread before every voter an elaborate defense of Harper and his administration signed by 100 "business" men. They wanted a "progressive" town, a Harper town, a Schmitz-Ruef kind of a town. Why? Because it is better for business. More money, they contend, can be made in that sort of a place than in a city where the laws are enforced, graft is excluded and decency prevails.

If this is to be the issue of this cam-

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C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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paing, so be it. We had not asked for it, but no one in the Good Government ranks will hesitate to take up the gauge if it is thrown down. It will call for some very plain talk but we have plenty of that in stock. It may be that we have, as a city, come to the very parting of the ways; but if we are to start on the primrose path that leads to the ruin of countless young people, the undermining of decency and the downfall of our civic ideals, let us at least do it with our eyes open and with a clear knowledge of the identity of those that would sell the city's honor that "business" may be good.

* * *

THE PRIMARY: GENERAL RESULT

Once in a Blue Moon things happen almost as though they were made to order by Fate for one's special benefit. If, on the night of November ninth, an angel had come to us and said: "Write down the vote, as you would like to see it tomorrow on mayor, and it shall be so decreed," our figures would have been almost identically those that came out of the box on the night of the tenth. The process of thought would have been something like this: The total vote should be about 30,000. That will be 40 per cent of the registration and twice the percentage of any previous primary vote. More than that would be absurd and almost revolutionary. In the division of the vote, Alexander should get about 40 per cent, or 12,000. If he gets half of the total our people are liable to put up the shutters and close the shop, thinking the work all finished. Let the lack be just enough to spur them to their best exertions. Let us have no more experiences like that of last March, when we were all but defeated by a mere straw man, because our people thought it was not worth while to go and vote. Then the remaining 60 per cent should be so divided as to bring Smith and Mushet close together. Kind of a mean idea, that, but

politics is war, and we all know what war is. And the nearer they got together, the worse they would feel. A contest? O, no, that is too much luck even for a dream. Say seven thousand apiece, and let 'em scrap it out. If they got less than seven thousand they would give up in discouragement. Give Farish nearly all the residuum. He is entitled to some kind of a run for his money. Forget Dr. Jones—he that expected to have 9,000 votes in the primary and then beat Alexander. Eighty-seven for his—that is thirteen less than his petition. There we are; all nicely assorted, trimmed up and outfitted.

Exactly thus it came out. Alexander gets as big a vote as it is safe for his followers to be trusted with. Smith and Mushet get just enough to lead them on to put up a fight—first with each other and then the survivor with Alexander. The preposterous fiasco of Jones carries a lesson that may do good in the future. Farish gets a nice little complimentary vote, all tied up with white tissue paper and pink baby ribbon and Merry Christmas stickers—no complaint, everybody pleased, great boom for the firm in real estate, both sides patting Oscar on the back in the hope of corralling some of his ex-votes. Socialist vote slightly disfigured but still in the ring. The whole business almost made to order for the good of the cause—better government in Los Angeles.

Also the vote on the general city ticket looks most good enough to eat. Hewitt and Leland had no opposition. What prospect Hayhurst and Heffelfinger, Republican nominees for assessor and treasurer, have against the Good Government men, Mallard and Hance, when the former pair have only 6,000 apiece against the latter 17,000 apiece, it will be difficult to figure out. For city auditor, Bostwick, the Republican nominee, managed to scrape up 7500 votes against Meyers, Good Government, 11,000. Any bets on Bostwick? One feature of this vote was the cruel biff delivered to Mr. Mushet's candidate, H. Ivor Thomas, who came through with only 1300 votes. Thomas is an able accountant and might have made a good auditor but was put out of the running by his affiliation. The tax collectorship presents the only open question. Johnson, Republican, has 11,000 votes to Taggart's 10,000. The former claims with some justice, that of the 2800 votes cast for a D. T. Johnson who got on the primary ticket, a large percentage were intended for him. So be it. Give them all to him. Make his majority over the Good Government candidate not 1000, as the returns show, but 3800; he will nevertheless be beaten by Taggart. On the final line-up the ticket will be straight-out Republican vs. Good Government. The partisans wished it so, and so they will have it. And the Republican ticket will go down to overwhelming defeat, Johnson with the rest.

The Board of Education is another as-was-expected story. The existing board gets

an average of 15,000 votes against an average of three or four thousand for their chief opponents. This is the board that stood by Superintendent Moore under the Times attacks, and on whom that paper served notice that they "must" throw out the superintendent. Where does the Times think it has brought up in that fight, anyhow? We pause for a reply, and rather suspect we must keep on pausing a long time.

As to the primary result on council, in spite of the Times argument that the high vote for Barney Healy (one of that paper's candidates!) shows the absurdity and the danger of the non-partisan primary plan, we are nevertheless well satisfied with the outcome. This matter is, however, discussed in another article.

If the election shows the usual 60 or 70 per cent of the total registration, there will be 15,000 new votes cast at the final in December. Whose votes these are will depend in a measure on what the campaign brings forth. That they are machine votes or saloon votes we cannot for a moment believe, because both those elements came forth in all their strength at the primaries. It is, therefore, a vote that is open to reason. We will take our chances on their finally showing up in the Good Government camp.

* * *

THE CONTEST FOR SECOND PLACE

The Lion and the Unicorn were fighting for the crown. But all the time, the crown belonged to the King, and however the contest terminated, neither of the animals would get the prize. It amused them, amused everybody, and did no particular harm.

The Good Government people are happily enabled to look on with perfect peace and philosophic composure, while Messrs. Smith and Mushet tear handfuls of hair out of each other and knock off large hunks of epidermis in a furious fight to determine which shall enjoy the dubious honor of being thoroughly beaten at the coming city election. Tastes differ. The casual observer of the conflict might imagine that to the victor would fall as a prize the right to withdraw from the ticket, but such is not the case.

In view of the fact that on the face of the returns Smith exceeded Mushet by only 19 votes out of a total of 14,300, a contest was well nigh inevitable. It is necessary to assume only one mistake in every 700 ballots to make a change of 23 votes, and no recount ever was held that failed to show a larger percentage than that. If Mushet had lain down on a showing of that kind it would have been tantamount to a declaration that the second place man had no chance anyhow, and might as well quit the game.

Writing early in the week we are expecting the recount to take place, and furthermore we anticipate that it will result—if there is anything like a square deal—in putting Mushet on the ticket instead of Smith. We are confident—for reasons which we will presently give—that he received more votes than Smith. And yet we are free to admit that we would much rather fight Smith than Mushet in the finals. No doubt Mushet men would translate this sentiment to mean that we fear the outcome with their candidate more than with the other; but such is not the case. We believe that Smith, with the party name and organization back of him, a pleasant personality against whom little is to be said, a man

with many warm friends and not a few points as a Mayor, we believe that such a man is likely to roll up 3000 or 4000 more votes in the final tug of war than Mushet.

Nevertheless, it will be a cleaner, pleasanter and more wholesome fight with Smith on the ticket than with Mushet. It will be straight-out machine and anti-machine. The liquor issue enters it only obliquely. Stupid as its recent leadership has been, the Republican (S. P.) party is not so asinine as to advocate the open town as the Mushet crowd probably will be compelled to do. Although Pacific Outlook believes the saloon to be a thing of evil, it nevertheless believes in regulation, not prohibition, and it regards every liquor and anti-liquor fight as another step toward attempted prohibition.

But after all the chief reason why we would prefer to see Smith rather than Mushet is that by reason of his former connection with the Wholesalers Board of Trade Mushet receives the support of a considerable business element—men who under other circumstances would probably have worked on the Good Government side. Some of these may be led off by the "liberal town" idea, but with most of them it is a matter of loyalty to their former secretary—a trait which is in every way creditable to them and to him. We hate to be throwing rocks at a crowd where we may strike a friend. In the long run men of this class are bound to return to the Good Government camp. There is no other place for them. But a double defeat, first at the primary and then at the polls will make it all the harder for them to come back.

In spite of our wishes to the contrary, we expect the recount to show that Mushet had more votes than Smith. This is partly due to the reports turned in by Good Government precinct workers of suspicious behavior of Smith men at the count, but is still more due to the nature of the support received by the two candidates. The "old hands at the game" were largely on the Smith end of it. It was easy enough when the long night of counting had made everybody sleepy and tired to call a Mushet vote for Smith. The names adjoined each other, while Alexander's was far away. Mushet had a number of paid workers—indeed money was poured out like beer in his campaign—but he would have needed two or three for each of the 200 precincts to have covered the city. Smith had all the thoroughbreds and the men that knew how. To say that such men could not get away with a difference of 19 votes, or 500 for that matter, is to show ignorance of how the game is played.

Therefore, we expect to see a contest and we expect to see Mushet win; and we expect a disagreeable kind of a fight, culminating in a frightful defeat for the man who sold out his political future to the city's worst enemy—the Times.

* * *

OUTLOOK FOR COUNCIL

In the eighteen nominated by the primary for Council there are nine Good Government men, eight Republicans (S. P. faction) and one indescribable, Dr. Houghton. The Republican convention nominated a definite ticket of nine, and all of these pulled through except one. The Good Government people, on the other hand, made no definite nominations, but merely recommended in a general way a list of sixteen to eighteen. Under those circumstances the vote of the

Good Government forces scattered widely. In the last day or two preceding the primaries, the Herald became so doubtful of the result of this policy that it broke over the line and named a list of nine, which it suggested should have the preference. But there was no "passing the word down the line," nor anything of that kind although it probably makes our opponents feel better to say it. The high vote cast for those who were not on the Herald's list, but were on the list published by the Express, demonstrates the lack of system in the vote. For example, the lowest in the list of eighteen is O'Connell, Republican, with 4824 votes. Just over the fence were the following who were recommended by the Express, Conway 4750, Robinson 4694, Pope 4327, and Randall 3628. Had these votes been distributed among the nine that were chosen it would have raised their score so as to make it clear to everyone that the Council finally to be elected will be strongly on the Good Government side.

The result puts us in good order for the final clean-up, but after all it was rather a close shave. The concentrated vote against us made the choice of their nine almost a certainty; and then, in the mix-up, with our people shooting at seventeen targets instead of nine, we might easily have lowered our score to a point that would let in some very doubtful mavericks—just as Houghton broke into the Republican corral. Nice fix the Times is in now, isn't it? Either it must support some Good Government man, which will cause it hideous internal anguish, or else it must help the political fortunes of Houghton, "alias Howton," as they used to carry it in that paper. Our own guess is that it will support Houghton.

The average newspaper writer hates to own up when he gets a jolt. Some of them try to lie out of it, and some make heroic attempts to ignore it. The antics cut by the Times under those circumstances afford us great joy. They suffer more with their writhings than they would to let out a plain yell or two. As for us, frankness always seems to come easy as we like it—especially after the fact, when it does no particular harm to the cause to own up.

Therefore, we are quite ready to go on record and to admit that the vote of Barney Healy gave us a fierce jolt. Immediately following that the vote of Henry Lyon caused us to gasp, and also the vote of Henry Yonkin, a few pegs lower down in the scale, certainly made us sit up and take notice. Almost as many votes for Healy as for Alexander and Judge Works! Holy smoke! More for Lyon than for Washburn? That is certainly one on us! And Yonkin fixed for a place in the eighteen, whereas we had consigned him to the outer region where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. And this particular three to be put in the lead of the whole Republican (S. P.) ticket? Really, now, wasn't that carrying a joke just a little too far.

Reminds us of one of Abe Lincoln's stories that we have not seen in print for many years, and so will chance it. Returning to the White House one day, after a walk, Lincoln found waiting for him the two Senators and one Congressman from a certain state, who were asking for an appointment that he was loth to give. They had been to see him many times before, and had worn out their welcome. He took them to one side and said:

"Do you know what I thought when I saw you three there by my desk? I will tell

you. Years ago I taught a district school. We had the Bible for our only reader, and we had come to the chapter in the Old Testament where the three children of Israel are thrown into the fiery furnace—Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, you remember?"

They remembered and smiled with gratification at being compared with the saintly Israelites. "Well it came the turn of a big, hulking, stupid chap who couldn't read very well. He got along all right until he bumped into the names, which he naturally couldn't pronounce. So I spelled 'em out and pronounced 'em and made him repeat 'em after me. Then he rolled along a few sentences till he struck the names again, when he balked, and for a second time I schooled him carefully on them. He went on again, and for a third time fell down on the names and got his drilling all over again. Well, you remember how those names keep recurring again and again. Once more I got him on the track and he ran along finely, when all of a sudden he began to swell up, his eyes filled with tears, and he burst out with a great boo-hoo.

"What's the matter now?" I asked.

"There's them same d—d three cusses agin!" he said."

At this point the Senators and Representative got up and left hastily.

However, we still have hope that in the final shuffle these three may bring up in the discard.

When the Good Government vote is concentrated, instead of scattered all over the list, and when 15,000 more votes come into the game, there is reason to believe that these pluralities may be outweighed. Hundreds of men in the fourth and fifth ward openly announced their intention to vote for "Barney Healy of de Ate" as a joke. If he is elected it will be a joke on the city, all right; but if there is only one of him, he can do no particular harm. As for Henry Lyon, if a majority of the Council is made up of men who are "on the square," Henry is likely to prove a fairly useful member of the body, as he is a frank, clever young fellow ready to do his share of the work and with aspirations for better things than the present Council or any S. P. Republican Council will ever allow him to achieve. There isn't much to say in behalf of Yonkin. He votes program, any old program, and his ideas of city business would have been fairly progressive 25 years ago. What he needs most of all is to be some other kind of a man. One thing should be noted to his credit, however—and we wish to be quite fair to everybody; he refused to stand for the scheme to elect a machine mayor when Harper resigned, and insisted that W. D. Stephens should fill in the vacancy.

The high vote given these three men is largely the result of good advertising and a lively canvass. When candidates are not men of means, and the salary of the office is only \$100 a month we cannot but wonder at the liberal display of cards on telephone poles, of billboard space, of printed matter and of carriages and automobiles. We know a \$1000 campaign when we see it, and also a \$4000 one. How do people do these things? It is mysterious and—and touching. That is to say some people are touched in this way. We are told that corporations have no souls, and yet even they are sometimes touched in this way. Well, blessed are those who always vote according to orders, for verily their salaries increase and fructify unto them like the cruse of oil of the pious widow, until there is enough of the precious

fluid to float a whole carload of sardines—or suckers.

* * *

GOOD WORK TARNISHED

When the Examiner took up the school bond difficulty, and solved it by a public subscription, the work received very general commendation. To be sure, the paper was a bit mealy-mouthed in handling the cause of the trouble. It religiously forebore to mention the Times' suit in court which had tied up the bonds and brought all this trouble upon the community. Also they ignored the relation of the Auditor, Mr. Mushet, to the case, and actually proposed to invite him to a seat on the platform, until they were met by a protest that scared them off.

However, they did good work in running down the necessary subscriptions, and for a brief time Los Angeles people felt that the Examiner had really come to stay and meant to be one of us. Then came on the election, and again it lost all interest in local affairs. It put up a feeble bluff at being non-partisan and at giving each side a fair hearing, but that did not last long. Finding that the "liberal," "open town" element was for Mushet, just as it had been for Harper, they played for his benefit just as they did for Harper in the recall campaign. This was done in a variety of ways, chief among which was the theatre vote scheme. A ballot was prepared, gotten up to resemble in type and general appearance the city's official ballot, but an important change was made. In the official ballot the names are alphabetical, which brings Alexander to the top. In the Examiner ballot, Mushet's name was pulled up from the next to the last place to the top above Alexander.

Whether the votes were honestly counted or not, we have no means of knowing. We believe they were; although the showing was entirely different from the result of the primary, as it put Mushet beautifully in the lead and Alexander nowhere. A theatre ballot is a mighty poor gauge of public sentiment. It always votes heavily for the "liberal" candidate. However, the Examiner got hoist with its own petard. It began with the lower order of theatres, and slowly worked up to the first-class houses. And the higher it went, the higher climbed Alexander's vote. At last, when the ballot at the Auditorium gave Alexander a good lead over all his competitors, the Examiner stopped the game. They had had all the voting they wanted.

But the crowning piece of folly, a trick that fairly nauseated everybody who had the interest of the city at heart, was the publication of the picture and the self-made platform of every one of the 140 people who had managed to get on the ticket. Of these nominations nearly half were frivolous, ridiculous, and put up merely for purposes of self-advertising. Some of them were men whose names are not in the directory, some were hopeless cranks, one was a professional hobo, several were put on in joke. But they all looked alike to the New York Examiner of Los Angeles, which is for sensations first and news afterward, perhaps. Admittedly the worst feature of the direct primary is the door it opens for cranks, for silly nominations, and for people who want to advertise themselves at small expense. It can't be helped; it must be endured. But when the very paper that the cranks all adore devotes whole pages of its alleged-to-be valuable space to exploiting everybody that

breaks into the ticket, that evil will grow rather than diminish.

We used to have an Examiner in this town that belonged with us, and we liked it and took pride in it. Its local editor was, to be sure, a preposterous egotist but he did finally learn something about municipal affairs, and he put the paper right a good deal more than half the time. The present outfit, fresh from the glittering splendor of the Great White Way evidently regard Los Angeles as a dweadful boah, don'tcher know. They pat us on the head, and say, "There, there, children, go and play your dear little games, but don't expect us to mingle in with you. We are too busy writing a trenchant editorial on How to Cure Warts, and looking up the initials of leading citizens in the directory. Last week we had two dead men speaking at banquets, and fond as our people are of sensations they would not stand for that. So run along now, and if you are ever in New Yawk, look us up."

Some time the celebrated William Randolph, etc., will take a day off from being defeated for office and will land on his Los Angeles reactionary freak with both feet. And there will be the sound of coat tails splitting the atmosphere in the direction of Hoboken, N. J.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

The people who are protesting the hardest against Mr. Loeb's strict enforcement of the customs laws seem the ones who are caught with the goods.—Baltimore American.

Deluding is the iteration of such words as "slanderer" and "muckraker" in a desperate attempt to conceal the fact that the city can be bettered by the conviction of its criminals and the cleansing of its filthy places. Neither process is pretty and neither is pleasant, but both are eminently necessary if the city's honor is to be maintained and its reputation is to be protected.—New York Times.

This primary system of nomination has already been adopted in 15 states and partially adopted in others. There seems to be no good evidences that it is going to be repealed in any of them. While in some places it does not seem to have accomplished the purpose intended for it, yet there is no place where it is claimed that it is any worse than the old system of caucus and convention nomination. The new law is without any doubt a step in the right direction.—The Cleveland Townsman.

There must have been a good deal of confusion or apathy or disgust on the part of the citizens of San Francisco in the recent election or else the register was egregiously stuffed, as the registered vote amounted to 90,790, while the total vote cast was only 64,362, a difference of 26,438.

It seems almost incomprehensible that there could be that number of people in San Francisco who did not have a disposition or a sense of civic duty to deposit a ballot on election day, and a fair presumption is that the registration of San Francisco has been tremendously padded.

But even upon this assumption there must have been a remarkable degree of apathy, considering the importance of the issues involved.—Oakland Enquirer.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Another Commission Election: Next week the city of Burlington, Iowa, will vote on the question of adopting the Des Moines plan of city government.

Against Hay Fever: To protect the citizens of Chicago against hay fever, the health authorities of that city require the cutting of weeds on all vacant property.

San Francisco City Hall: San Francisco is figuring on a city hall of steel and glass to cost \$3,600,000, which it is believed can be built out of current revenues, without a bond issue.

Finance Commission: Minneapolis is to have a special commission of business men, appointed by the business organizations, to investigate the expenditures of the city and say wherein they may be curtailed.

What Would Roosevelt Do? The worst evils that affect our local government arise from and are the inevitable result of the mixing up of city affairs with the party politics of the nation and the state.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Water for San Francisco: The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco have decided to go ahead with the Hetch-Hetchy reservoir plan, and have set December 18th for a bond election, when the people will vote for or against an issue of \$45,000,000 to finance the undertaking. It is generally believed the bonds will carry, as the city must have water.

Street Car Driver's License: City Council of Omaha has passed an ordinance which is now being contested in court, requiring every conductor and motorman to take out a license before he can begin work, and conditioning the license on his having received three weeks of instruction from an employee of three years' experience. This is alleged to be a strike scheme.

Where the Recall Is Needed: Something very like a riot took place in the legislative body of Hoboken, New Jersey, recently, when an effort was made to throw out the lower bid for lighting the city on a technical ground. Believing that the local monopoly controlled the council, and that competition would save the taxpayers money, a number of people formed an independent company, and underbid the old company. When an error in their bid was pointed out, they rebid and went under the monopoly \$10 a year a lamp. Nevertheless, council refused to award them the contract and threw out the bid. Presently the police force was summoned to drag out the furious citizens who were attempting to assault the councilmen. That kind of anarchy is what goes

with the complete corporation control of council. Fortunately with us it is not quite complete. The line is drawn this side of anything very raw.

Marring Trees: The city commissioners of Hutchinson, Kansas, will not have trees destroyed because of sidewalks or paving. If the tree cannot be saved any other way, they have it picked up and moved a few feet to get it into its proper line.

Clearing the Poles: It is a great relief to see the telephone and trolley poles cleared of the ragged ruck of candidates' cards that have disfigured them during the past month and always before in campaign times. Let the people who believe in impartial enforcement of law take note that this is the first administration the city ever had that possessed the necessary moral courage to put a stop to this nuisance.

A Salary Commission: Mayor Alexander has vetoed a handful of ordinances passed by Council raising salaries in all directions—many of them raises which the heads of departments had not only asked but against which they had protested. He suggests the appointment of a commission of business men, selected by the business organizations, to go over the city salary list in detail and determine what changes need to be made. Needless to say, this proposition met with no favor from Council, which proceeded to pass all the salary raises over the head of the Mayor. To meet these added expenses the departments must either reduce their volume of work or must levy on the already depleted emergency fund. By the time the next Council comes into office that fund will be picked to the bone. The proposition to have the salary list overhauled by intelligent, disinterested business men is denounced with great vigor by the enemy of good government, the Times, which declares that "The City Council heretofore has been able to deal properly with this fixing of wages and salaries for city employees." Has it, indeed! Then why does it make its changes, amounting to a total addition of over \$50,000 to the cost of running the city, just in advance of an election, at which three members of the Council are candidates and the political party to which the majority of the Council belong—the S. P. Republican—is running a full ticket? Is that a "satisfactory" way to handle the city's business? Is it "satisfactory" to the citizen and the taxpayer? December 7th will show.

Boston and the Recall: On the 3rd day of November the people of Boston, by a small but undoubted majority, adopted what was known as "Plan No. 2" for a city charter. This includes a commission form of government with a council at large, a non-partisan direct primary very much after the order of our own, and the application of the recall after a man has served two years of his four year term. The purpose of this modification was to prevent—so it was argued—the possible misuse of the recall for political purposes, while the campaign sentiment was still strong, and also to insure to new officials a fair chance to show what their policies might accomplish. As a mat-

ter of fact, this limitation was inserted for purposes of compromise, not because anybody believed in it very hard. Possibly in a city like Boston, where partisanship has so long been accepted as a matter of course, and has been carried to such extremes, a limitation such as this may be necessary. But for all that, is it not a profound triumph for this new idea in city policy, this so-called "fad," that it is adopted by one of the oldest and the most conservative cities in the country? About eighteen months ago the commercial organizations of Boston sent for Lincoln Steffens and engaged him to make a



Ready for Business in Our New Store, Monday, Nov. 22nd

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

study of the conditions of the municipality and report on what needed to be done. He was then just from his visit to this coast where he had seen the recall in action and where the non-partisan primary was coming into use. It was largely as a result of his study of our conditions that he recommended these policies to the Boston people, and largely as a result of his recommendation that they were adopted. We predict that within ten years the recall, in one form or another, will be in use in half of the big cities of the country, and that in 20 years it will be universal. But it will be used very seldom, because by that time we shall be electing a very different kind of men to office.

* * *

The Mighty Fallen: When the Municipal League started into business eight years ago, it adopted for one of its cardinal principles a protest against partisan politics controlling local affairs. In season and out of season the League preached the doctrine that men should be chosen for office on their merits and on the basis of the local policies they represented, rather than for their views on the national tariff or their affiliations with national parties. In those days nominations were always Republican or Democratic, and the city government was really awed by a Republican machine, which was in turn owned by a man named Parker, and this Parker individual was regularly employed by the Southern Pacific. Did everybody know this? Certainly. Nobody questioned it. Did the arrangement satisfy everybody? Not everybody. There was a minority of about one out of four of the voters that was quite dissatisfied and to this minority the League appealed to go to work and break it up. Of the remaining three-fourths there was a fraction that were admirably suited with the arrangement because they got the offices and the contracts in the gift of the city, and they had all kinds of favors from the corporations back of the deals, or perhaps their vice propositions were protected or they got dinky honors of one kind or another from the smooth ones that managed the deal. As for the rest—who constituted perhaps half of the entire vote of the city, they were just plain suckers, good things, who were given to understand that their devotion to the Grand Old Party required that they should stand for anything that Peerless Leader, Walter P., chose to do. Well, at last the majority woke up, some of them, then more and more. They ceased to listen to the appeal to partisanship and began to listen to an appeal to good sense. Non-partisanship had no offices to give away, no honors to promise, no corporation money and favors to bestow, it could not take money from a prostitution district to distribute in drinks among the boys standing up in front of a bar. All it had to offer was argument and good citizenship. But it stayed right with the game. When it was beaten, it tried again with as good heart. Whatever ground it once captured it promptly fortified with charter reform. It got the people into the voting and the thinking habit with respect to the municipality. And now what is the result? Our city primaries are by law non-partisan. An enormous vote (for a primary vote) is cast. The Republican machine makes a feeble stagger at doing something. Its convention is a farce. Its nominees are chiefly men who scorned to ask for its endorse-

ment—some of them men that openly repudiated it. And when the vote is taken, its candidate for Mayor, who was the best man on its whole ticket, gets only 7000 out of 30,000 votes—less than 25 per cent of the total, and is put to the humiliation of a contest to save for himself a place as second on the ticket. What a showing for a once great party! Does it begin to dawn on the intellect of the "peerless one," who has so long carried this community around in his pocket, that his time is up?

* * *

Fake or Real Thing: On election day, December 7th, Los Angeles people will have a chance to vote for the Public Utilities ordinance drafted by a committee of the Municipal League and endorsed by that body, a measure which is intended for honest and effective work in regulating public utilities and guarding the rights of the people and the city as against the utility corporations whenever they are in conflict. Council has passed a so-called utilities ordinance, which is a fake and a scheme to protect the corporations and waste the people's money on useless salaries. A vote against the League ordinance is a vote for the Council's fake measure, for that stands unless the other takes its place. The campaign in favor of the fake ordinance covers three chief points of falsehood: 1st. The representation that there is no material difference between the two except that in one case the Council appoints and in the other the Mayor. 2nd. In calling the fake ordinance the "Hewett" ordinance in the hope that a good name may help to pull it through, and 3rd. In saying that it is a scheme of the Municipal League to get control of the corporation influence in politics. The facts are that the material points of difference are five in number, as follows:

I. Amount of appropriation, **Fake**, \$8,000; **Real**, \$12,000. II. Arrangement of appropriation: **Fake** uses it all up on specified salaries, leaving only \$600 per annum for technical work, office, printing and the whole range of necessary inspection and investigation. **Real** leaves everything open to wisdom of commission. III. Salaries: **Fake** provides for a job for a secretary and pays commissioners \$1000 a year. **Real** pays no salaries to secretary nor to commissioners. The latter are expected to employ experts and themselves merely oversee the work as other commissioners do. IV. **Real** provides for commission investigating and passing on franchises before action by Council. **Fake** craftily omits all this. V. **Fake** has Council appoint commission in such a way that the present body, in which the public has no confidence, reaches 3 years ahead in its control of the majority of the commission. **Real** puts appointment in hands of Mayor, subject to confirmation of Council, just as all other commission are appointed. The Times (special interest organ) has repeatedly asserted that the two ordinances are identical, word for word, except on the one item of appointment. Now what do you think of that, for a cold-blooded liar? As to the Hewett matter, the city attorney has openly expressed his preference for the League ordinance. He drew the other under instructions from Council, and incorporated in it all the good points from the League ordinance that Council would allow him to use. His name is stolen to bolster up a bad cause. As for the League politics yarn, it does not need any an-

swer except to admit that the League has never regarded with favor the plan of allowing the utility corporations (working through political bosses) to name our councilmen for us, particularly as they have of late given us such a sorry lot. Possibly under this ordinance, the **Real**, not the **Fake**, they might be less anxious to accomplish that.

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"Shall the Machine or the People Control the Legislature of 1911?"

FRANKLIN HICHBORN in "The Liberator," (San Francisco)

When the reform element along in September or October attempted to organize the outside districts of this city they found that the opposition had perfected organization fully eighteen months before. In other words, within a month or two after the conclusion of the campaign of 1907, the machine interests had begun their preparations for the campaign of 1909. They not only organized the city; quietly and effectually, but at Sacramento last winter they secured the passage of a Direct Primary law that suited their purposes, and prevented the passage of a bill to abolish the party circle.

The election of 1909 is now a matter of history. But another and in a way more important campaign is at hand—the general election of 1910. From one end of the State to the other county officials are to be elected, and in many counties Superior Judges. In State affairs, all officials, from Governor to State Printer must take their chances at the polls. And, finally and more important than all, half the Senate and all of the Assembly, twenty Senators and eighty Assemblymen, are to be selected to make laws for California. A great principle was at stake in the San Francisco election of 1909; the ability of the people of California to make an effective fight for principle will be at stake in the election next year of Assemblymen and Senators.

San Francisco's experience last week shows that before there can be any effective reform at the polls, in municipalities at least, there must be important changes made in the election laws. Other reforms practically as important will also come before the Legislature. There must, for example, be an effective railroad regulation law placed on the statute books before Californians can escape from railroad extortion; there must, before there can be even justice in California, be important amendments made to the criminal codes; a law should be passed empowering the people of the counties to decide upon the sort of saloon regulation they desire; there are important amendments to be made to the State Constitution that California may take her place among the more progressive States of the Union.

In all this the people of California are vitally interested. It touches their pocket books, if you like; the happiness of their homes, the well-being of their children hang on the outcome. The citizen who casts his ballot for an Assemblyman or Senator is not voting so much for the individual as for conditions which will mean a square deal for himself and his children or the reverse.

The machine recognizes this; the average citizen does not realize it. The machine-protected interests—the tenderloin, the race-track gamblers, the public-service corporations, who in pooling their interests make the machine—all recognize the issue and are even now preparing to meet it; are preparing to elect men to the Legislature of 1911 who will put the interests of the tenderloin, of the race-track gamblers, of the public-service corporations, above the interests of the State. And if they seize the Legislature, as they aim to do, there will be no amending of the criminal codes, no effective railroad regulation,

no satisfactory amendment of the election laws, and, finally, the way will be smoothed for the return of the race-track gamblers to reap their harvest of gold at the expense of the manhood and womanhood of their victims. There is, too, indication that the gamblers will bear the burden of the fight for control of the Legislature which the machine will next year make against the people of California.

The position of the gamblers is desperate. For years they have had rich pluckings in California. Their expenses alone at Emeryville were approximately \$1,000,000 a season. This enormous amount does not include the expenses of the horsemen or the stakes paid the owners of winning horses, but has to do only with the expenses of the bookmakers. The bookmakers had to win from the betting public approximately \$1,000,000 before they made profits for themselves. It has been estimated that upwards of \$35,000,000 has been placed on the track in a single season. And much of this total comes from wage-earners who finally in hundreds of cases rob their employers and wind up in prison cell or suicide's grave. All must recognize that those who benefit from the gambling hells that have been maintained at such plague spots as Emeryville have vast interests at stake; interests which they have fought for as desperately as wolves in the past, and which they are prepared to fight for now.

For more than a decade, up to 1909, the gamblers had prevented the passage of an effective anti-race-track gambling law. In 1909, however, the Walker-Otis law went on the statute books. This measure, if the English language has words in which the bookmaker and the poolseller can be denied the privilege of following his abominable calling in this State, will stop race-track gambling as it has been carried on to the enrichment of the few beneficiaries of the system and the ruin of thousands of men and women.

But in spite of this law, which the courts have up to the present time sustained, the gamblers are preparing to open up their Emeryville establishment, and the boast is heard that the law will prove ineffective, that gambling—the sort of gambling that takes heart and honor and self-respect out of its victims—will, under a slightly modified form, be continued at Emeryville this season precisely as it was last.

However, this may be, one of two things is certain,—namely, either the law will prove effective or it will prove ineffective; either the betting which has prostituted the race-track will be stopped or it will not be. In any event, the next Legislature will be called upon to deal with the problem.

If the Walker-Otis bill prove effective, if it block the purpose of the gamblers, the gamblers will labor at the next session of the Legislature to amend it into ineffectiveness.

On the other hand, if it prove ineffective, if the gamblers by legal fiction or trickery are enabled to continue their calling, then the normal citizens of California will labor to amend the measure to the end that it may be effective, which the gamblers will endeavor to prevent.

Thus, whether the Walker-Otis law prove effective or ineffective, the gamblers recognize the importance of controlling the next Legislature. Are the decent people of California going to let them control it?

This feature of the fight between the machine-protected interests on the one side and of the normal citizenship of the State on the other thus becomes in effect a direct issue between the Tenderloin and the Home. And the Tenderloin understands the importance of immediate preparation for the contest. If the future is to be judged by the past there is danger that the Home may not awake to the danger until the candidates for Senate and Assembly have been nominated and elected. It will then be too late for the Home to effectively resist the gambling branch of the united interests of the tenderloin.

But the success of the gamblers will mean much more than the legalizing of race-track gambling. A Legislature controlled by the gamblers will, of course, mean a legislature controlled by the machine. The machine interests do not propose to permit the criminal statutes to be simplified, put upon a common-sense base; or to permit such amendments to the election laws as shall give the people free expression at the polls; or to allow the passage of laws or the adoption of constitutional amendments that shall make for effective railroad regulation. The success of the gamblers at the polls, then, will mean another machine-controlled Legislature which will block legislation for the best development and progress of the State as other machine-controlled Legislatures have blocked it.

The machine is awake to the necessity of immediate action, just as it saw the necessity in 1907 for the organization of San Francisco for the municipal election of 1909. The machine is picking its candidates, candidates who in the Legislature will be mere machine handmen. The people should meet organization with organization, and begin to consider from among their neighbors who of them can be sent to Sacramento as Senator or Assemblyman without danger of his yielding to bribery in any of the many forms with which members of the Legislature are secured for machine purposes. If the people want effective railroad regulation, common-sense criminal laws, the continued suppression of race-track gambling, practical election laws, and the many other rights which the machine has succeeded in withholding, they must fight for them. And they must begin the fight not tomorrow but today.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged by the Good Government organization for next week:

Tuesday evening, Nov. 23—Diehl's hall, corner of Central avenue and East Adams street. Lorin A. Handley, speaker.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 24—Henderson hall, Twenty-fourth and Hoover streets. Speakers to be announced.

Thursday evening, Nov. 25—Neighborhood hall, Ninth and Wilson streets. Speakers, Meyer Lissner, Rev. J. T. Hill and Lorin A. Handley.

It is expected that Good Government precinct clubs will be formed in every precinct before the election of December 7th.

HON. JAMES McLACHLAN TO SPEAK AT CITY CLUB

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club today, Hon. James McLachlan, Congressman, will speak on "The Panama Canal and Federal Steamship Line," at Christopher's, No. 551 South Broadway. The club will meet at Christopher's this week only while the Westminster Hotel is repairing the dining room.

LOOKING AHEAD

The proper function of a vigorous newspaper, according to the Kansas City "Star" is to fight for the people of the city. The "Star" is illustrating its theory by opposing with every resource at its command, the ordinance granting a renewal of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's franchise at this time. These franchises do not expire for sixteen years, but the interests in control of the street railway system are attempting to secure an extension in time of fifty years, dating from 1925. The "Star" is centering its argument on the point that in sixteen years conditions will have changed so that any argument made now, no matter how fair, would not serve the city's interests sixteen years from today.—Collier's.

Surely

When we think of Ireland's woes, our hearts go pity Pat!—Lippincott's Magazine.

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LaFollette Applauds Our Reforms

Says the Whole Country is Watching Los Angeles

Owing, no doubt, to his late arrival, Senator La Follette did not talk very fully on the subject as announced for the City Club luncheon last Saturday. The subject was "Progressive Politics" and the speech resolved itself into a eulogy of our city and a commendation of the first results of the direct primary. While waiting for La Follette the large audience was kept interested by the remarks of several men prominent in our city life, some extracts of which were as follows:

"I may say without fear of contradiction that the direct primary has proven itself successful, and it will be left with the voters whether these laws will be sustained or not.

"Those who are now opposing the effort to establish good government are the same class of people who have stood against progressive policies all over this country.

"We have a fair, square issue, and the people must stand for either good or bad government."—Hon. Jno. D. Works.

"My platform is my past record. I have tried to be honest and just, and have been a mayor of the whole people.

"As mayor my administration would be one of economy, a 'square deal' to everybody and an effort to push Los Angeles ahead of any city in the United States."—Mayor Geo. Alexander.

"The result of the nominations marks an onward step that has not been made by any other city in this country.

"It has been aptly said that 'the success of any business rests on the right to hire, and to fire,' and by direct nomination the city has taken the first step in demonstrating that it has this power.

"When our public servants are hired we should know whom they are serving, the people or the corporations."—Lee C. Gates.

Referring to George Alexander and his fitness for the mayor's chair, Mr. Gates very happily made the following quotation:

"Though aged,
He was so iron of limb,
None of the youth could cope with him.
And the foes which he singly kept at bay,
Outnumbered his hairs of white and gray."

"I consider the requisites of a public officer to be: Reasonableness, ability, unswerving honesty and backbone."—J. J. Andrews, Candidate for Councilman.

"The people must control the power, not the corporations."—Oscar E. Farish.

La Follette said that he was disap-

pointed in not hearing these speeches as he had expected to sit at the speakers' feet and learn what our city is doing. Of one thing he was sure, that Los Angeles was bearing a torch and leading other cities of the country in the right principles of self-government.

"The salient feature of the senator's speech was his belief in the fact that the results of the nominating elections had opened a new era in municipal politics. 'I felt when I touched California that I was on ground which was being redeemed and made secure for the next generation.

"You have been servants to those who should have been your servants, and you are now about to come into your own.

"Students of politics are looking with apprehension at the rapidly increasing population of the cities and the large influx of the foreign element with which corruption can take hold. In Wisconsin, as is the rule all over the country, the forces working for good government went to the country to get material to redeem the state, here in Los Angeles you are beginning right at the fortress of the enemy and purifying municipal politics from the inside.

"In California the corporations have been the dominating influence, and Los Angeles is going to lead the way in the solution of the problem of freeing cities from corporate power.

"I don't know whether you are conscious of the big thing you are doing here in Los Angeles," said he, "but the next generation will feel its results."

The speaker made a strong plea for democratic state universities. "See to it that your lamp of learning is never trimmed nor turned down."

La Follette claimed that one reason for the progressiveness of Los Angeles was the great accession of population from the middle West. "If it isn't that, tell me why there is such a difference in the sentiments and ideals of the people in San Francisco and Southern California." Voice from the audience,—"How about New England?" La Follette:—"New England is a whole lot better than most people think, she is not half as bigoted as some persons think, and in fact as good ground for progressive ideas as there is in the country. New England is not even hide-bound on the tariff, and I believe that Aldrich is as unpopular in that section of the country as in any other."

Speaking of the recall, he thought that there was no more reason why a public servant who betrays his trust should not be discharged than that a bank cashier should be retained after plundering the bank.

"Los Angeles is fighting for the same thing that the men of this country fought for at first, the right of self-government, but we have drifted a long way from that principle."

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The Influence of Politics Upon Municipal Efficiency

The original Boston Finance Commission, which has recently completed its labors, located two chief causes for the failure of municipal government. One was the domination of partisan politics, and the other the ward system of representation. Their influences have been traced with method and exactness in case of many investigations conducted by Metcalf & Eddy, of Boston, consulting engineers to the commission, and recently made public in a remarkable volume of over 1200 pages.

The reports show a great waste of money in all departments and a noticeable decrease in efficiency. This condition of affairs has been brought about by successive administrations for political purposes, and its cost to the city is hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum.

The number of laborers in the employ of the city had increased since 1895 by over 50 per cent, and is far in excess of the number reasonably required for such work as can economically be done by day labor.

The efficiency of the labor employed directly by the city had steadily decreased until in 1907 it reached a point where the amount of work done for the city per man per day was only half as much as it had been prior to 1895.

The cause of the decrease in efficiency as well as of the unnecessary increase in number was shown to be distinctly political; that is, that the pay rolls were swollen for the political purposes of the administration for the time being. For similar reasons all pretence of discipline in the larger departments had been abandoned. In-

competency, drunkenness and insubordination were seldom visited by suspension, still less frequently by discharge.

The practice of keeping an excessive number of men on the pay rolls throughout the entire year, of attempting to do work in winter which cannot be properly done at that season of the year, and of doing by day labor work which can be done much better and more economically by contract, is responsible for a large part of the waste, inefficiency and general demoralization of the city government. It also exerts a corrupting influence on the public morals, and is one of the main causes for the spread of the theory that the city treasury can properly be used for the benefit of individuals and classes, rather than for the common good of all the citizens.

The argument advanced by the politicians that it is to the general interest of labor that as many men be employed by the city as the treasury will stand, is not only false with regard to the interests of the city as a corporation, but is inadmissible from the standpoint of labor itself. The real motive of the politicians who advocate such a policy is simply to get men on the pay roll who in return will help them to be elected or re-elected to public office; and it is a short step from this proposition to advocating for similar purposes the waste of money in non-competitive contracts and purchases.

Bringing Them Up

"Air-ships are just in their infancy."
"Yes, and they're mighty hard to raise."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Conditions in Spain

In view of the wide interest in Spanish affairs this year, resulting from the Barcelona riots, the execution of Prof. Ferrer, the war in Africa, the downfall of the Maura ministry, etc., we publish extracts from an illuminating letter (dated Oct. 22) to a Los Angeles correspondent, written by a Bostonian now for some five years resident in Spain. The writer is greatly attached to the Spanish people, has remained in Spain expressly to study their institutions, and is fully qualified as an observer.

"I am unable to confirm your friend the journalist's view of Spain as making a healthy convalescence from an acute illness. To me this country, or rather this race, is one of those many savage races that have got little from the successive conquests by superior civilizations but a misfit economic and artistic situation, an imitation modernness, and a hard case of those chronic diseases, physical and moral, that are the principal thing we give to primitive peoples for their speedy death.

"The fundamental and constantly out-cropping character of this people is, for me, that of the ancient Iberian, in all his varieties. He never was homogeneous, and his nearest like at present is the very Rifeño (Moor) whom he is now fighting in Africa. The rest is postizo (false, a disguise).

"These are not the notions I brought to Spain. They are those I have been driven to accept after four and a half years of increasing work, with all the intelligence I possess, to get a fair interpretation of the usual, the constantly recurring things of Spain—that which the natives take for granted and which startles us only more and more as we outline the strange psychology that causes it.

"Five summers I have spent moving about from place to place, reading the books of local history, examining the 'movements' as a solace and entertainment; but really more busy with the newspapers and the life of the day. Four winters I have spent in Sevilla, reading general history, novels of customs, and those wonderful essay-portraits of the middle of the last century. I seem to see the lines of Spain's past projecting themselves and I prophesy the continuance of the disruptive tendencies of centuries.

"And as the fate of Morocco is actually in sight, so, and for the same reasons, does the similar fate of Spain loom up from behind the curve of the world's future. When you consider that these disruptive tendencies have been held in check for these four centuries by something that has now come to a total stop—I mean the power of crushing industrious peoples and appropriating their wealth (Jews, Moriscos, the Inquisition, condemned Spaniards, the native tribes of vast American countries, the island colonies)—and that now the Spaniards have to live by purely Peninsular resources, and that no effort at legitimate development since 1898 has been at all successful—when you think of all that you can realize how critical is the present situation.

"There has been indeed a change of popular feeling since the prostra-

tion of 1898, still so evident in 1905 when we came. Now, everybody is fighting mad and everybody wants to exterminate everybody else who does not exactly agree with him—and is making practical preparation to do it forthwith. Everybody, that is, except the disunited, inert, negligible element who want to be let alone but can't enforce their wishes. For feebleness and cowardice commend me to the order-loving sort of Spaniard—no hope for them!

"The others, the majority, are very violent. The few who can reason state their views in a quiet sentence or two that indicate a deeper desperation.

"I don't say that the split is imminent. But if it came today—the final outbreak—I should only wonder whether it is to take the cleavage-lines of the regional odium, or the clerical odium, or the workman odium—all of which are very much exasperated in these latter days.

"For four years the financial situation, in its international aspect, has been improving; exchange has gone down, securities (foreign loans) risen, until now, with the war and new taxes announced, a reverse movement has begun. But the value of imports and exports has dropped and commerce is in distress. Maura says the value of agricultural land has risen. Well it may rise, when there is less under cultivation! This anomaly may be peculiar to Spain. I remember that the old treatises on economics had it as a law that the margin of cultivation moves in certain ways. But 'nous avons changé tout cela' in Spain, and the best lands can be cultivated to advantage here, in the face of antique methods held to by psychological peculiarity. It is a fact that increasing despoblados (abandoned sections) and less work in the country pushes emigration like the arterial loss of blood—while at the same time it does lead to increased numbers in the cities and greater demand for tenements. Hence more building visible.

"Municipal administration, so bad before, is now far worse. The streets are dirtier. In Sevilla last year, to pave a ronda for the King's automobile, the ayuntamiento (city council) took stones from the poor people's back streets, leaving these, through an exceptionally rainy winter, a deep mass of mud. Epidemics are now ignored even by the newspapers that cried out last summer, 1903, at the typhus and smallpox, while this year they merely record deaths—144 in August in Madrid from typhus (typhoid is given a milder name than even its own) and 124 from smallpox. Beggary is more common now, and more like highway robbery than it was even in the Andalusian famine of 1905. The clergy are more violent than ever in their demands on the government (closing lay schools, etc.) and are unceasing in their calumniating policy towards 'liberals,' individual and collective.

"As for the parties—liberal, republican, socialist—they seem able to produce nothing but disorder. I asked a young newspaper man why Spain seemed unable to produce leaders that command the respect and following of their own party, and he said: 'Because, badly off as we may be economically and scientifically, etc., we are still worse morally.' It is the quiet remarks of persons who have 'a stake in the country' that most surprise one. A decent old blacksmith, well befriended by officials, said so calmly to me, 'Yes, there will have to be another degollacion de frailes' (throat-cutting for the friars). A rich

plebeian stage-coach proprietor said to me, 'We have guns, and we know all the anarchical-minded men of this town. At the first disturbance we shall shoot them in the street.' He was of the clerical party, and said they had 'a list of their local enemies.' An army captain told me it was necessary to make a desert of Cataluna and sow salt where Barcelona stands. I have seen the faces of Basques express a most dramatic loathing at mention of 'Maquetos'—their word for the Spaniard-not-a-Basque.

"That the discontent of the workman fails here to take a benign form I need not illustrate, although evidence is not lacking. And I could tell you plenty of stories to show the increase of street savagery toward tourists and middle-class Spaniards.

"Yet for me the old charm remains—the quaint customs, the universal popular poetry of life, the songs, the gardens, the clean-swept patios, the fresh whitewashed walls, the leisurely hand-work that I hope modern nations can return to after we have done our big job of organizing industry on a basis of health and comfort for all and a simpler life for the silly rich. Now that Italy is so spoiled by German machine-made goods, I pray that Spain may survive her troubles so as to teach us her dear old arts—not her imitation 'fine arts' but the thousand expressions of popular medieval culture."

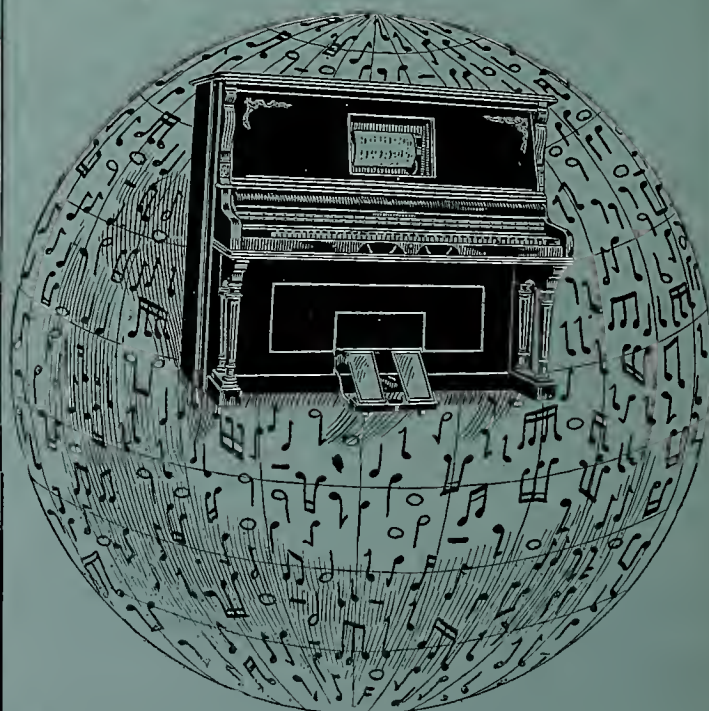
COMMISSION GOVERNMENT Leavenworth's Experience

"Leavenworth now has clean streets; more special improvements have been made the past year than in any 10 years previous; the streets are kept well lighted, and within a few months our city has changed so that today it could hardly be recognized as the Leavenworth of five years ago. What is responsible? The commission form of government." In this manner the results following the adoption of the new form of municipal government were summarized by City Engineer O'Neil in an interview at Topeka. According to Mr. O'Neil, the Commissioners will spend \$200,000 this year in special improvements. In no former year have these special improvements exceeded \$25,000. "And the strange part of the new regime—they are able to run the city without the fines that were once imposed on the deadfalls. Under the old system \$10,000 a month was collected; but where this money went to no one ever found out. The Commissioners do not seem to miss this source of revenue. I believe if you will ask anyone in our city if he is satisfied with the change from the ward system to the commission, he will answer in the affirmative. We are running a better city government on less money than ever before."—The Citizens' Bulletin (Cincinnati).

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MAYOR LOGAN FOR SHORT-TERM FRANCHISES

Advocates His Ideas of Municipal Rights in an Official Declaration of Principles

Consistent with the principles of the National Municipal League, of which he is an active member, Mayor James Logan, of Worcester, Mass., is an advocate of short-term franchises with adequate compensation. In his official declaration upon the subject, Mayor Logan said:

"The question of granting franchises to public service corporations is one of the burning question in almost every community. The only value a public service franchise has is given to it by the people whom the corporation serves, and the grant is given to individuals in their corporate capacity that they may render a public service. It goes without saying that franchises must conform to the statute law, but the interests of the citizens should be safe-guarded at every point, and, in my opinion, no rights ever should be granted to a public service corporation, even temporarily, which do not give to the people equivalent value for the rights surrendered.

"The four articles in my creed bearing upon this subject are:

"First, that the streets of a city belong to all the people of that city, and that no mayor or city government or state commission has a right to barter them away.

"Second, I believe that the day has passed forever when this city or any city should grant a perpetual franchise of any kind whatever to any public service corporation.

"Third, in granting franchises for a term of years the number of years should be the shortest possible term that would allow the corporation proper time for development, giving to it a fair return for its development work and upon the capital invested in the enterprise.

"Fourth, that the time to attach conditions to a public service franchise is when it is granted, and that the city ought not to be forced to plead for that which is rightfully its own."

CITY GOVERNMENT A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

The government of a city is strictly a business proposition and partisan politics should have no influence whatever in the choice of those who are to administer it. What we require are not merely honest men, but practical men of executive and organizing ability; men who can not only clearly distinguish between essential and unessential, or secondary requirements, but are capable of perceiving the practical means to these essential ends and grasping them, and who withal possess the courage and determination to pursue an undeviating course undistracted by side issues and undisturbed by the clamor of small fry critics. Such men are not common, and unfortunately the industrial, commercial and financial spheres offer them far more attractions than the political. If the city government could be leased to a private corporation controlled by men of this type, under a wisely drawn contract, there is no question in the world that in a comparatively short time the efficiency of the city departments would be doubled, the tax budget cut in half and the corporation declaring good-sized dividends.—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Crawford—Did you manage to coax your doctor to recommend a trip to that mountain resort you wished to visit?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Yes; but I can't go, for I couldn't get him to add that a few new dresses would do me a world of good.—Puck.

Famous Short Stories

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"

By Edward Everett Hale
(Continued from last week)

While being examined at a court martial to discover the followers of Aaron Burr, a young army officer, Philip Nolan, who had been a great admirer of Burr, lost control of himself, and to the horror of the court exclaimed, "D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again." As a punishment for thus disowning his native country it was decreed by the court that his rash wish should be fulfilled, and that he should never hear the name of his country, or anything concerning it again. To accomplish this end he was placed upon a vessel of the navy, and upon the ending of the cruise transferred to another outgoing vessel without having set foot in the United States. He spent the remainder of his life in this manner, never hearing of or seeing his native country, and the story deals with his life under these conditions as observed and recorded by a young naval officer who cruised for some time in the vessel which carried "The Man Without a Country."

"Ingham, I swear to you that I felt like a monster that I had not told him everything before. Danger or no danger, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I, that I should have been acting the tyrant all this time over this dear, sainted old man, who had years ago expiated, in his whole manhood's life, the madness of a boy's treason? 'Mr. Nolan,' said I, 'I will tell you everything you ask about. Only, where shall I begin?'"

"O the blessed smile that crept over his white face! and he pressed my hand and said, 'God bless you!' 'Tell me their names,' he said, and he pointed to the stars on the flag. 'The last I know is Ohio. My father lived in Kentucky. But I have guessed Michigan and Indiana and Mississippi,—that was where Fort Adams is,—they make twenty. But where are your other fourteen? You have not cut up any of the old ones, I hope?'"

"Well, that was not a bad text, and I told him the names in as good order as I could, and he bade me take down his beautiful map and draw them in as I best could with my pencil. He was wild with delight about Texas, told me how his cousin died there; he had marked a gold cross near where he supposed his grave was; and he had guessed at Texas. Then he was delighted as he saw California and Oregon;—that, he said, he had suspected partly, because he had never been permitted to land on that shore, though the ships were there so much. 'And the men,' said he, laughing, 'brought off a good deal besides furs.' Then he went back—heavens, how far!—to ask about the Chesapeake, and what was done to Barron for surrendering her to the Leopard, and whether Burr ever tried again,—and he ground his teeth with the only passion he showed. But in a moment that was over, and he said, 'God forgive me, for I am sure I forgive him.' Then he asked about the old war,—told me the true story of his serving the gun the day we took the Java,—asked about dear old David Porter, as he called him. Then he settled down more quietly, and very happily, to hear me tell in an hour the history of fifty years.

"How I wished it has been somebody who knew something! But I

did as well as I could. I told him of the English war. I told him about Fulton and the steamboat beginning. I told him about old Scott, and Jackson; told him all I could think of about the Mississippi, and New Orleans, and Texas, and his own old Kentucky. And do you think, he asked who was in command of the 'Legion of the West.' I told him it was a very gallant officer named Grant, and that, by our last news, he was about to establish his headquarters at Vicksburg. Then, 'Where was Vicksburg?' I worked that out on the map; it was about a hundred miles, more or less, above his old Fort Adams; and I thought 'Fort Adams must be a ruin now. 'It must be at old Vick's plantation, at Walnut Hills,' said he: 'well, that is a change!'"

"I tell you Ingham, it was a hard thing to condense the history of half a century into that talk with a sick man. And I do not now know what I told him,—of emigration, and the means of it,—of steamboats, and railroads, and telegraphs,—of inventions, and books, and literature,—of the colleges, and West Point, and the Naval School,—but with the queerest interruptions that ever you heard. You see it was Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumulated questions of fifty-six years!

"I remember he asked, all of a sudden, who was President now; and when I told him, he asked if Old Abe was General Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met old General Lincoln, when he was quite a boy himself, at some Indian treaty. I said no, that Old Abe was a Kentuckian like himself, but I could not tell him of what family; he had worked up from the ranks. 'Good for him!' cried Nolan; 'I am glad of that. As I have brooded and wondered, I have thought our danger was in keeping up those regular successions in the first families.' Then I told him of meeting the Oregon Congressman, Harding; I told him about the Smithsonian, and the Exploring Expedition; I told him about the Capitol, and the statutes for the pediment, and Crawford's Liberty, and Greenough's Washington; Ingham, I told him everything I could think of that would show the grandeur of his country and its posterity; but I could not make up my mouth to tell him a word about this infernal Rebellion!

"And he drank it in, and enjoyed it as I cannot tell you. He grew more and more silent, yet I never thought he was tired or faint. I gave him a glass of water, but he just wet his lips, and told me not to go away. Then he asked me to bring the Presbyterian 'Book of Public Prayer,' which lay there, and said, with a smile that it would open at the right place,—and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page; and I knelt down and read, and he repeated with me, 'For ourselves and our country, O gracious God, we thank Thee, that, notwithstanding our manifold transgressions for Thy holy laws, Thou hast continued to us Thy marvellous kindness,'—and so to the end of that thanksgiving. Then he turned to the end of the same book, and I read the words more familiar to me: 'Most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority,'—and the rest of the Episcopal collect. Danforth, said he, 'I have repeated those prayers night and morning, it is now fifty-five years.' And then he said he would go to sleep. He bent me down over

him and kissed me; and he said, 'Look in my Bible, Danforth, when I am gone.' And I went away.

"But I had no thought it was the end. I thought he was tired and would sleep. I knew he was happy and I wanted him to be alone.

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"But in an hour, when the doctor went in gently, he found Nolan had breathed his life away with a smile. He had something pressed close to his lips. It was his father's badge of the Order of the Cincinnati.

"We looked in his Bible, and there was a slip of paper at the place where he had marked the text:—

"They desire a country, even a heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God; for he hath prepared for them a city."

"On this slip of paper he had written:—

"Bury me in the sea; it has been my home, and I love it. But will not some one set up a stone for my memory at Fort Adams or at Orleans, that my disgrace may not be more than I ought to bear? Say on it:—

"In Memory of
"PHILIP NOLAN,
"Lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

"He loved his country as no other man has loved her, but no man deserved less at her hands."

Author's Note

It is difficult for young readers of the present generation to understand or to imagine what was the condition of public feeling in many parts of the United States, at different periods in the Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865.

In the year 1863, a great deal of distrust expressed itself, even in some of the northern states, as to whether it were worth while for the North to make the sacrifices it was making. In the state of Ohio, a prominent statesman expressed himself with such contempt as to the national government, that General Burnside, who was in command of the national army in that region, sent him over the lines to the rebels, saying that he seemed to belong with them, rather than in his own country. It was in that summer that I wrote the story which is in the reader's hands. My wish was simply the wish to show what one's Country is, and what her claims are, without any reference to any of the other questions which were involved in the Civil War. I tried to interest my readers in a hero of whom they should know little, except that he had no country, having forfeited the birthright which all other men have.

To give this hero a name, and to surround him with circumstances which were in the least probable, I connected him with the movement, still mysterious, of Aaron Burr, near the beginning of this century. I supposed him to be an officer of the army of the country which he disowned. And, in the slight historical references to Burr and his undertaking, whatever it was, which will be found in the beginning, I followed the truth of history.

I wanted a name for the hero which was familiar at that time in the Southwest. I remembered a young man, named Nolan, who was the correspondent and friend of James Wilkinson, who was the general in command of the United States army at the time Burr was arrested. James Wilkinson was a traitor to his country; and a traitor to Burr also, as I believe. That is, I think that he had given Burr encouragement that he would join him in his plan, whatever it was. But when the moment came, he took measures for the arrest of Burr, and disowned him. With that matter, however, this story has nothing to do. In seeking a name for my hero, I remembered Wilkinson's correspondent, Nolan, and, as it happened, I thought his name was "Stephen Nolan." He is so spoken of in my story, and the reader will find that the hero of this book alludes to Stephen Nolan and to his death in Texas.

Long after the story was first published, I found that the real name of the true Nolan was Philip, not Stephen. He was an adventurer, who was killed near Waco, in Texas, by the Spaniards in 1801. I had made a mistake in calling him Stephen, and I had transferred his name, to be the name of the imaginary person whom I had created. To this carelessness or accident, I have owed a large correspondence, very interesting and instructive to me, with the relatives of the real "Philip Nolan" and others. I have his portrait, as it was painted in a miniature for the lady whom he married. In another book, called "Philip Nolan's Friends," I have given truly the outlines of his tragic history. But his connection with my Philip Nolan was a mere accident. The Philip Nolan of the book in the reader's hands is an imaginary character, who was created for the single purpose of teaching young Americans what it is to have a country, what is the duty which they owe to that country, and how central that duty is among all the duties of their lives. I was glad to find, when the story was published, that this moral was appreciated. I have many letters, which I prize highly, from persons who were before strangers to me, who read it in dreary watches at sea, or by the light of camp-fires on shore, when they were risking their lives for the country which had the right to claim their service, and which did not assert that right in vain. I have a memorandum of the death of "Philip Nolan," a black man from Louisiana, to whom that war gave a country, and who laid down his life for her on the banks of the James River. I suppose that this "Philip Nolan" was named from the same Philip Nolan who gave a name to my hero. I have had the pleasure of knowing that my Philip Nolan has made many friends in all parts of this nation. And now that the story is printed as a school-book, I dedicate it to the boys and girls who also are citizens of the United States, with the hope which Philip Nolan expressed to Frederick Ingham when he was a midshipman, and with the injunction which he gave to that boy:—

"For your country, boy, and for that flag, never dream a dream but of serving her, as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag; never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers and government, the people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her, as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her today. O if anybody had said so to me when I was your age!"

The Cheerful Giver

"No, I don't go to church very often," a young man declared to the girl whom he had accompanied to a house of worship in Dauphin street Sunday evening, "but when I do go I make up for my absences by slipping a five-dollar gold piece in the offering."

"I don't think I have been to church in six months, so that sort of squares me," he whispered, when he dropped a coin about the size of a five-dollar piece in the box as the usher passed it.

At the close of the service the minister arose and announced: "The collection for foreign missions this evening amounted to \$3.60."

The young man didn't have much to say on the homeward walk.—Philadelphia Times.

WHAT IS POPULAR EDUCATION?

There is a great discussion on popular education going on just now. The question at issue seems to be whether education is a process to develop the growing mind or one to hammer in youthful brains a curriculum passing the sardine system of packing. To the lay mind the question is a simple one, but to the educational expert the lay attitude is a rank mixture of ignorance, Philistinism and heresy. To the expert mind the only simple thing in the question is the lay duty in the matter—to pay the freight.—Baltimore American.

"Don't make the mistake of making every man who holds public office feel that he is dishonored from the fact that he is employed in a public capacity. Do not give way to cynicism, that is the peril of American life. Do not think there is no use, there is always use. We can have what we want, and the way to get it is to keep at it faithfully and impartially."—Gov. Hughes.

WOULD ENLARGE SCOPE OF MUNICIPALITIES

Arguing for a closer relationship between the government and the citizen, Charles Richardson, first vice-president of the National Municipal League, recently said:

"The scope of our local governments must be so enlarged that they will affect the average voter as constantly and in as many ways as possible, and thus cause him to regard himself as an active and deeply interested partner in the proper conduct of the public business. The reasons for advocating such a policy in order to influence the taxpayers are sufficiently strong, but the arguments for resorting to it in dealing with the non-taxpayers, who are indirectly affected by taxation, are as much stronger, as this class is more numerous, more important, and more difficult to reach in any other way.

"It follows, therefore, that the advocates of good government should take every opportunity to urge the extension of municipal functions to all such subjects as the supply of light and water and transportation. There are many economic and other arguments in favor of this policy. The principal objections made are that it is 'too much like socialism,' and that every addition to municipal

business will lead to an increase of corruption and strengthen the political machines and the spoils system.

"In order to show the fallacy of these objections it may be suggested that if they were sound a great deal of work now being performed by local, state and national governments, including that of the United States postoffice and the street-cleaning department of New York, should be abandoned and turned over to private contractors or special corporations as soon as possible. It may also be urged that under our form of majority rule the only way to obtain the right kind of government is to give to it so much business that the non-taxpayers will perceive and suffer from its defects and will be sufficiently interested to insist upon their cure."

PLAYGROUNDS

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Says the New Haven Journal-Courier: "There is scarcely a city in the country today which is not giving considerable thought and appropriating much money for the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds conveniently situated for the use of the children. There exists today a playgrounds association of national scope. What the new playgrounds of New York have meant for the poor children of that city's densely populated East Side can not be overestimated. Where space will not permit of such extended games as baseball, apparatus of all sorts is set up to enable the children to exercise their bodies with light gymnastics. In New York one of the most popular playgrounds has an organization of the children very similar to a George junior republic with its mayor and officials, which practically has complete charge of the place, incidentally giving the children the best sort of practical lessons in the methods and problems of democratic government."



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Jesters' Bells

A Dusty Spot

A school inspector, noted for his idiosyncrasies, happened to notice that a terrestrial globe in one of the classrooms was very dusty. This annoyed him, and, putting his finger on the globe, he cried out, "There's dust here an inch thick!" "It's thicker than that, sir," calmly replied the new teacher. "What do you mean?" asked the inspector sharply. "Why," came the answer, "you've got your finger on the desert of Sahara."—London Daily News.

Revelation

"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons," remarked an old lady to a new curate. "They are so instructive. We never knew what sin was until you came to the parish."—The Sacred Heart Review.

Numismatics

Nephew (just returned from abroad)—"This franc piece, aunt, I got in Paris."

Aunt Hepsy—"I wish, nephew, you'd fetched home one of them Latin quarters they talk so much about."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Literary Contamination

Mother—"Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday-school."

Johnny (with a far-away look)—"Yes, mamma."

Mother—"How does it happen that your hands smell of fish?"

Johnny—"I carried home the Sunday-school paper, an' the outside page is all about Jonah and the whale."—Western Christian Advocate.

No Let Up

"There's the Devil to pay at my house!"

"Better go to church then."

"Well, there's the preacher to pay."—Atlanta Constitution.

Taking Time Out

Roebottom was a roofer. He was engaged on a Mickle Street house. One day, as he was lunching, he was heard to give a yell of pain.

"What's the matter, Roebottom?" a carpenter asked.

"I got a nail in my foot," the roofer answered.

"Well, why don't you pull it out?" said the carpenter.

"What! In my dinner hour?" yelled Roebottom, reproachfully.—Philadelphia Record.

In the Hunting-Season

Hotel Visitor—"Are there ever any deer about here?"

Gillie—"Well, there was-yin, but the gentlemen were aye shootin' and shootin' at it, and I'm thinkin' it left the destrict."—Punch.

A Real One

"First time you've ever milked a cow, is it?" said Uncle John to his visiting nephew. "Well, y' do it a darn sight better'n most city fellers do."

"It seems to come natural somehow," said the youth, flushing with pleasure. "I've had a good deal of practice with a fountain pen."—Seattle Week-End.

One Thing Needful

Pat—"Could yer give a man a job, yer honor?"

Barber—"Well, you can repent this pole for me."

Pat—"Be jabbers, I can, sor, if you'll tell me where to buy the striped paint."—Punch.

Farmer Foddershucks—Haow do them summer boarders of yours keep busy? Reuben Robbins—They play golf. Farmer Foddershucks—What'n Sam Hill's that? Reuben Robbins—'S near's I kin figger, it's solitaire shinny.—Cleveland Leader.

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Theatre

"Mr. Hamlet of Broadway"

The ghostly echo of a laugh laughed long ago,—that is what Eddie Foy's mirth seems today. The renowned mannerisms are all there, but they lack the old spontaneity, and the lifting of his hand seems to beg deprecatorily and apologetically, for gentleness toward one grown old in Comedy's service. Mr. Foy has surrounded himself by an expert company of players, and their combined talents constitute an entertainment rare in Auditorium annals and far above the average musical comedy seen in Los Angeles. The first act, scene at Starvation Inn, Adirondack Mountains, shows a summer resort inhabited by smart and discontented visitors, and gives the chorus opportunity to appear in up-to-the-moment costumes and to execute some brisk dances. The second act includes the clever, if disrespectful, burlesque on Hamlet which has caused considerable indignation. Eddie Foy's appearance as the Dane is amazingly swarthy, and he renders his lines in a manner which is the perfection of parody. Miss Belle Gold does Ophelia almost as well, from the time when she announces "Here's a gooseberry, that's for remembrance" to her removal from the stage by a hook thrust forth from the wings. She does clever and assured work in the first act in the song "Goodbye, Molly Brown," when her powers of mimicry run riot through as many verses as she vouchsafes the insatiable audience. There are many fetching song numbers, including "Won't You Harmonize With Me?" by Miss Laura Jaffray, who has a clear and carrying voice; "Under the Honeymoon," sentimentally sung by Miss Ethel Intropidi and Harold J. Rehill; "Everything Depends on Money," done in Eddie Foy's imitable style; "Bah," a matrimonial tilt excellently sung and acted by Miss Josie Intropidi and Chas. Halton; and "Down Where the Watermelon Grows," with Mr. Foy again. Each of these includes good features by the big and comely chorus and much alert "business" which makes the time go by on wings. No Foy-lover or fun-lover can afford to miss "Mr. Hamlet Of Broadway."

"The Soul Kiss"

The Majestic has a decidedly showy attraction in "The Soul Kiss," this week's big, spectacular, melodious production. The plot is unworthy of note or commendation, but the stage pictures are unusual and effective, particularly New York City at night. Pertina, the much-heralded European danseuse, is the epitome of grace and her dances are positively bewildering. Ben Grinnell enacts Memphis with credit, while Miss Marie Annis is an attractive Suzette. The songs are pleasing, and the talky numbers, such as "Very Well Then," so well rendered that one does not miss their melody. The performance will make a strong appeal to a large class of people who will derive short-lived and sensual pleasure from its attractions.

Auditorium

Julian Edwards' comic opera success, "The Gay Musician," rendered by John P. Slocum's New York company of singers, will be the attraction at the Auditorium next week.

Of the thirty or more comic opera successes written by Julian Edwards, the composer himself says that in "The Gay Musician" he has done the

best work of his career. It was selected by the Shuberts this season to open many of their new theatres, the last one being Salt Lake City this week.

Manager John P. Slocum has this season gathered together a notable combination of well known singers as well as a chorus that really knows how to sing. Among the principals are Miss Texas Guinan, the prima donna, the niece of U. S. Senator Bailey of Texas, a former society girl of Washington, D. C., Miss Lottie Kendall, who sings the opposite role to Miss Guinan, is a favorite in this



MISS TEXAS GUINAN
Prima Donna in "The Gay Musician,"
Auditorium

city, and her ability needs no comment at this time.

Artistic stage settings and a lavishness in modern costuming and gowns imported from Paris are some features of this presentation. An augmented orchestra, under the direction of Herr Max Winne, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will be utilized for the engagement. A special matinee will be given Thanksgiving day, in addition to the regular matinee Saturday.

Belasco

"In the Bishop's Carriage," Channing Pollock's dramatization of Miriam Michelson's novel of the same name, will this week be the vehicle for Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theater Company, commencing Monday night, with the regular Thursday matinee on Thanksgiving Day.

"In the Bishop's Carriage" has already proved a dramatic success and although being written after the novel it is one of the plays that has not suffered from dramatization, in fact the play might be said to be even more intense than the novel. It is a drama full of genuine human interest that fairly thrills with its intensity and stirring situations, while throughout the play runs an abundance of humor of the best sort.

Lewis S. Stone will this week be seen in the part of the young lawyer William Latimer while Thais Magrane will play the important role of Nance Olden. In this Miss Magrane will not only have fine chances for emotional acting, but also an opportunity to display her versatility in a very cleverly drawn character. Frank Camp will play the part of the girl's confederate Tom Dorgan. William Yerrance, after an absence of a year, will make his reappearance with the Belasco Company in the comedy role of Edward Ramsey.

Following "In the Bishop's Carriage," the announcement is made

that Lottie Blair Parker's rural American play, "Way Down East," will be given its first production by a stock company anywhere.

Majestic

"In Old Kentucky" will be seen at the Majestic Theatre next week.

Seventeen years ago, C. T. Dazey, the author, prevailed upon Jacob Litt to "try the piece out" in a stock company. This was done and the play scored a hit. Mr. Litt then made a bid for New York approval, where the piece held the boards during an entire season. Other companies were organized to play throughout the portions of the country where the first company would not be able to appear, and "In Old Kentucky" soon become a household word.

A simple story of Kentucky life, graphically told, "In Old Kentucky" is one of those dramas that leaves an impress upon the mind. One who has seen the play will not forget Madge Brierly, who loves Frank Layson, the aristocrat from down in the Bluegrass, and who sacrifices much to

himself in the title role still includes Jerry J. Cohan, Helen F. Cohan, Mildred Elaine, Lila Rhodes, Tom Lewis, P. B. Pratt, Sam J. Ryan, Robert Emmett Lennon, J. Jicquel Lance, William Leyle, Donald Crisp, Lola Hoffman, and one of the largest choruses that has ever been sent on tour in support of a musical comedy star. Besides this there is to be an augmented orchestra of 26 pieces to interpret the score of "The Yankee Prince."

Burbank

Eleanor Merron's rural comedy drama, "The Dairy Farm," will be the attraction at the Burbank Theater during the week beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday) and including in addition to the regular Saturday matinee, a special holiday matinee Thursday, Thanksgiving day. Rural plays always are popular with Burbank audiences but in recent months have been crowded out by the list of new plays which Oliver Morosco has been offering patrons of his Main street theater. Now there



What will be the largest aggregation of local musicians brought together in this city for the specific purpose of exploiting American music, both vocal and instrumental, will be the concert to be given by the Los Angeles Center of American Music at Simpson Auditorium Thursday evening, December 2nd.

The program which follows will be a most interesting one, each school to be represented by the best known and most thoroughly disciplined of its members:

PART I.

1. Organ SonataDudley Buck
Mr. Ernest Douglas
2. The RoseMrs. Abbie Lee Jamison
The Moth. Mrs. Abbie Lee Jamison
3. Thistle DownChadwick
Two SongsChadwick
Mr. Edwin Housh

PART II.

4. Chorus by the Lyric Club.
J. B. Poulin, Director.
5. Celtic SonataMacDowell
Miss Alice Coleman
6. A Country Bright and Fair,
From "Hora Norissima".....
.....Horatio Parker
Mrs. R. H. A. Beach
7. SongMacDowell
SongMacDowell
Mrs. Clara Henley Bussing

PART III.

8. Piano TrioArthur Foote
Piano, Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott
Violin, Mr. Arnold Krauss
Cello, Mr. Ludwik Opid
9. Two numbers by the Lyric Club.
J. B. Poulin, Director.

Mrs. Bertha Hirsch Baruch will resume her work as lecturer next Tuesday evening at Simpson Auditorium, speaking on her new subject "The Ministry of Music" or the influence of music on the human spirit. Mrs. Baruch comes with the advantages of a first-hand knowledge of actual conditions of life, with the special training of the professional school, the discipline of the smaller college, and with the broad free outlook gained in the larger universities. She will be assisted by Mrs. Bertha Vaughn and Mr. William Edson Strobbridge, pianist.

One of the most interesting events of late in London has been the visit of the Balalaika orchestra. This body, conducted by Mr. W. W. Andreef, who is at the same time its founder, gave beautiful performances of Russian folk-songs, as well as other compositions specially arranged for it. Mr. Andreef's aim in founding this orchestra was to improve the instruments used by the Russian peasants, and to this end he started a manufactory, where instruments are made to those designs which his experience and investigations have proved to be the best. The Balalaika, which is one of the most popular instruments of this class, resembles to some extent

the banjo, but the soundboard is triangular, the strings thinner, and the tone quality infinitely superior. In the orchestra in question this instrument is found in five sizes, and is played pizzicato. The combination of these instruments with others of a similar popular nature is delightful, and the high training of the instrumentalists beyond all praise. Although the Balalaika has but three strings it is capable of a high degree of agility in the hands of a capable performer, and Mr. Andreef may well feel proud of having brought it into such artistic prominence.

Boston's new million dollar opera house was opened November 8th with a performance of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." A great crowd attended the opening night, coming from cities at some distance to be present.

Paderewski's only recital of this season was given in Queen's Hall, London, a week ago Tuesday.

Since the death of Grieg robbed Scandinavia of its most interesting musical figure, more attention is likely to be paid to the works of Ennie Sjogren, a musician well-known, and highly esteemed in his own country. Unlike Grieg, he is not known to audiences who frequent our orchestral concerts, for his published works are mostly piano pieces and songs. His compositions are becoming gradually more popular all over Europe.

The death is announced of Dr. Alfred Christiana Kalischer, the well-known editor of Beethoven's letters.

Signor Giovanni Battista Lamperti, the veteran professor of singing, has celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth this month.

In connection with the marriage of his daughter, Clara (Clemens, to Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mark Twain has said that it will take him the rest of his life to pronounce his son-in-law's name.

Now that Grand Opera is to be heard in most of the capitals of the world, it is not surprising that there is some talk of establishing a Grand Opera in Melbourne, Australia. Mme. Melba has for some time cherished this ambition for her native land, and still claims that she has the matter warmly at heart. One of the greatest obstacles so far has been the lack of a suitable auditorium. Mme. Melba has for some time back been touring in Australia and New Zealand, visiting not only the large cities, but also the smaller towns, where such an artist is not often presented. In the opinion of many of the Australian people, Melba is the only artist of her own level in the world.



GEO. M. COHAN AND HIS MOTHER, HELEN F. COHAN, In "The Yankee Prince," Mason Opera House.

save the life and fortune of her beloved. Then there is the gallant Colonel, sweet Aunt Lethe, the moonshiner, the faithful old Uncle Neb, the amusing little pickaninnies in their singing, dancing and band music, "Queen Bess," the fleet-footed Kentucky thoroughbred, and other delightful echoes of this tale of the sunny south. A capital company is promised for the forthcoming engagement, which opens Sunday night for the week with matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Mason

Geo. M. Cohan in "The Yankee Prince" is scheduled for the Mason Opera House all next week, when with himself in the title role and surrounded by his Royal Family, together with the hundred other members of the original company that has supported Mr. Cohan and his family since the initial production of this piece at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City, over two years ago, will present "The Yankee Prince" with the scenic, electrical and property investiture, exactly as it was shown during its protracted run in New York City.

The original cast besides Geo. M.

is to be a return to the freshness and the charm of the bucolic drama, if only for a week.

"The Dairy Farm" was last seen in Los Angeles a little more than two years ago when it was played at the Burbank. The play was written by Eleanor Merron, actress as well as playwright, and was used by her as a starring vehicle during several seasons.

Great care has been taken to reproduce with accuracy the picturesque costuming of half a century ago and it is promised that the production will prove one of the most enjoyable seen at the Burbank in many months. A. Byron Beasley and Blanche Hall will have the leading roles and with them will be seen all the favorites of the Burbank organization.

"The Talk of New York"

The Mason Opera House has secured Victor Moore in the George M. Cohan musical comedy "The Talk of New York" for three nights starting Thursday, December 2nd. This production is said to be one of the best of the Cohan plays, and Mr. Moore as Kid Burns, has made a brilliant record in New York and Chicago.

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THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON



I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; over turn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"PUT AS much Business in your Art, as you do Art in your Business."—*From Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Annual Report, 1909.*

Following is the programme to be given tomorrow at South Park by the Los Angeles Municipal Band, Harley Hamilton, director:

March, "The Flying Squadron"....
.....Scouten
Waltz, Espana.....Waldtenfel
Largo from the Opera Xerxes. Handel
Cornet Solo, Selected.....Rogers
Mr. Will E. Bates
Intermezzo, "Forget-me-not". Macheth
Intermission
Overture to Ruy Blas...Mendelssohn
Paraphrase on "Sweet and Low"....
.....Barnby
In a Cosy Corner.....Bratton
Themes from Carmen.....Bizet
Grand March, (Queen of Sheba)...
.....Gounod
America

The project for the removal of the City Hall has brought to light the fact that this city has

no plan and is like a business without a head, going where no one knows. It seems to me up a tree that the Chamber of Commerce, which is made up of business men, would see the futility of doing a city's business in this way and insist that a committee be appointed as has been done by the mayor of Chicago to formulate a plan that should be carried out by this municipality. Mayor Busse of Chicago appointed a committee of 325 leading men from all walks of life to take action on the plan presented by the Commercial Club and formally adopt something to work to. It is a city's business to use as much sense as a corporation in the conduct of its affairs and now is the time to take some action on the proposition presented by the Municipal Art Commission. Do not be in a hurry but do what is to be done right.

"This is a war budget! It is a budget for waging implacable warfare against poverty, and I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has passed away we shall have made a great advance toward the good time when poverty, with its wretchedness and squalor and human

degradation which always follows in its camp, will be as remote from the people of this country as the wolves that once infested its forests."

This is the peroration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England and not an assertion of Emma Goldman. It is part of a speech by the minister of finance of the greatest power in the world and it reads like a fairy tale until you see its cause.

Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to make wealth bear the bulk of the burdens because it can best afford to! That is common sense or horse sense, whichever you may wish to call it, but it has never seemed to strike in much, in this democracy of ours. That the strong man should bear the burden is right and proper but our legislators in their infinite wisdom seem to see not the benefit accruing to the people but to the governors of the people.

What a city beautiful that would make! No poverty! It would seem that the millenium had come and that there was founded on earth real life. The ordinary working man has to save enough out of an ordinary salary to keep self and wife during their old age and it is not an easy matter if they have to educate children.

Has there been anything as revolutionary as this in the memory of our generation? Here's power to his brain and arm that he may carry it out!

Any one who has not seen the color photographs exhibited by Messrs. Maginnis and Clifton of Denver is out of touch with the art situation in America. It means that if we as a people have the good sense to use what is at our hands that in a very few years we will have an art appreciative people.

Taking all the colors of our beautiful outdoors, and reproducing them so that anyone can see them at first hand almost, is a fact that should be known to every one immediately. It means that every city, every country and every clime can be brought to us as it is and when you add to that the eye of the artist in selecting the subjects, you have a new art and a greater appreciation of the old. The time will come when our boards of education will see the value of the mechanical appliances for art education and then we will begin to give the people what they need, namely appreciation of artistic things, not ability to dissect them.

HOPE OF FUTURE LIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

By Henry Colin Campbell, Editor of The Milwaukee Journal.

A more general and widespread education of the citizenship has become vitally necessary to the safety of the nation and the perpetuation of its institutions. Political and economic problems are increasing in number, in importance and in complexity. The work of solving them will be successful in exact proportion to the intelligence of the electorate. The power and the responsibility are the people's, and although they must act indirectly—that is, through their representatives—they must declare what policy shall be adopted to meet the nation's changing needs. Crises are much more frequent than they were in the earlier years of the republic.

The situation is made more acute, and even dangerous, by the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor. There are the "predatory rich," who, not content with controlling the business of the country, violate its laws—too frequently with impunity; they buy legislators and they use their power to influence the election of judges. They sin against society. They violate the purity of the court and would undermine the very foundations of government.

To adjust wisely the crucial situation that confronts us; to destroy the evil and preserve the good; to accept right remedies and to reject chimeri-

cal ones; to follow a course that is as far removed from the conservatism which protects evil as it is from the extreme radicalism that would tear down everything; to progress and to construct—to do these things and, in doing them, to preserve the government that the fathers builded, requires honest, determined citizenship.

The greatest peril lies in the fact that the intelligence of the electorate falls short of the needs of the times. Too many are blind to the alarming abuses that exist, and thus are unconscious allies of the forces of evil. Too many of those who realize to some extent the truth that the government is being used to serve the interest of the selfish few instead of the common good are prone to favor ineffectual remedies that may prove to be just as dangerous as the disease itself.

This condition is a severe arraignment of our public school system. It is not so much, that the public schools have been unsuccessful in carrying out their mission as that mission has been defined as it is that the lines within which the schools have worked have been too narrow. In general terms the schools have been maintained to educate the child—the future citizen. And, however, lacking in satisfactory results in this, it is in another direction that the public school system has failed to appreciate its opportunities to educate citizenship. It has concentrated its effort almost entirely in educating the growing child, and has neglected the grown child deprived by stern necessity of the advantages of an earlier school course.

Hundreds of thousands of these "grown children" are not as useful and intelligent as they might have been had the scope of the school been

broadened. Likewise, the adults from foreign lands, who take up the duties of citizenship here without any preparation, are left to the foes of good government, to the demagogue and the political "heeler" for their training. It is not strange that the chief lesson that many of these foreign-born citizens first learn is that their right of suffrage is an article of merchandise.

To the lack of ideals and intelligence among these citizens can be traced largely the corrupt and inefficient government that is the curse of almost every city in the land. Not directly, but tangibly and alarmingly, both state and nation suffer from this.

These conditions are principally the fault of the state in not enlarging the scope of the schools with a view to reaching and helping citizens of all classes and ages. The schools should be required not only to fit the child to meet the responsibilities of the future, but also to broaden and strengthen those who already are voters. Not to do this is to invite danger.

Failure to undertake and carry out plans for extending the work of the schools so as to reach all the people would be a crime of neglect, socially and politically, and from an economic viewpoint a criminal waste. This is a utilitarian age, and the facts about the "idleness" of school property must meet with the condemnation of the level-headed business man. Here is one case that is typical of the average city: Milwaukee's public school houses and grounds represent a total value exceeding \$5,000,000. Yet these buildings, being three-score in number, are idle during 7,560 hours out of the 8,760 hours in the year. They are utilized only six hours a day just five days in the week. The rest of the

time they are closed and useless—monuments of unrealized opportunity.

The demand for the enlargement of the functions of the public school comes from the people. The public school is closer to the common life of the nation than any other agency, and it does more to cement together all classes. It should be made more common, far more common, and it should do far more effective work in creating a generally intelligent citizenship, stronger ties of fellowship, and higher standards of civic duty and of political life.

In most cities the use of the public school has been extended somewhat. New York has taken the lead in this work and has set a noble example. In New York's schoolhouses free evening lectures have been held for twenty years. Sunday afternoon concerts have attracted other ten of thousands. In the winter, night schools are conducted and thousands of foreigners have taken advantage of the opportunity to study English, to learn American customs and American principles of government.

There is one thing that ought to be taken up without delay and urged strongly and persistently in every city and village in the land, and that is making every public school building the civic center of its community. The plan is one that would not involve much expense and would yield greater and quicker results than almost any other addition to the activity of the public schools. By means of lectures, debates, and other forms of discussion, the urgent questions of the hour could be made clear. These civic clubs in every school district would exert a potent influence for good in the administration of municipal government and in all public affairs.—National Municipal League Bulletin

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Street Assessments

The amount of assessments made by the Bureau of Street Assessments for asphalt paving during the last two months was \$107,454.33, distributed as follows: **Lake Shore Avenue**, from First to Temple streets, \$14,985.21; **Temple Street**, from the west line of Belmont avenue to the produced east line of Burtz street; also Mountain View avenue from Temple street to the south line of Court street, \$22,462.38; **Pasadena Avenue**, from Ave. 50 to Piedmont avenue, \$53,887.93; **Ninth Street**, from Union avenue to Park View, \$16,118.81.

Ave. 28, from Montecito St. east; protest from W. E. Rogers et al, as to existing lines. Bd. Pub. Wks. recommend that lines of street as fenced be preserved. Adopted.

Ave. 33, from Griffin to Pasadena aves.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

6th St.; petition from Los Angeles Public Market et al, for the improvement of 6th St., between Alameda and Mateo Sts. by private contract. Granted and referred to the C. E. for Ord.

6th St., from L. A. St. to west line of San Pedro St. and from east line of San Pedro St. to Central Ave.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

6th St., at S. W. corner of Shatto Drive; Bd. Pub. Wks. received order from Council to pay \$60 assessment to Mrs. L. A. James for curb and sidewalk. Bd. sent recommendation to Council to rescind order. Council referred question back to Board for further consideration.

West 9th St. and East 9th St. (Wilmington), north side from 1st alley west of Canal St. to west line of Broadway; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

East 10th St. and West 10th St. (Wilmington), from 1st alley west of Canal St. to 1st alley east of Broadway; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

West 11th St. (Wilmington); ord. authorizing property owners to improve south side by private contract. Adopted.

East 11th St. (Wilmington), from 1st alley west of Canal St. to 1st alley east of Broadway; ord. authorizing property owners to improve by private contract. Adopted.

17th and 18th Sts.; City Eng. reported the necessity of and recommended the opening of an alley from 17th to Washington Sts. west of Tennessee St. in order to drain a swamp which would be created by the improvement of 17th and 18th Sts. (recently opened); and recommending that he be instructed to furnish City Atty. description of land to be condemned. Adopted.

45th St., from Normandie to Western; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

46th St., from Normandie to Western; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

47th St., from Normandie to Western; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

49th St., from Normandie avenue to a point 602.71 ft. west of the west line of Halldale Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

49th St., each side from Western to Denker Aves.; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

50th St., from Normandie Ave., to a point 602.64 ft. west of the west line of Halldale Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

50th St., each side from Western to

Denker Aves.; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

51st St. and 51st Place; pet. from the McCarthy Co., asking that 51st St. and 51st Place, between Normandie and Denker Aves., be improved under private contract. Granted and referred to the City Eng. for ord.

51st Place, each side, bet. Normandie Ave. and west line of the So. Cal. Inv. Co.'s Tract; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

52nd St., each side, bet. Normandie Ave. and west line of So. Cal. Inv. Co.'s Tract; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

54th St., bet. Figueroa and Redondo; street light ordered placed.

Alley, running from West Edgeware Rd. to Wallace Ave.; pet. from Grace H. Clark et al, asking for vacation of alley. Denied.

Agate St.; pet. from Elmira Hall, et al, for the abandonment of 10 feet from the westerly side of a street proposed to be opened in Mrs. Hall's tract (said street will be a continuation of Agate street). Referred to the Bd. of Pub. Wks.

Allesandro St., from Angelica St. to Effie St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Banning St., bet. Alameda and Vignes Sts.; ord. of intention to improve and determining that bonds shall be issued to represent cost. Adopted.

Beaudry Ave.; pet. from Ramish & Marsh, protesting against the construction of a sewer on Beaudry Ave. between 3rd and 4th Sts. Motion that the protest be sustained, proceedings abandoned and City Atty. instructed to prepare and present to the Council the necessary Ord. abandoning said proceedings. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave.; pet. from A. J. Crawford, et al, protesting against the improvement of Bellevue Ave. from Lake Shore to Bonnie Brae Sts. Filed.

Bellevue Ave., from Lake Shore Ave. to Bonnie Brae St.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Bonnie Brae St., from Sunset Blvd. to Montrose St.; presented for adoption duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement. Adopted.

Budlong Ave.; pet. from Josie W. Zieger, protesting against the assessment for the opening of Budlong Ave. from 46th to 47th Sts. Denied.

Budlong Ave., bet. 46th St. (now 39th St.) and 47th Place (now 39th Place); protest from Josie W. Zieger against assessment for opening. Protest denied and assessment and diagram for opening of said street. Adopted.

Clover St., from Main St. to Alhambra; pet. from Joseph Lespart, et al, relative to widening. Ref. to Councilman Dromgold.

Denker Ave., from Vernon Ave. to 48th St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Denker Ave., from 58th St. to a point 121.9 ft. south; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Echandia St., west side, from a point 150 ft. south of the southeast corner of Kearney St. to a point opposite the southeast corner of New Jersey St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Fargo St., a portion bet. Apex Ave. and Fanning St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Garnier Place; pet. from Country Club Park Co. for change of name of Garnier Place to Gramercy Place, from 8th St. to a point 400 ft. N. of

Pico St., and the name of Garnier Place be given to the street heretofore known as Gramercy Place, S. of 8th St. to a point 239.40 ft. S. of 11th St. Granted and referred to City Eng. for ord.

George St., both sides, from Eastlake Ave. to Hancock St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Glendale Ave., bet. Effie St. and Reservoir St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Grand Ave., from California to Temple Sts.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Halldale Ave., from Vernon Ave. to 50th St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Harvard Blvd., from Vernon Ave. to 48th Sts.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Harvard Blvd., each side, from 48th St. to the south line of the Derby Park Tract; ord. establishing curb line. Adopted.

Hollenbeck Ave., from Boyle Ave. to east line of Orme Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Hoover St., bet. 25th and Adams; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Hyperion Ave., from Effie St. to Sunset Blvd.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Idell St., from San Fernando Road to Ave. 26; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Ivanhoe Ave., from Allesandro St. to north city limits; City Atty. instructed to begin proceedings for condemnation of land, necessary to improvement of street.

Lemoine St.; pet. from M. Reider, for damages in the sum of \$1,000, by reason of the proposed improvement of Lemoine St. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub Wks.

Lemoine St.; pet. from Mrs. K. E. Picket, et al, for abandonment of proceedings for improvement of Lemoine St. bet. Sunset Blvd. and Scott Ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Long Beach Ave., bet. 51st and 55th Sts.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Los Angeles St., from 4th to 5th; whereas a proceeding is now pending for the paving of said street, and for construction of storm drain in L. A. St. from 2nd to 5th Sts. Motion that improvement as contemplated be abandoned. Adopted.

Magnolia Ave., from Adams St. to 27th St.; ord. adopting assessment and diagram for opening and widening said street. Adopted.

Marmion Way; ord. of intention to construct storm sewer in Marmion Way. Adopted.

Mill St.; petition from L. A. Public Market et al, for the improvement of Mill St. between 6th and 7th Sts. by private contract. Granted and ref. to the C. E. for ord.

Micheltorena St.; petition from Wm. Kellaway, et al, for the improvement of Micheltorena St. from Effie St. to

Sunset Blvd. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

New Hampshire St.; pet. from C. L. Whitnah, protesting against the improvement of New Hampshire St. bet. 11th St. and 12th St. Denied and filed.

New Hampshire St., from 11th to 12th Sts.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Normandie Ave.; pet. from the McCarthy Co., for the improvement of Normandie Ave. bet. a point 294 ft. north of the north line of 51st St., and a point 135.15 ft. south of the south line of 52nd St. by private contract. Granted and ref. to the City Eng. for ord.

Normandie Ave., bet. Slauson Ave. and 51st St.; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Park Row, bet. Casanova St. and Solano Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Philleo St., bet. Kent and Marathon; report of City Eng. that before establishing grade of said street, it will be necessary to acquire an alley for drainage purposes, and recommending that he be instructed to furnish City Atty. descriptions for the condemnation of southerly 5 ft. of lots 13 and 14, blk. 2, of Marthon Tract. Adopted.

Prichard St., a portion bet. Downey Ave. and Mission Rd.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

West Railroad St.; pet. from Martin Lally, protesting against the construction of a sewer on West Railroad St. Motion that the protest be sustained, proceedings abandoned and the City Atty. instructed to prepare and present to the Council the necessary ord. abandoning said proceedings. Adopted.

San Fernando Road, bet. Ave. 20 and Ave. 26; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

San Benito St., from Brooklyn Ave. to Michigan Ave.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Solano Ave. and Buena Vista St.; pet. from Mrs. J. Marietich, for protection against storm water at the corner of said streets. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Vermont Ave.; pet. from Walter S. Maben, et al, asking that their names be withdrawn from petition heretofore filed for the paving of Vermont Ave., from Santa Monica to Santa Barbara Aves. Filed.

Vine St.; pet. from J. F. Burns, et al, for the change of name of Vine St. to Burns Ave. Granted and ref. to the City Eng. for ord.

Wabash Ave.; pet. from C. E. Sheffler, et al, asking that steps be taken to make the land and lots used as Wabash Ave. bet. Soto and Cornwall Sts. a legal street and for the improvement of same. Ref. to City Atty.

Washington St., from Main St. to Central Ave.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Workman St.; pet. from J. M. Bacon et al, protesting against the change of

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from November 11th to 17th, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
November 11	\$ 2,334,618.64	\$2,236,064.17	\$1,567,520.01
November 12	2,470,404.44	1,939,294.86	1,467,793.76
November 13	2,596,878.89	1,813,414.84	1,595,821.53
November 15	2,583,665.66	1,881,266.48	1,528,500.19
November 16	2,848,787.06	1,929,291.11	1,382,761.59
November 17	2,894,717.65	2,138,827.22	1,437,767.64
Total	\$15729,072.34	\$11,938,158.68	\$8,980,164.72

grade at Workman St. from Pasadena Ave. to Manitou Ave. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Storm Drain Wanted in San Pedro; pet. from W. F. Bickenbach, asking for a storm drain system in San Pedro. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub. Wks.

General Legislation

Appropriation for Harbor Improvement; report of City Eng. submitting estimate of money needed to complete survey of San Pedro and Wilmington Harbors, and to make preliminary plans and estimates for construction as follows: salary of Asst. Chief Eng., \$2,000; salaries of Field Parties, \$4,000; salaries of Office Men, \$4,800; incidental expenses, \$700; total \$11,500. Adopted and money ordered transferred from Gen. Expense Fund.

Aviation Week; pet. from Dick Ferris with reference to Aviation Week. Filed.

Buena Vista St. Bridge; in the matter of the condemnation of lands owned by Hlanorah Crowley and Agatha Alaniz Hellman for opening of East Buena Vista street to be used in connection with Buena Vista Street Bridge, City Atty. recommended that \$9,026.50 be paid for Crowley property and \$1,312.24 for Hellman property, and property condemned for use of the city. Adopted.

Book of Penal Ordinances; offer of L. A. Publishing Co. to publish compilation of Penal Ordinances (which a commission has just completed) in book form free of expense to the city, and to donate to city seventy-five copies of book. Adopted and said book ordered to be designated the official publication of the said ordinances.

City Hall Sites; petitions from Jno. F. Humphreys, F. L. Steele & Co., A. W. Ross, et al, and Chas. H. Randall, relative to City Hall sites. Filed. Proposition of Wm. W. Meines, offering to sell city piece of property known as Hamburger Bldg. Filed. Proposition of R. A. Rowan for sale of Temple Block for City Hall purposes. Filed, as resolution had been adopted for purchase of said property.

Candidate for City Attorney; pet. from A. R. Holston, asking that his name be placed on the ballot for the General Election as candidate for City Attorney, in place of George Edwards, disqualified by not being an attorney. Ref. to the City Attorney.

Drainage Claim Rescinded; claim of Mrs. Katherine Klein of \$200 for damage done to property in paving and grading Temple St. and Mountain View Ave. which Council authorized payment of. Motion that action heretofore taken be rescinded. Carried.

Demands Approved; 2 demands in favor of Harper & Reynolds Co. against Playground Fund aggregating \$620, approved by Council and returned by City Auditor, without approval, who reported that demand was in all effects a purchase in excess of \$500 made without first advertising for bids. Demands again approved notwithstanding objections of City Auditor.

Election Supplies; bid of the Neuner Co. to furnish 210 sets of election supplies at \$6.75 per set, said supplied to be used at General Municipal Election Dec. 7. Accepted.

Fire Engine House; pet. for fire engine house on Euclid Heights from M. T. Collins, et al. Filed.

Griffith Park; motion that City Clerk be authorized to frame a deed given to City by G. J. Griffith and Mary A. C. Griffith, deeding to City Griffith Park. Adopted.

Highway Bridge Over Arroyo Seco; communication from S. V. Cortelyou, urging necessity of constructing proposed bridge. City Eng. reported that ord. for construction of bridge is now being prepared.

Hollywood Sewer; communication from Hollywood Consolidation Committee asking if in case consolidation is effected it would be practical to construct a large trunk line sewer from

Hollywood to a connection with the L. A. outfall sewer. City Eng. and Bd. Pub. Wks. recommend that such would be practical and that city of Hollywood be permitted such sewer after consolidation. Adopted.

Industrial District; petition from Ira R. Overell, asking that Lot 25, Blk. B, H. N. Elliott's 9th St. Tr. be declared an industrial district. Ref. to Indus. and Res. Dist. Com.

Instructions as to Proposed Ordinances; City Clerk instructed to have six ordinances to be submitted to the people at the general municipal election Dec. 7, published in L. A. Daily Journal instead of having same printed and mailed with the sample ballots for said election.

Kenyon Smith Tract; deed to city for alley purposes from A. W. Smith and Lizzie Smith, southwesterly 5 ft. of Lot 100 of said tract. Accepted.

L. A. Ry. Co. Franchise; City Atty. prepared draft of an ord. to be placed on ballot Dec. 7, granting L. A. Ry. a franchise along a portion of South Park Ave.

Laundry Ordinance; ord. regulating establishment, conduct and maintenance of laundries. Adopted.

License Ordinance; petitions from C. C. Loveland, et al, G. J. Birkel & Co., Eugene Salon, Horace C. Keller, and E. L. Merrihew, for amendment to license ord. Filed.

Moving Pictures; message of Mayor of Jan. 26, '09, asking for the adoption of an ord. prohibiting the portrayal of sensational events in moving pictures. Returned by Legislation Committee Nov. 16th and filed.

Permission to Stretch Canvas on Bldg.; pet. from Geo. P. Love, for permission to stretch a canvas above the front wall at 530 1/2 S. Broadway for showing stereopticon pictures. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub. Wks.

Protection of Employees on Buildings; pet. from So. Cal. Amer. Inst. of Architects for adoption of such ord. Filed.

Quit Claim Deed; pet. from Wm. E. Stevens, for a quit claim deed to Lot 16, Blk. 20, of the Electric Railway Homestead Association. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub. Wks.

Residence District; ord. excepting from residence dist. part of the E. P. Knuteson sub-division West Jefferson St., which was passed by Council Nov. 2nd, vetoed by Mayor. Motion that ord. be reconsidered and referred to Residential and Industrial Committee. Adopted.

Residence District; pet. from M. D. Hurley, et al, relative to establishment of residence dist. in territory bounded by 10th, Arlington and Washington Sts. and Crenshaw Boulevard. Pet. filed.

Salary Increases; ord. increasing salaries of employees in Dept. of Electricity passed by Council, vetoed by Mayor, and again passed by Council notwithstanding objections of Mayor.

... Ord. increasing salaries of employees in City Engineer's office passed by Council, vetoed by Mayor, and again passed by Council notwithstanding objections of Mayor.

... Motion that salaries of 4 school nurses in Health Dept. be increased to \$85 per month each. Adopted.

... Motion that salary of Asst. Sec'y of Bd. Pub. Wks. be increased from \$125 to \$135 per month. Adopted, and City Atty. inst. to prepare necessary ord.

... Inspector Bd. Pub. Wks. recommended following increases in dept.: 2 desk clerks from \$95 to \$115 per month; 1 sec'y to Inspector Bd. Pub. Wks. from \$140 to \$150 per month; 1 bookkeeper from \$150 to \$160 per month; 1 Supt. Garbage Collection from \$120 to \$125 per month; 1 Asst. Supt. Garbage Collection from \$100 to \$110 per month. Ref. to Finance Com.

... Petition from W. F. Harrington, et al, for an increase of salary of chairmen in the Engineer's Dept. from \$70 to \$80 per month. Ref. to the Finance Committee.

... Petition from C. G. Gillmore, Repairer of Street Signs, asking that his salary be increased and position

placed on monthly list. Ref. to the Finance Committee.

Sale of Street Railway Franchise; notice of sale of a street railway franchise over following portions of streets: Commencing at intersection of San Fernando and Alpine Sts; thence westerly along Alpine St. to Buena Vista St.; also commencing at the intersection of Main St. and Anne St. to San Fernando St. Motion that bids be received up to 11 a. m., Dec. 21st. Adopted.

Sale of Reno St. Fire Engine House Site; Fire Commissioners recommended that City Council include in submission to vote of the people at December election, sale of property Lot 15 Blk. 4 of Diamond St. Tract, being 67 1/2 x 120 feet, and known as the Reno St. fire engine house site. Report filed.

Street Car Legislation; pet. from L. A. Ry. Co., asking for the passage of an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any person to ride upon the fender, roof or buffer of any street car. Ref. to the City Atty. for ord.

Sale of Floor Beams; offer of Mercerean Bridge Co. to buy two old floor beams now stored in City Hall, at \$10 per thousand feet, board measure. Accepted.

Telephone Rates; City Atty. prepared and presented draft of an ord. to be placed on ballot Dec. 7, fixing rates to be charged for telephone service.

Traffic Ordinance; pet. from Realty Bd. for amendment to said ord. Filed.

Tract Owners to Do Work; petition from Burke Bros., asking that Ord. No. 17,531 be amended so as to permit owners of tracts to do their own work and the city to accept the streets so that maps can be properly recorded. Ref. to the City Atty. and Bd. of Pub. Wks. for report.

Tunnel Under 1st St.; petition from Marco H. Hellman, et al, for the construction of a tunnel under First St. from the corner of First and Broadway to the corner of First and Fremont Ave. Ref. to the City Eng. for report as to probable cost.

Town of Garvanza; perpetual easement and right of way for storm sewer purposes over a portion of Blk. 1, Town of Garvanza, from Mrs. Dotha J. Whipple and Rose Whipple. Accepted. Also perpetual easement and right of way for storm sewer purposes over a portion of Blk. 1, Town of Garvanza, from P. E. Ry. Co. Accepted.

University Police Station; extras to station now building to amount of 465.25. Approved.

Bids Awarded

For the erection of a hay barn, supply room and heater room in the rear of the Fire Department Headquarters on South Hill street.

Awarded to John Nelson, at \$3365.

For the improving of Avenue 28 from the southerly line of Montecito street to a line drawn across said Avenue 28 and passing through the northwest corner of Agate street and said Avenue 28 and a point 466 feet north of the northerly line of the first alley north of Montecito street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 18812 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to H. H. Curtis, at \$2.50 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutters (Spec. 66); 13c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 10c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$1.00 per lin. ft. for crosswalks (Spec. 80).

For furnishing one direct connected centrifugal pump and motor, under Specifications No. 105.

Awarded to Byron Jackson Iron Works at \$1282.00 f.o.b. Carlton Station, West Berkeley; time of ship-

ment 75 days, shipping weight 6300 lbs.

For furnishing Round Steel Bars, under Specifications No. 101.

Awarded to California Hardware Co.

Item 1. Per lb. \$.0149; shipping weight 116,100 lbs.

Item 2. Per lb. \$.049; shipping weight 25,500 lbs.

Item 3. Per lb. \$.0154; shipping weight, 9,360 lbs.

Item 4. Per lb. \$.0159; shipping weight, 5,500 lbs.

Item 5. Per lb. \$.0174; shipping weight, 2,700 lbs.

All f.o.b. Minnecqua, Colorado; time of shipment about 30 days; 1/2 of 1% discount for payment within 10 days after shipment.

Building Permits

From November 1st to November 12th, 1909, inclusive, J. J. Backus, Chief Inspector of Buildings, issued 407 permits, amounting to \$590,190, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Valua- Permits. tion.
Class A, Steel Frame...	1 \$ 3,500
Class A, Reinforced Concrete	1 6,000
Class C	8 130,870
Class D, 1 Story	179 244,272
Class D, 1 1/2 Story	11 24,650
Class D, 2 Story	27 106,760
Churches	2 1,100
Public Buildings (City) ..	2 19,037
Sheds	49 5,550
Brick Alterations	11 12,630
Frame Alterations	113 35,546
Demolitions	3 275

Grand Total407 \$590,190

Comparison with last year: From November 1st to 12th, inclusive: Permits, 271; valuation, \$303,332.

Following is a report by wards from November 1st to November 12th, inclusive:

	No. of Valua- Permits. tion.
Ward One	30 \$ 31,311
Ward Two	39 41,222
Ward Three	34 84,620
Ward Four	33 49,599
Ward Five	145 199,879
Ward Six	64 39,842
Ward Seven	9 97,755
Ward Eight	13 4,500
Ward Nine	40 41,462

Total407 \$590,190

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn,

Chief Clerk.

Griggs—Here comes one of those Arctic explorers. He claims to have been to the North Pole, and he'll talk us to death. Briggs—Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who is the father of a new baby. We will introduce them and leave them to their fate.—Chicago Daily News.

Senator Tillman was praising the humor of a Republican Congressman, says an exchange. "His humor, however," he concluded, "is rather grim. I told him the other day about a mutual acquaintance who had died, a man he had never liked. 'And his wife is dead, too,' I said. 'He himself died on Monday. His wife died two days later. The papers didn't say what killed her.' 'She was tickled to death, I guess,' said the Congressman, grimly."—Houston Post.

"Bridget," said a Ludlow lady, "have you turned the gas on in the parlor, as I told you?"

"Yis, munn; can't ye smell it?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Proposition

Father—What! you want to marry my daughter? Why, sir, you can't support her. I can hardly do it myself.

Suitor (blankly)—C-can't we chip in together?—Pick-Me-Up.



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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII, No. 22,

Los Angeles, California, November 27, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

COUNCILMAN SMITH

Candidate for Mayor Smith points to the record of Councilman Smith as evidence that he is qualified to replace the has-made-good official who now heads our city government. What was the record of Councilman Smith?

He served through 1905 and 1906, representing the ancient and honorable Fifth Ward. In those days the Fifth was a good thing ward, and accepted with gratitude anybody that "Walter" handed out. The Smith nomination came from "Walter". No one who was doing politics hereabouts at that time will undertake to question this statement of Smith's political origin. The council of that epoch was one of the rankest ever sprung by the utility corporations on the city. Here is the list: Ford, Hammon, Hiller, Summerland, Smith, Houghton, Kern, Healy, Blanchard. One thing only saved the city from serious disaster from this group—or perhaps saved them from recall—they were nearly all timid men, and their leader was too shrewd to take many chances with them.

In such an aggregation Smith shone by comparison. He was far and away the best of the lot. He had the business experience that most of the others lacked and some of the stability of judgment that comes with the slow earning of wealth. If he had possessed independence, courage and the aggressive honesty that will not wink at evil-doing by others, he might have made the city a valuable legislator. As it was, he went with the crowd, stood for all kinds of things, and must now take his blame with the rest. A Tomlinson, for sooth:

"The sin ye do, by two and two,

Ye must pay for one by one."

Smith voted to buy \$40,000 worth of voting machines for the city—voted for it several times, finally over the veto of the mayor. He was chairman of the finance committee that recommended the expenditure. It was believed then, and is generally believed now, that the local Republican boss had a large direct interest in this transaction. Think of the good uses to which that wasted money might have been put! More than any other one man Smith was responsible.

Smith did not vote for the river-bed franchise. His was the only vote recorded against it. That sounds well for Smith, but those who were present on that memorable day, and particularly those who led the fight against the franchise for the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal League, know that his negative vote was a mere form, and that he was really in the conspiracy to pass this bill. How do we know it? Because he could not be induced to lift his finger to delay action, nor would he make any kind of a fight against the measure. There were scores of things he could have done as a member of council that would have helped the opposition; he would do none of them. It was known that there were eight votes for the franchise, and his mere formal negative vote did it no harm while serving to protect him. At that time he had been

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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Entered as second-class matter April 5, 1907, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, California, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

picked by "Walter" to run for mayor, but was subsequently thrown down.

On all corporation matters he took program, except on a few things that interested the Los Angeles Gas Company. There was one corporation that he frequently declared he "had no use for".

The city's finances, during his chairmanship on that subject, were run entirely by Mr. Bostwick, and he, by shuffling things around and occasionally levying on the bond reserve, managed to keep the city free from a deficit. The statement that Smith reduced the tax levy is ridiculous. The council fixes the levy for general purposes, which, during the whole of his administration was \$1.00—the top limit. The rest of the levy is for bonds, and that rises and falls as interest and sinking fund allow. To credit Smith with the slight decrease in the total levy that took place in 1906 is merely to exhibit one's ignorance of the city's business system.

There is nothing in the record of Councilman Smith to qualify him for the office of mayor. There is a great deal in the record of Councilman Smith to show that if the machine and the corporations elect him mayor the city will lose heavily in the transaction.

* * *

PEOPLE AND UTILITIES

One of the most important features of the coming municipal election will be the vote on the passage of a genuine public utilities regulation act, to take the place of the fake measure recently passed by the machine corporation council over the mayor's veto. Every good citizen should not only resolve to vote for this measure—the genuine measure—which will appear on the ballot, but he should also make a point of speaking to others about it.

The people of Los Angeles have occasionally made mistakes in their selection of offi-

cers, but not once, in the past score of years at least, have they gone wrong on any of the important issues submitted for the decision. Not all of these issues were plain and easy by any means. To vote a mortgage of \$25,000,000 on the city took nerve. To vote to establish the initiative and referendum, at a time when few cities had it, took courage. To vote for the recall, an untried experiment of the most radical sort, that took something almost like prescience. But the city was good for all these, and for the civil service, for the concentration of responsibility, for the non-partisan direct primary and non-partisan election ballot, for the election of councilmen at large.

And now we are confident it is going to pass through this new test on its judgment, and come out with flying colors.

The issue is plain enough. Everyone recognizes that the city should establish some kind of an executive, investigating agency, to superintendent the regulating of public utilities, as to price and service, and compliance with franchise requirements.

There is work that needs to be done; it will not do itself, and experience has shown that a body made up as our councils usually are cannot be expected to attend to it. What might happen if we had a council the members whereof were not named and elected by the corporations we do not know, never having seen a city council in Los Angeles of that variety. But even so, much of the work is inspection, field investigation and small detail that a large body is in no wise fitted to undertake.

There is nothing in such a plan that is in the slightest degree inimical to the utility corporations. We have thus far been fairly fortunate in Los Angeles in the character and disposition of the men at the head of these concerns, and for the most part they have not been grasping in their charges nor unsatisfactory in their service. Hence there is no active prejudice on the part of our people against these corporations. Nobody wishes them ill, nor proposes to do them any injury. But merely because a business house has always treated us honorably in its dealings is no reason why we should never check up on its invoices of goods, compare its prices with others', verify its figures and consult our attorneys before we sign any contract with it. Business is business between a city and the utility corporations, just as it is between two private individuals; and the only way to get satisfactory results will be with a commission that devotes some time and attention to the work.

The differences between the real measure that is placed before the people under the initiative, and the false measure passed by our corporation-controlled council have been frequently outlined in these columns. The corporation vote and much of the machine vote will be cast against the Municipal League initiative law; but on the other hand the vote of disinterested good citizens will be largely in its favor. We are confident that it will carry, but, nevertheless, we urge

all its friends to be active in calling it to the attention of voters, in order that this majority may be convincing as well as operative.

* * *

BARNEY HEALY AS A JOKE

Reports continue to come in of numbers of men who voted for Mr. Healy of the Eighth, because it was a good joke. There seems to have been quite a contingent of the California and Jonathan Club, for example, that derived great amusement from the game. Many ballots were counted that contained eight Good Government names and Healy's.

Now we claim to have something of a sense of humor, and we like a joke as well as the next one. We can even stand a joke on ourselves—when there is no escape from it—and can smile the stereotyped sickly grin that is wrenched out on such occasions. But we are a bit leary of a serious jest played at the expense of this city. It is too much like giving little children bitter candy, or terrifying lonely old ladies with tic-tac on the window.

City governing is pretty serious business, and the city council is almost the whole thing, for it holds the pursestrings. One councilman is one-ninth of the whole.

The property, business and financial interests of this city will aggregate considerably over a billion dollars. No joke about that. These interests have already been mortgaged by the city for over twenty-five million dollars, and in the next few years will be mortgaged five millions more. No joke about that, either. The city is spending through its bond work and current expense over six millions a year. Does that sound excruciatingly funny to these gentlemen? Then there are 300,000 human beings to consider. Their health, comfort, education and morals, are at stake all the time, and to them—particularly to those of small means with families to raise—the city government is something very different from a screaming farce—or at least it ought to be.

One is moved to wonder whether it is the practice of these people who are voting for Barney because his name sounds funny and he wears no necktie, to apply ideas of that kind to the selection of directors for any of the banks, oil companies, or other enterprises in which they hold stock. Few banks have less than nine directorships, and yet none of them have positions to spare for playing jokes.

Mr. Healy has been in service as a legislator for five years. By the way, doesn't a jest ever wear out? He was elected twice from the old Eighth Ward, which contains only one-fifth as many votes as the Fourth or Fifth or Sixth. It contains a great deal of lodging house, saloon and tough district, and also a few short streets of homes occupied chiefly by working people, who are as good as any citizens in Los Angeles. We have no evidence that any number of the latter are urging Mr. Healy for council. Last election most of them supported Rev. Dana Bartlett. But anyway there is nothing in the argument that this small section is entitled to its councilman. It would take a body of sixty or seventy members to work out that kind of a distribution. No section is entitled to a councilman; but the whole city is entitled to nine of the best men it can get—no matter where they come from.

As a legislator Barney Healy is just one degree removed from the worst they make. The very worst is the clever rascal. Mr. Healy can prove an alibi on that. He is of

the variety that wastes the city's money by voting indiscriminately for every raise of pay that is proposed, and for every kind of expenditure, no matter what the condition of the budget. He is the supernumeraries' best friend. "Give 'em all a chance" is his motto; and we are ready to admit that it is not always politics that prompts him but frequently a big heart and a warm human sympathy. As a man he is a thoroughly likable fellow—but as a legislator he is certainly "in bad". Search the record to find any time when he failed to show up on the corporation end, from the river-bed franchise scheme down to the late public utilities fake ordinance. On nearly every moral issue and on all efforts at saloon regulation and limitation he went wrong.

Now for people who like that kind of thing in the city government, the machine political voters; for example, he is just the kind of a legislator that they are looking for. Mr. Healy ought to command his full party strength for he is just the beau ideal of that scheme of politics. All the good old reactionaries of the 1878 type, the men who think a city government is the private property of those that beat 'em to it, should not fail to vote for Barney. But if he is to be elected, let it be a cold-blooded proposition done with malice aforethought and not as something that calls itself a merry jest.

* * *

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NEWS

The Great Revolution of 1910 in England has advanced a few degrees further on its axis. By the time this is in print, the long-delayed action of the Lords will have been taken, and the budget rejected. The issue will then go to the people, on the dissolution of Parliament, and the election of a new House of Commons.

The present budget was formulated last March and April, and it has been complete and in working order for several months. Indeed, the internal revenue features of the bill and its customs duties went into effect as soon as it was enacted by the House of Commons, and millions of pounds have been collected, all of which must now be paid back, but much of which, in the very nature of things cannot be restored. Great confusion will prevail for a time, and the best that can be made of it, many people—importers, wholesale grocers and brokers in certain lines of merchandise—are going to be seriously crippled, some of them ruined. There was no objection on the part of the Lords to these features of the bill—indeed most of these were stereotyped and regular—but they were compelled to take the budget as a whole or leave it, and the increase in land taxes, in death duties and in the highest incomes, met with such fierce opposition among the rich and privileged classes, that a rejection followed. Responsibility for the distress and confusion that will now ensue will be laid on the Commons by the Lords and on the Lords by the Commons. It was the Lords that threw out the bill, but it was the Commons that would not allow it to be cut up and voted on piecemeal. Any student of revenue measures will know that the latter plan is scarcely ever practicable, and certainly was not in this case.

Considering the strong sentiment among the voting population of Great Britain in favor of the budget, and considering, furthermore, the threats of the Liberal leaders that if the issue should go to the people it must carry with it the question of the right of the Lords to interfere with a revenue measure,

and various other questions affecting the status of the House of Lords as a legislative organism, it is a matter of wonder that the opposition leaders, like Landsdowne, Rosebery and Balfour, ever ventured to take this dangerous step—that they should, as Lloyd George phrased it, "dare to shoot the albatross." But it must be remembered that the House of Lords is the most extraordinarily constituted legislative body in the world, in that less than one-tenth of its members ever attend its meetings or interest themselves at all in public affairs. The vast majority of the Peers never go near Parliament, unless, under some unusual condition of things, a measure comes up that directly affects their personal or class interest. A mere handful of men—twenty or thirty—transact the routine business, but for some matter of general political interest there may be a hundred present. But the total membership of the body runs over a thousand. The missing hundreds, known as the "Wild Men," are, many of them, grotesquely ignorant of political affairs. The chief interests of most of them are hunting and sports. They must be amused, whatever happens to England; and they come down to Parliament only when their order is attacked. Even if the Tory leaders had decided that it would not be safe to touch the budget, lest they might pull down the house over their heads, it would have mattered very little when these "wild men" came to town.

So it is quite possible that Landsdowne decided not to take the chances of a ruction in his own party.

The resolution of rejection is the first clever piece of politics done by the Tories in this contest. The bill will not be passed by the Lords, says this resolution, until a referendum to the people has been had.

Think of it! The most conservative body on earth calling for a referendum to the people! And Boston adopting the recall and the non-partisan ballot! Here are some pleasant little jolts for the reactionaries.

What will happen next? Possibly the Liberal premier, Asquith, will say to the King: "We must have a budget; the Lords have rejected the one the Commons had adopted by a majority of 379 to 149. Our people will not retreat. We ask that you create great numbers of peers from lists of names with which we will furnish you, names of men who, when they are peers, will vote for the budget. It will not take more than a few hundred peers to do the work; as a matter of fact and the day that your majesty announces his intention to pursue this policy, the opposition of the Lords will cease."

Of course the king's answer to this proposition will be to dissolve Parliament, in order that the people may have a chance to express their views on this matter. If the conservatives win, of course the budget will be shaped up to suit the Lords—probably making England a high tariff country, as this is, and administering an indirect tax on the life necessities of the poor. The advocates of the policy certainly will have one good argument. They can say: "If this kind of a scheme fools those clever Americans, we ought to be able to work it on our people here." But if the Liberals win by a strong majority—not of course the phenomenal majority they have now—but a good working majority, then the king will have no choice—as a constitutional monarch—but to obey the premier, and start in on the business of making dukes, marquises, earls, etc., by the dozen or the hundred. And thus the budget will become law along about February of 1910, and the first step toward

the destruction of privilege and the opening of England's land to England's people will have been taken.

* * *

OUR SET AND THEIR SET

The article entitled "Our Set and Their Set," which appeared as editorial in the issue of November 6th, brought so many orders for additional copies that the edition was soon exhausted and several hundred demands left unfilled. Since then we have had many requests that the matter be used a second time, and it is therefore reproduced in this issue.

* * * * *

It appears from information lodged by certain orators and newspaper writers that the city of Los Angeles is the victim of a terrible conspiracy. It seems that a number of people, known as "Our Set" are engaged in an effort to make over the system of city government to meet their views and that they are striving for the election of officials of their own choice to administer the city's affairs.

On hearing these charges our first thought was to follow the well established precedent and deny everything and add that anyhow they cannot prove it. This style of defense works pretty well when the issues are confused and difficult to understand, or where only a few people know the facts. But here we have a charge that is quite clearly cut, and the facts are so well known to the fifteen or twenty thousand people that belong to Our Set and to the ten or fifteen thousand that belong to Their Set that the "deny everything" policy may not work at all. Under those circumstances a very different method is pursued. Hat is pulled down to eyebrows, cigar pointed upward at angle of 45 degrees; chin thrust forward; you say: "Yep. It's so. Watcher goin' to do about it?"

That is exactly our attitude on this subject of "Our Set." We are ready to own up, confess, make a clean breast of it. No Third Degree performance is required. On the contrary, like the man who said he was the best shot in the state of Iowa—we don't have to prove it because we admit it.

Our Set exists; it is a reality. Put that down. It has existed for a long time, and there is a deliberate and cold-blooded purpose to make a permanency of it if possible. Got that? It has thousands, yes, tens of thousands of members. There is a form of organization threaded through it, to hold it together. It has leaders and sub-leaders, central councils, several of them, a boss, lots of bosses, all kinds of bosses, so many bosses that there is always room for a few more and no harm done. Among the membership are many open, self-confessed "reformers," hardened old offenders that have been at this game for years, and no amount of ridicule and abuse seems to avail to scare them off. Some of these are rich men, too, that represent conservative business interests, like banks, big stores and manufacturing concerns. This is of itself a very suspicious circumstance. Also there are many poor men. Equally suspicious. What are they after? All kinds of people have been seen in the ranks of the 20,000 of general membership, including some who have records. Yes; and we pause right here long enough to inquire: Why does not Our Set devote its energies to showing up the records of all its members instead of wasting time on elections and charter reform. This suggestion has frequently come to us from Their Set, and has never had the serious consideration that it merits.

Admitting the existence of "Our Set," it is necessary likewise to admit that there is a conspiracy, a cold-blooded scheme to get possession of the city government. Got that down? Well, score it under. The conspiracy was to improve the form of our city government so as to give it the highest possible degree of efficiency; and the

scheme was to elect men to office who should represent the people instead of the utility corporations and the political machine. In order to carry out the various features of this conspiracy and this scheme, it became necessary to win over the majority of the people of the city; for charter amendments and candidates for office are voted on at the polls; and to accomplish this it became necessary for the conspirators, from time to time, to show their hand. Concealment is no longer possible, and the whole program now stands revealed.

So much for honest confession with regard to Our Set. Recognizing the existence of a very persistent and determined opposition to Our Set, and lacking any distinctive term by which to call it, we have under the words "Their Set" as a natural contrast. Who and what are Their Set? Often the best way to comprehend and analyze any substance is to examine its opposites.

The great mass of Their Set seems to be made up of the broken and dismembered fragments of the old S. P. Republican machine that so long ruled things in Los Angeles city and county. There is no reason why it should love Our Set and a thousand reasons why it should not. Who put the non-partisan direct primary law into the charter that cut out the party name from the ballot? Why Our Set, of course. Who established the initiative and referendum that gave the people a chance against the corporations? Our Set again. Who set up the recall, whereby the machine is never sure of a man even after they get him elected; and who enforced the recall against grafters? Who abolished the ward lines for councilmen, so that men of real character and standing can be brought into that body instead of the pigmies that we have usually had in the past? Once more, Our Set. Who elected an honest, capable, plain spoken old man to the mayoralty, who goes to work and makes good and by that cunning device gets the people to favor him for re-election? Another trick turned by Our Set. And the most maddening thing it does is somehow to get the people on its side in all these things, whereas Their Set worked their choicest maneuvers secretly, through council committees or officials who overlooked something at the right moment; and things done that way do not stay finished like the things done by the people.

Their Set contains the utility corporations, including the one to whom the whole State of California is but as a door yard, the Southern Pacific. Also there are the saloons—at least the ones that go into politics so as to be safe in monkeying with the law occasionally. Then there are the protected vice crowd. Ever find these anywhere but in Their Set? Yes, once; when one man in Our Set put up good money to get one of Their Set to betray what was going on in the way of dividing up the prostitution money. Ever since then Their Set has been howling about the iniquity of the proceeding. Seems to have touched them right where they were at home.

Also with Their Set goes one special interest newspaper, that sells itself to Calhoun for \$17,000, that fights our public school system, and that thinks the people are not to be safely trusted to pass on laws, nor to discharge unfaithful officials. Here is an asset, or to speak more accurately a liability, that nobody grudges Their Set. Then there is also a newspaper of the wild-eyed variety, edited by a couple of Johnnie-come-lately reporters that want all the fun that they can get before they are moved on to some other town. This paper is popularly known as the "Alley Cat," and if you can knock it off the back fence you get three cigars. Add to this collection the puffy respectables with shal-low think tanks that always "stand by the party" in local elections, and those aimable blunderheads that believe the best way to get good city government is to try to split up any organization that consistently works for that

end, and you have Their Set all "collated and indexed," as our worthy mayor would say.

December 7th the voter will have a chance to say whether he prefers Our Set and Mr. Alexander or Their Set and Mr. Smith.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

It would not take much more abuse from the organs of the waterpower grabbers to make Gifford Pinchot a logical candidate for president of the United States.—The Montana Lookout.

Senator Aldrich says his sole remaining ambition is to give the country a new monetary system. If it's to be anything like his new tariff law, he should amend his statement by substituting "Big Business" for "the country."—La Follette's.

With Sereno E. Payne nailing his flag to the direct-primary mast, the evidence that the politicians are seeking cover is patent enough.—New York Evening Post.

In the matter of subvention or subsidy there will be many who favor one method, and many who favor the other, but is it not placing the horse before the cart to talk of these variances in procedure before the opinion of the country has been crystallized for the big central idea; in order to force action by Congress? Something must be done. Initial steps must be taken! Let us decide first that Congress must act. Then, we may quarrel, as to subvention or subsidy. The main question is—shall we retire from the seas altogether, or shall we begin a well-ordered struggle in which the dollar will be shot from the broadsides of vessels carrying Old Glory to the seven seas of the world and driving out foreigners? Who, that is sane, doubts the result?—San Francisco News Letter.

The Chicago Inter Ocean notes that thirty bombs have been exploded in gambling houses of Chicago during the last two years. It explains that:

1. There is a faction of gamblers so fully "protected" that the police dare not interfere with them.

2. On this "protected" faction the "unprotected" faction makes war with bombs.

3. The police dare not arrest the bomb-throwers lest on their trial they show how their rivals are "protected" by the police.

This is a serious charge against the powers that be in a great educational center like Chicago.—The Galveston News.

The Republican brethren here and there have honest doubts about "Uncle Joe's" value to the party. The Hartford Courant, which is not printed in the "insurgent" country, says bluntly that "he's a party burden—one of the millstones tied to the party's neck." And this after due consideration of Mr. Cannon's Elgin speech. But the speaker plans many more such speeches. He even intimates that he has started a little campaign of his own and that it is making progress.—Springfield Republican.

"Well, they've elected Blingsby to congress." "What! Did that soulless, truckling, low-down politician—" "Yes, and he told me he would push your name for local postmaster." "Oh—Blingsby? Why, I didn't understand the name. That fellow's all right, and I've always said so. He's got the makings of a statesman—Blingsby!"—Lippincott's.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Against Salaries: A charter amendment raising the pay of members of the city council of Sacramento from \$20 a month to \$75 was recently defeated at the polls.

* * *

Blinding Headlights: The authorities of Washington have found it necessary to shut off blinding headlights on street cars, just as we did in Los Angeles a few years ago.

* * *

Commission Plan: Council Bluffs, Iowa, is considering the adoption of the commission plan. Under the Iowa state law a petition of 25 per cent of the voters starts things in motion to that end.

* * *

Good Roads Defeated: A proposition for a bond issue to construct a system of good roads for Washington county, Pennsylvania, was defeated because the farmers of that region are so thoroughly "down on the automobile."

* * *

Motor Fire Engines: Pittsburg's fire department has been making a test of motor fire engines and reports unfavorably. Gasoline for locomotion is all very well, says the report, as applied, for example, to hose carts and trucks, but not to the generating of water pressure.

* * *

Six For a Quarter: City council of Racine, Wisconsin, seems to have some idea of doing business for the benefit of the people. When the trolley companies wanted additional privileges they were conditioned on granting six tickets for a quarter, good during the two hours night and morning when working men make use of the cars.

* * *

Bounty for Roads: The State of Michigan pays its counties a premium on all good roads constructed. A macadam road draws \$1000 a mile. If that system prevailed in California this county would presently get a rake-off of \$350,000 on its boulevard plan. Instead of that we are stuck for considerably more than that sum by the state's increase in our taxes.

* * *

Brick and Asphalt. Williamsport, Pennsylvania, considering whether to pave with brick or asphalt, made a careful examination of the life of these two kinds of paving, and the margin seems to be entirely on the side of brick. Some of their brick paving has stood wear for eighteen years without repair, and large areas have stood for fifteen years. No asphalt paving has stood more than twelve years. But, of course, everything depends upon the quality of the brick.

* * *

Taxing Ball Games: Because of an inadequate taxing system Chicago goes in for all kinds of licenses. Its aldermen are constantly on the lookout for new things to tax. It is proposed to charge \$200 for league

baseball games, or any games at which great audiences are present. It is believed that such a tax will aggregate \$50,000 per annum. Some baseball fans declare that it may hoodoo Chicago's chances to win the pennant, in which case the scheme will prove very unpopular.

* * *

Public Utilities on the Ballot: When you come to vote in the municipal election be sure to find among the items of referenda on the right-hand side of the sheet these words: "For the ordinance providing for the creation of a department of public utilities, for a board of public utilities; the appointment of the members thereof, and prescribing the powers and duties of said board." When you have found it, stamp it with a cross. It is a matter of great importance to the development of the city that this should pass.

* * *

Health and Street Cars: Street cars of various cities are now being tested for germs, and boards of health are making regulations for the more thorough cleaning of the cars. This danger is greatest in Eastern cities during the winter, when the cars are heated and kept shut and people are crowded in without ventilation. People sometimes faint from the vitiation of the air in street cars. These are troubles we have in Los Angeles only in a limited degree, although the ventilators at the top of cars are sometimes left closed all day long. Many of the Los Angeles cars are allowed to get dirty. Some sort of a compressed air cleaning device might be used to advantage.

* * *

Too Many Names: The next reform that is down on the list for Los Angeles is to reduce the number of people for whom we are to vote at our elections. Either we should have the commission system and elect only five or seven men to be the whole thing, or else our present system should be trimmed so as to give us a shorter ballot. We elect now 23 people at one election: nine councilmen, seven Board of Education, a mayor and six other city officers. Only those people who carry ultimate and absolute authority of the most important kind should be elected—the remainder appointed by one process or another. All over the country there is a distinct movement toward the concentration of authority and the short ballot. We should have fewer officials with increased authority and higher salaries.

* * *

Bluffing is Cheap: A couple of months ago when the question was up of disposing of a police captain who had been through a trial for grafting and had been acquitted, we were warned by him and his attorneys, and by the morning newspaper that backed his cause—that backs any cause against the city's interest—that all kinds of suits for damages and for libel and mandamus to reinstate him and injunctions, etc., would be promptly instituted. Even the police commissioners that removed him were to be sued, and the very Municipal League that brought in the charges necessary to start things in motion was to be attacked in court and put out of business. We call attention to all this war, and ask people to remember it merely because it is a good sample of the kind of bluffing that passes current in such

matters. The wonder is not that there are so many bluffers, for there is nothing in existence that pays so large a dividend on so small an investment as the bluff—but that there are always so many people ready to take bluffs at their face value.

* * *

Raiding the Surplus: Chairman Wallace, of the Finance Committee of Council, returns to the city after several weeks of absence to discover the truth of the old adage about the behavior of the mice in the absence of the cat. Council made the most of the opportunity to raise salaries and wages

It's a Furniture Display Worth Seeing!

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—in every line there is shown the very newest products of the foremost American furniture makers.

—the extreme care with which this stock was collected is shown in the wide variety of styles and patterns; and in the immensity of the assortment there is practically unlimited opportunity for advantageous choosing.

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

right and left, and raided the reserve fund for various schemes, until that fund is now only the ghost of its former self. This is just what happened once before, when Wallace returned from a trip East to discover that Blanchard had unloaded some \$40,000 of Ninth Ward sewer trouble on the city, and the precedent established that time has returned at intervals to plague council and the taxpayer ever since. Either the chairman of that committee should be chained to his seat—or we should have a different kind of a council.

* * *

Preferential Voting: Grand Junction, Colorado, has adopted a commission system thoroughly up-to-date charter, which includes preferential voting—that is to say the voter indicates his first, second or third choice for the office and a count is made giving the candidate three points for first choice, two for second and one for third. This charter has one new feature, in the matter of the arrangement of names on the ballot. Some ballots are printed with one arrangement and some with another—in rotation—until each name leads on its fair percentage of ballots. This is done to offset the advantage that is said to arise from occupying the top place in the list. Our own experience in the recent primaries—particularly with reference to council and board of education—is that there is nothing to this top o' column idea.

* * *

Politics and Salaries: City council of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently passed an ordinance increasing the pay of firemen at a cost to the city of \$23,000 and the mayor promptly vetoed it, declaring as he did so that the power to fix salaries should rest somewhere else than in the city council, as that body was continually using it to play politics. In the case of this particular raise, the mayor points out, there was no recommendation from the fire department authorities. This exactly corresponds to our recent experience in Los Angeles. Here, the last month before election, council raises pay in all directions, at a cost to the city of over \$50,000, in many cases without any recommendation from the departments. Of course it is all politics, done to help out the three councilmen who are running for reelection, and to put the mayor in a hole if possible.

* * *

Recount After Primary: The decision of Judge Conrey, that no recount of ballots is possible under the wording of the direct non-partisan primary amendment, develops a fault in that instrument for which some remedy should be found. It was naturally assumed by those who drew the amendment that the general laws of the state would cover all matters relating to election contests; but this is not an election, and the state primary law, which does provide for a recount, excludes from its operation all cities where a charter provides for a direct primary. The present law may result in doing some candidate a serious injustice. We are disposed to think that it—combined with a certain amount of natural obstinacy on the part of Smith's supporters—has already done Mr. Mushet a serious injustice—or possibly we should say the injustice might have been serious if that candidate had had any chance whatever of winning in the finals. Our people will not be satisfied with a law that contains so manifest a lack. How is it to be supplied? First by fixing the date of the primary at least four weeks before the

election, instead of leaving it open to council to set the time. Second to provide some sort of special returning board to canvass the returns, and to preside over a contest, should one be started. This should be an unpaid body under ordinary conditions, but if a contest is to take place a per diem could be allowed. Every possible means should be provided to expedite the counting. Right there is the weak spot and the difficulty in the whole plan, because not more than two weeks could at the outside be allowed for the work, and if the number of ballots should grow to 100,000—as may be the case within the next five or ten years—it would be a grave problem how to count them in such a limited time.

* * *

Frivolous Nominations: There is only one small drawback to the open, direct, non-partisan primary that will probably always exist. It is a nuisance but has no particular significance. That is the use of the primary for purposes of advertising or for an outlet of personal vanity, and the making of nominations by cranks of all kinds. This was particularly true in our recent experience with council nominations. There were 77 of these, of which the Municipal League found 40 quite frivolous and unworthy of comment. This did not mean at all that they were of bad people, or that the nomination was made for any questionable purpose. Some of them were of organizations maintained for principle and for the purpose of keeping an issue before the people. Others were of worthy men fired with a desire to get into the game some how. It has been argued that many of these people put their names up because it was a new thing and that next time they will keep out. We doubt that and believe that the chances are in favor of there being more rather than fewer next time. The desire for self-advertising does not grow less as time passes; and as people learn how easy it is to get their names in print and their opinions published in freak newspapers, more and more of them are likely to step forward with the requisite 100-name petition. This raises the question whether it will pay to increase the number on the petition to 500 or 1000. Possibly if the latter number were required, it might keep out some freaks, but on the other hand the increase would cause great annoyance to many whose presence on the ticket is most desirable. There is no objection, by the way, to numbers merely as such. If one hundred estimable and capable citizens had offered their names, so much the better. We are disposed to believe that the rather startling number of names on the primary ballot is inevitable, and is offset in a large degree by the reduction in the number on the final ballot.

HUMOR

"What Is Your Money Doing?" is the title of a booklet issued by a bank and mailed to persons not now depositors. An official in a Yonkers institution says that one of these advertising devices came back to the bank that sent it out bearing on the front cover this reply: "Buying beefsteak at 28 cents a pound, eggs at 45 cents a dozen, milk at 8 cents a quart, paying a washerwoman \$1.50 a week, house rent at \$50 a month—But what's the use?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Pa," said little Willie Skulebagger, "teacher told us to be prepared tomorrow to tell what meter 'The Charge of the Light

Brigade' is in." "That's easy," replied W. Skulebagger the elder. "Gas meter, of course."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Who is the heroine of your novel?" "Well," answered the authoress, "after seeing the photographs and advertisements used by the publishers, I guess I am."—Washington Star.

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The Famous River Bed Franchise Deal

Three of the candidates now contending against the Good Government ticket were members of the City Council that passed the Riverbed Franchise. Two of these, Houghton and Healy, are candidates for council among the nine whose names go on the ballot against the Good Government nine. The other is George A. Smith, the Republican (S. P. faction) nominee against Alexander.

Both Houghton and Healy voted for this cold-blooded effort to do the city out of one of its most precious possessions. Smith gave his formal vote against the project, but under circumstances and with a manner of behaving that demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that he was in with the scheme.

We have now the extraordinary spectacle of the Republican party (S. P. faction) presenting a ticket whose head makes it a leading feature of his platform that he voted against the Riverbed Franchise, and helped to save the city from being robbed, while its leading candidate for Council (largest primary vote) is a man that voted for the franchise twice, in the face of all kinds of protest, and has since repeatedly boasted of his action. The conduct of Dr. Houghton in this matter is of no particular importance, as there is not the slightest chance of his election.

What was the Riverbed Franchise deal—or steal—and what were the circumstances of its carrying and subsequent repeal? It is three and a half years since it happened, and people easily forget details.

It was the afternoon of March 26th, 1906—three weeks before the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco. Council was in session—it met on Mondays then—and seven were present. As Mayor McAleer was out of town, upon the aqueduct, Summerland, president of Council and member from the fourth, was acting as Mayor. Smith had wired that he would be back from Nevada in time for the meeting, and had strained every nerve to get there, but was caught in a washout, and did not arrive until a day later. Remember that circumstance; it fits in presently. The remaining seven were: Blanchard, in the chair; Healy, Houghton, Kern, Hammon, Ford and Hiller.

At 4:30, when every bit of routine business had been transacted and nearly every spectator had left the room, the minute clerk read portions of a document giving to E. W. Gilmore "and his assigns" a franchise for a steam railway to run over a strip of land forty feet wide on the west bank of the Los Angeles river, from the south city limits to Aliso street—a distance of about three miles, and leasing to the said Gilmore this piece of land for 21 years, the longest possible life for a franchise under the city charter.

E. W. Gilmore was and is a paving contractor. He was present with his attorney. A representative of the city attorney's office was present, Herbert J. Gouge, Esq. Mr. Matthews was in Washington.

A steam railway franchise, the courts have held, includes the privilege of using electricity as a motive power. An electric street car franchise was not demanded for two reasons: 1st, under the Broughton Act it would have to be advertised, and 2nd, there was from the beginning a deliberate plot, in which all the council joined, to fool the public into the belief that a franchise was desired for the entrance of the Western Pacific

with which it was known Gould was striving to get to the Coast.

As soon as the document was read, one of the Council moved its immediate adoption. It contained the emergency clause "for public peace, health and safety," which was to cut off the working of the Initiative, and make it instantly operative.

Recognizing the thing as a frame-up—of which he had had intimation from Mr. Gouge a few moments before—C. D. Willard, the Secretary of the Municipal League, who at that time attended all Council meetings, took the floor and made several plays for time. He asked that the matter go over a week—a day—that it be referred to some committee. Finally when these requests were refused, he asked to have the city attorney's opinion. Courtesy or common decency would have required that some councilman should move that the city attorney's views be requested, but nobody said a word.

Whereupon Mr. Gouge proceeded to violate the precedents, and "buted in." He said that his office must have time to examine this lease, and that the question of whether the city had any right to dispose of any portion of its waterway must be gone into. He called attention to various extraordinary and objectionable features in the franchise; that no payment was to be made the city for these valuable privileges, that the city got no percentage of gross receipts, as it was doing with all of its later franchises, that no competition was allowed, that no time was set for beginning the work so that the city might be held up indefinitely by mere speculators. Finally he asserted that if the franchise was adopted in the form it then had, it would be done in the face of his protest.

Mr. Gouge was listened to with evident impatience. At the end of his remarks Kern cried out "Let's vote on it."

Mr. Willard then crossed the room to where Dr. Houghton was seated and appealed to him not to vote for the franchise. As a rule Houghton had not been "in" on transactions of this sort, and the League representative had some hope that he might start an objection in a quarter where objections were always ready on tap. The doctor answered evasively and Willard returned to his seat.

The vote proceeded. Ayes—Healy, Kern, Blanchard, Ford and Hiller. Noes—Hammon and Houghton. "The motion is lost," announced the chair. The aye votes looked at one another for a moment in consternation. The Hammon "no" had been expected evidently, but the Houghton "no" was a surprise. But Houghton was such an uncertain quantity! No wonder Smith was hurrying back, for it took six votes to do business.

Then Houghton turned to the chair with a sickly smile and said, "Here, I change my vote to 'Aye'."

The chair announced the motion carried and Council instantly adjourned.

The deputy clerk, who is believed to have been in the plot, hurried down stairs to Mr. Leland's desk and pushed the franchise under his nose.

"Here," he said, taking up the pen, "sign here, please; Mr. Gilmore and his attorney are waiting."

He might have added that in front of the City Hall stood a carriage which was to carry them and the document out to Mr. Summerland's house to get the signature of the acting Mayor.

Leland took up the pen and glanced at the text of the ordinance. "What is this?" he asked. "Just a spur track for the railroad," responded the deputy. At that time we were handing out spur tracks with very little investigation, and the roads' attorneys were always in a hurry. Nowadays we look into spur tracks a bit before granting them, but lots of things have changed since the Republican S. P. boss lost his grip.

So Leland took up his pen and prepared to sign, but his glance instinctively ran down the text and presently began to bump over some strange items for a spur track franchise.

"What's this?" he said. "What is this?"

Just then Mr. Gouge ran in at the door.

"For Heaven's sake," he said, "don't sign that!" and the critical moment passed. Had Leland signed, it would have gone at once to Summerland who was in the plot and he would have signed it. After that no known process could have saved the riverbed to the city.

What was the privilege worth? President Ripley of the Santa Fe who chanced to be in the city was interviewed on this topic by one of the newspapers and declared his belief that it was worth a million dollars. The opinions of railway engineers and right-of-way men have frequently been asked by the League on this subject, and Mr. Ripley's estimate is very generally accepted.

The mere refusal of Mr. Leland to sign, while it gave a day's breathing space, would have availed nothing in the end, as his signature is ministerial, not discretionary. But Mr. Gouge called attention to the fact that the chairman had announced the result of the vote, "The motion is lost," before Houghton changed sides, and that this had nullified Council's action. To give the franchise any life it would have to be passed a second time.

A tremendous uproar broke out in the city with the publication Tuesday morning of Council's action, or attempted action. Every paper in the city denounced it with great severity. Wednesday morning, however, the papers contained the news that a special meeting of Council had been called for that afternoon to pass the franchise again.

In the meantime word had been sent to Mayor McAleer, who was up on the aqueduct, and he had started for home in tearing haste. Also Smith arrived. It is a fact not without significance that the various forces at work with desperate zeal to head off this atrocious scheme—the city attorney's office, the Municipal League, the Chamber of Commerce, none of them thought for one moment of appealing to Smith for help. He had always voted programme, and it was assumed without question that he would do so on this occasion. Nor did he go to any of these people and offer the valuable assistance that was within his reach as a member of Council.

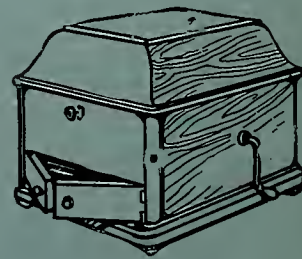
At the Wednesday meeting a great crowd assembled. Every square inch of standing room in the lobby and in the Chamber itself was taken. The meeting was scheduled for 2 o'clock, but the audience of citizens was kept waiting, half of them on their feet, for over an hour, while the Councilmen sat at ease in their private committee room. At 3:10 the eight men marched out with pale, set faces, and took their chairs. A representative of the Municipal League asked Hammon if he would ask for the city attorney's report. He refused, and indicated very clearly that he had gone over to the majority. This would give them—without Smith—the necessary votes to pass it over the Mayor's veto.

This time the franchise was not even read. The chairman asked if any of the spectators wished to be heard. There followed an hour or more of speaking. Messrs. Koepfli, Willard, Lissner and Marshall Stimson protested against the passage of the lease. Mr. Washburn in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was then the president, begged for time for investigation. About a dozen other people spoke, all appealing to Council not to take the proposed action. No one of the Councilmen spoke, except that Houghton rose to denounce the statement appearing in one of the papers that \$100,000 was to be distributed among the Councilmen if the franchise went through.

At last the vote was taken. Everybody voted aye—seven in all—except Smith. He rose, and in a labored and embarrassed speech of a few sentences declared that while he had all

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...in the wisdom and good intentions of his colleagues, he was not sufficiently informed as to the purpose of the franchise to vote for it. He voted "no." There was faint applause, followed by a good deal of laughter.

Mr. Smith appearing now before us as a candidate for mayor points to the record, that he voted "no," and calls attention to his hurried trip back that he might be here in time. He is correct as to the record, but consider some things! He was hurrying back to be present at the first vote, when Hammon had balked and Dr. Houghton was playing fast and loose, after his accustomed fashion, but was caught by the washout. The proposition had been laid before the Councilmen by Mr. Gilmore some weeks before this time, and he had taken them all over the proposed route in carriages. They had waited for some one of McMeer's trips to the aqueduct, so that Summerland might be mayor. When the chance came they grabbed it. Was Smith telegraphed for and brought home in such a hurry, when he had planned to be away ten days longer; was he called back merely to vote against this million dollar franchise? But his final vote—how is that to be accounted for? Easily enough. His consent was not needed. It was a cinch without him, when they got Hammon. And he had already been selected by Mr. Parker as the nominee at the coming city election, December, 1906. To be sure "Walter" never delivered the goods, and Smith went about telling everybody how he had been deceived and defrauded, and finally went over to Harper and helped him beat Lindley, the Republican nominee. As things stood then, however, it would not do to have Smith voting away city property, and he was allowed to keep out of it.

But did he stand on his rights as a member of Council and make a fight? Not a bit of it. Not a blow struck, not a word uttered. He would not even call upon the city attorney for his report, although one after another of the speakers had urged that this he do. For a year and a half Houghton had been giving him all kinds of examples of the art of filibustering. There were dozens of things he might have done for delay, for exploitation of the iniquities of the scheme, for terrifying his colleagues to a break in the line. There was not a man in the audience, and there was not a man in the Council, that took his "no" vote as meaning real opposition to the measure.

What happened to Hammon? He had made his way into Council by knocking out the machine slate candidate in his Ward. Heretofore he had not always voted programme, but thereafter he never failed. At the end of his term he was given the Republican nomination for Legislature by the machine. Then he was appointed into the District Attorney's office, and when Captain Fredericks was asked by one of his friends why he had appointed him, he replied that he was compelled to make some concessions in order to put some necessary county matters through the Legislature. Who ruled that legislature with a rod of iron? Walter Parker, the local leader of the Republican party. (S. P. faction).

The rest of the story is not quite such hard reading for one who loves his city and who believes in American institutions. The next day there was more uproar and the day after more yet. All the newspapers were in line, except the Times, which at first had denounced the franchise, but when it found that important corporation interests were at stake began to sneer at the agitation and to abuse the Municipal League for stirring things up. But the League had appointed its committees, and they were at work

A respite of two weeks was certain, for Lelande would hold the measure as long as he could, and then McMeer, who had now returned, and who joined with sincerity and courage in the work of opposition, promised to take his ten days. He wrote a very clever letter—or it was written for him, and he deserves the credit just the same—to Mr. Huntington asking to know whether or not he was back of the franchise. Mr. Huntington could not escape a reply and it would ruin his future in the town if he falsified. He did the wise thing and owned up that it was to be his franchise if Gilmore got it.

The League began engaging meeting places to hold gatherings all over the city in great numbers, during the next few days, and speakers were engaged and printed matter obtained. A law committee began the preparation of recall papers for every member of Council, Smith included. The question of an injunction on the ground of false use of the emergency clause was examined into—the very issue on which the League went to bat with this same Council a few months later on a liquor ordinance, and won its contention. All the commercial bodies called meetings to act. The Board of Public Works and the Water Board went the limit in disapproval in newspaper interviews. And the things that would have happened to those Councilmen, if they had stood out long enough to bring into action all the various kinds of ammunition that was prepared for them, would have worn out men of steel and flint. The people were wrought up to a state of mind where a riot and a lynching would have been easily possible. The brazen affrontery of the thing made men tremble with rage as they spoke of it.

But on the second day signs of a break began to appear. Hiller of the Third was the first to see the light. He discovered "that the people of his ward were dissatisfied with his course." Then Ford collapsed, and Houghton began to explain. He had voted as he did, he said, just to spite the Municipal League, which was a nuisance at the City Hall. About this time Smith woke up and ran about calling the attention of everybody to the fact that he had voted against the franchise. But his protests were not very warmly received, and meeting a representative of the League on the stairs of the City Hall, about this time, he said plaintively:

"I don't seem to get any credit at all for voting against the Riverbed Lease. Why, I might just as well have voted for it."

"Sure thing," replied the other. By Saturday, March 31st, the game was over; and a majority of Council had promised in unequivocal terms to vote against the franchise when it came in under the Mayor's veto. To the credit of his courage let it be recorded that Barney Healy was one of the very last to come into camp.

McMeer vetoed the franchise with a dose of hot stuff that would make the worst Alexander has done to the present Council look like cold charity soup by comparison. And it was Smith that rose in his seat bitterly to denounce the Mayor, and to move that the "insult be returned with the rest of it unread."

Such is the story of the attempted Riverbed million dollar steal, defeated in the year 1906. It makes queer reading even now, but it will be queerer ten years hence, when we shall almost have forgotten what it was like to have our city owned politically by the Republican Southern Pacific Machine.

"Tell me the old, old story," whispered the heiress. "Well," said the duke, "I owe about two million dollars."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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"The Panama Canal and A Federal Steamship Line"

Congressman McLachlan Tells of One and Strongly Urges the Other.

To an audience that taxed the capacity of Christopher's banquet hall, Hon. James McLachlan spoke last Saturday before the City Club on "The Panama Canal and a Federal Steamship Line." The speaker told of his recent trip to the Isthmus, and described most interestingly the great work being done on the Canal. He was of the opinion that the work would be completed long before the time set by President Taft, explaining that the date had been set far enough ahead to provide for any emergency likely to arise.

"For four hundred years," said he, "the world's greatest statesmen have been trying to devise means of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific and for the past century the brightest men of this nation have been at work on the same problem."

The question has come up in Congress a great many times. Fifteen years ago when Mr. McLachlan first went to Washington a bill was introduced and passed by the house until the Senate defeated it and not until Theodore Roosevelt became president were the advocates of a canal able to secure the necessary legislation.

The strongest influence working against the project was that of the transcontinental railways, who fought it purely on the grounds of self-protection, as its completion means a loss of business for the railway companies. The speaker reviewed the progress of the canal from 1885 when the French Government attempted to build it, down to 1904 when this country took it over, and from then to the present time, when it has been demonstrated that the United States has

under way the greatest engineering feat of modern times.

When the canal passed into our hands a great question arose as to whether it should be of the sea-level or lock and dam type. This was a serious question as the difference in rise of the tide between the Atlantic and the Pacific was very great. Another difficulty was the Chagres River, which empties into the center of the canal and during storms has been known to rise thirty or forty feet. Although some of the best engineers in the world recommended the sea-level canal, still a majority of the American experts favored the lock and dam, which was finally decided on. A dam half a mile in width is being built across the Chagres valley to hold back the Chagres River, which will give six miles of calm water and obviate the possibility of a flood from this source.

The principal reasons then for the adoption of the lock and dam type are the work is less expensive, as it does away with digging twenty-four miles of the canal and the question of controlling the Chagres River is effectually settled. Three locks are being built, each one-third of the distance and each one eighty-five feet in height. The Culebra Cut, which is composed of nearly all solid rock, and is three to five hundred feet deep, is the biggest part of the work on the canal. 40,000 men are employed on the work and every man seems inspired with the thought that the success of the canal depends on him, though the Congressman thought that perhaps this was due to the fact that the machinery, which is all American, was so perfect that if a man did

not move quickly he was liable to be covered up.

The speaker described the wonderful machinery in operation, relating how large rocks of five to eight tons are handled like pebbles, and whole trains filled with dirt in a few minutes, to be taken to the dump, a distance of twenty-five miles away. The sanitary conditions were then touched upon, and warm praise given for the wonderful work in this respect.

Should Have a Merchant Marine

On the subject of a federal steamship line, Mr. McLachlan spoke very strongly, "We should hang our heads in shame when we reflect that if conditions do not change we will have hardly any vessels to go through the canal when it is completed."

During his term in Congress the government had spent eighteen to twenty millions every year on improving the harbors and rivers of the country and then had no vessels to occupy them.

"The people have been slumbering on this question," said he. "To think that we have only eleven ships on the Pacific and Atlantic engaged in foreign trade, while England has more than eleven thousand in the same business."

The United States has more foreign commerce than any other nation. Last year it amounted to three billions of dollars and ninety-two per cent of it was carried in foreign bottoms. We are paying out over a quarter of a million dollars every day to foreign ships for carrying our commerce. If we were to assemble all our ships today, we could not float more than 10,000 men, while a little country just across the water to the east, could accommodate 250,000 men afloat in thirty days.

Referring to his trip to Panama Canal, Mr. McLachlan told how he learned that six boats were plying between New York and the Isthmus, well equipped and government operated. He found that they carried on an average one hundred and fifty passengers and 3000 tons of cargo, but on inquiry learned that the cargo consisted principally of merchandise shipped across the country from the Pacific Coast. When he asked why this trade was not sent down the Pacific Coast, he was told by the steamship agent that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was owned by the transcontinental railways and that every ton taken down the Pacific Coast in steamers robbed the railways of so much freight.

"Why don't we put a line of steamers on the Pacific Coast?" asked the speaker, "the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should be driven out of business. It is a menace to our trade."

"The railroads find it a great economy to help a line running on the coast, if only to keep another company from occupying the field."

"Was I asking anything very drastic," said the Congressman, "when I introduced a bill providing for a line of ten steamers on the Coast?"

"Such a line on the Pacific Coast would pay well, ten vessels can be

built at a cost of less than ten million dollars, the price of one battleship, and these steamers could carry 5000 tons and make a speed of sixteen knots.

"It costs ten millions for a Dreadnaught, hundreds of thousands a year to keep her in commission and in ten years she is obsolete, and we could have a merchant marine on this coast at the sacrifice of one battleship. It was a well known fact that during the trip of the fleet around the world the vessels were coaled by English colliers and in the event of war, America would be in a predicament as the international laws prohibit the coaling of fighting vessels by another power after war has been declared."

In conclusion the speaker urged strongly the creation of a sentiment in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers on this coast.

"One man can do very little in bringing this about, he must have public sentiment behind him, and the public once aroused will force the government to build steamers for our Pacific trade."

FOR AN ANTI-MACHINE GOVERNOR

Meyer Lissner Speaks of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League Meeting in Oakland

Meyer Lissner, who was in Oakland this week attending a meeting of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, had this to say of the gathering:

"The meeting was voted a great success by all present, and the general sentiment seemed to be that under the state direct primary law, which

would be given its first test in the fall campaign of 1910, the forces of reform in the Republican party would be able to control the nominations so that officials would be nominated who would really represent the people, and that such candidates would receive the overwhelming endorsement of the people at the general election."

Mr. Lissner had words of praise for the loyal newspapers, in a speech before the League, and said in part: "The Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League has been most fortunate in the past in the loyal newspaper support it has had from more than 100 newspapers in all parts of the state. This support has not cost the league a penny, and is the best tribute to a free press that could be made. The papers that supported the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League could have received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the machine as subsidy if they would have accepted it. In Los Angeles we are particularly indebted to The Express and Herald for the consistent and effective support we have received from them in our Good Government work."

* * * * *

"I like a paper that is with us or against us. I don't like a paper that pretends to be with us and then sticks a knife in our backs."

* * * * *

Speaking on the gubernatorial situation, he told his hearers: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I do not believe there is any possibility of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League being in favor of the present governor of California for re-election, and if there is anyone connected with this

organization that is so obtuse as to imagine any such thing, he is in the wrong camp."

City Club Speaker Today

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at Christopher's, 551 S. Broadway today (Saturday), at 12:15 p. m., Mr. J. P. Flynn, Civil Engineer of Oakland, will address the Club on "Harbor Improvement and Its Value to Los Angeles." Mr. Flynn is the engineer whose plans were adopted for Harbor Improvement at Oakland where several million dollars are being expended.

He used to call her darling
In days of long ago;
She was so plain and modest,
And he adored her so.
That was before she'd traveled,
And bought twelve hats per year;
He used to call her darling,
But now he calls her dear.

—Boston Herald.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"Ancient and Modern Necromancy or Mesmerism and Hypnotism."

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 704 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Platform adopted by the Good Government Organization

The following platform was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Good Government Organization in Blanchard Hall last Saturday night.

The Good Government organization of Los Angeles hereby adopts the following platform:

We endorse the splendid administration of Mayor George Alexander. He has absolutely made good. He has faithfully and well served the people. He has been tried and found not wanting. We pledge him our united and hearty support.

City Attorney Leslie R. Hewitt, City Clerk Harry J. Lelande, City Assessor Walter Mallard and City Treasurer C. H. Hance are also each and all tried and true faithful public servants and their overwhelming re-election is already assured.

Tax Collector—The public good demands a change in the office of tax and license collector. Clarence M. Taggart has pledged himself to conduct that office along strictly business lines, and to correct the abuses of administration that have been permitted under a political regime. We therefore endorse Mr. Taggart for tax and license collector.

Auditor—John S. Myers will make a careful, competent and judicious city auditor. We heartily recommend his candidacy to the voters.

School Board—The triumphant re-election of our present highly satisfactory board of education is a foregone conclusion. With expressions of sincere appreciation for faithful, efficient and unselfish public service, we endorse for members of the board of education: Melville Dozier, Herman W. Frank, J. M. Ginn, Roger S. Page, Joseph Scott, F. W. Steddom and Fielding J. Stilson.

Council—The Good Government organization made no endorsements of candidates for council before the primaries; but the people, in their wisdom, out of a large number, selected nine worthy candidates to oppose the nine machine candidates. Of the latter eight were nominated before the primaries by a pretended party convention in direct opposition to the spirit of the direct primary law. This makes a clean-cut issue. The voters must choose between the candidates selected by the people and the candidates named by the machine.

The candidates for council whom the Good Government organization hereby takes pleasure in endorsing are: Josias J. Andrews, Martin F. Betkouski, Miles S. Gregory, Robert M. Lusk, Thomas L. O'Brien, Richmond Plant, William J. Washburn, George Williams, and John D. Works.

Nonpartisanship—We denounce the injection of national partisan politics into municipal affairs. We believe with Theodore Roosevelt that "the worst evils that affect our local governments arise from and are the inevitable result of the mixing up of city affairs with party politics of the nation and state." We reaffirm our allegiance to the principle of non-partisanship in all that appertains to city politics.

Initiative, Referendum, Recall—We reiterate our faith in those great conservators of popular government, the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Direct Primaries—Councilmen at large—We heartily approve of our municipal system of direct primaries, nominations by petition and non-partisan elections. Also the election of councilmen at large.

New Charter—We believe that the city of Los Angeles requires a new charter. The new city council should in every way co-operate with the efforts of citizens and civic bodies to secure the adoption of a modern charter for presentation to the legislature at the next session.

Consolidation and Harbor Improvements—In the interests of more economical and more effective administration we favor the consolidation of city and county government, taking into the city limits such new territory as might be annexed to mutual advantage.

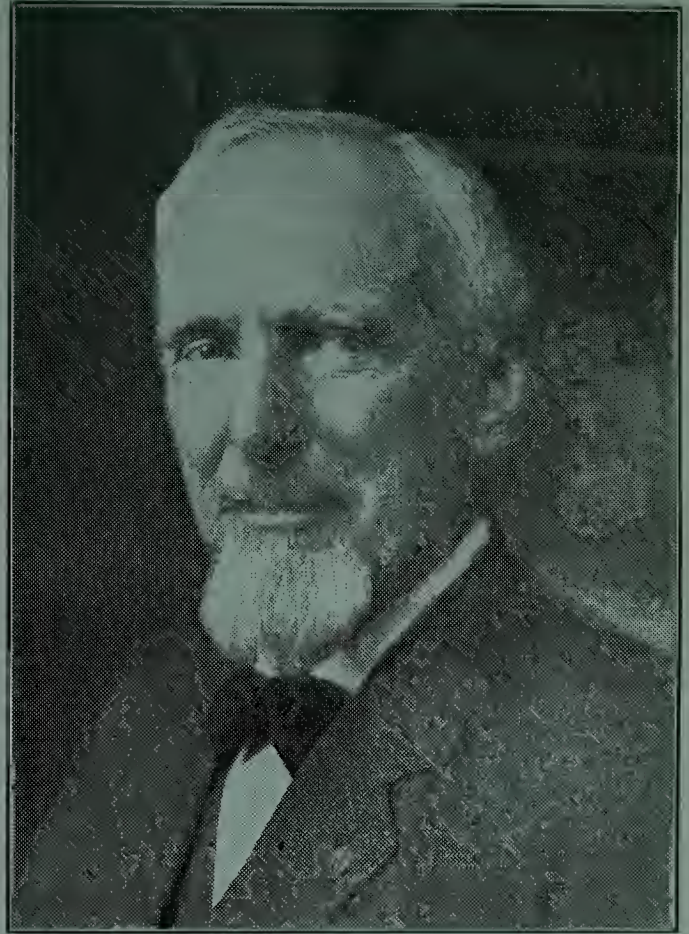
The pledges made by the consolidation committee to the citizens and civic bodies of San Pedro and Wilmington should be carried out to the letter. We heartily endorse the bond issue for the improvement of the harbor.

Owens River Power—We commend the remarkably effective work of Chief Engineer Mulholland and his colleagues in the building of the Los Angeles aqueduct. We strongly approve of the proposed bond issue for power development and favor the municipal operation of a distributing system for electric light and power derived from the aqueduct project.

Utilities Commission—We approve of the ordinance for a public utilities commission proposed by the Municipal League through an initiative petition, which will be submitted to the vote of the people at the election on Dec. 7. We disapprove, as being impracticable and ineffective, the ordinance on the same subject recently adopted by the council over the mayor's veto.

During the construction period of the aqueduct, power and harbor improvements the city's expense account should be carefully scrutinized

MAYOR GEORGE ALEXANDER



"Though aged,
He was so iron of limb,
None of the youth could cope with him.
And the foes which he singly kept at bay.
Outnumbered his hairs of white and gray."

and unnecessary positions should be eliminated and the tax rate kept as low as possible.

Finally, we pledge the whole force of the Good Government organization to the support of the candidates above named, all of whom have expressed their approval of the principles contained in this declaration and platform.

PROFESSOR GOODNOW'S NEW BOOK

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, whose books on municipal government have had a deservedly wide circulation, and whose work on National Municipal Committees has been so helpful, has written a new volume, "Municipal Government," which the Century Company has published. It is a much more comprehensive book than any of his preceding volumes, attempting, as it does, to cover municipal institutions, their growth and development, not only in America but in western Europe. It is hardly fair to call the book an elaboration of his admirable text-book on "City Government in the United States," but the present volume includes practically all that is to be found in that one, and a great deal more. The author's hope that the book will prove of value "to that

increasing body of students in colleges and high schools who devote some portion of their time to the study of municipal government and be of interest to that part of the general public, apparently also increasing in number, who are endeavoring to solve the problems arising in connection with urban development," is likely to be fully justified.

Dr. Goodnow can hardly be said to take so encouraging a view of the municipal situation as those who are on the firing line, curious as that may appear to be. The use of the words "apparently also increasing in number" indicates the doubt which exists in his mind. This does not, however, detract greatly from the value of the book, which is a very thoughtful and suggestive discussion of the many and complex problems confronting the modern city.



THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON



I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; over turn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Again the City Hall pops up with petitions for and against, which are right as far as they go but are wrong from the standpoint of the City Beautiful. **THIS CITY HAS NO PLAN** and until it **ADOPTS** one there is nothing to say for or against. The proposed site of the new city hall is not in accordance with the **ROBINSON** plan and therefore cannot conform to that and the people who are against the removal of the city hall are not looking at the convenience of having the **PUBLIC BUILDINGS** all in one place for the transaction of the public business. All the ordinary man has to do with the city hall is to pay his taxes and outside of that he never goes near it. So having it in one place or another does not make much difference from the standpoint of the average citizen. The Robinson plan is good as far as it goes and its carrying out rests on its adoption by the city.

If the merchants and real estate men who are wanting to keep the city hall where it is, would study the Robinson plan and see what is really intended for the Civic Center they would not want to keep the present location. Most of these men who advocate something else than the Robinson plan would not for one moment run their own business as they propose to run the City's. The **BUSINESS** of the **CITY** and **COUNTY** should be altogether to facilitate its transaction. Again when the time comes, (which will be in the near future) that we wish to consolidate the city and county governments, we will have the business of the city all in one place.

What we want in the **CENTER** of the **CITY**, IS A GROUP OF BUILDINGS THAT WILL BE WORKS OF ART. **FIRST A BIG AUDITORIUM** where we can hold conventions, **BAND CONCERTS** and **Symphony Concerts** for the people, **BIG FESTIVALS** and all the things that go to make a city worth while.

This is a city of **HOMES** and what will make those homes more valuable is the class of entertainments that those homes are in touch with.

No one disputes the fact that it is the **STATE'S BUSINESS** to educate its children, then why is not our business to make conditions so that we can educate our people to appreciate beauty of color, tone and style in language. It would tread on no one's toes to have the best the world affords brought to the people where they could afford to pay for it and it can only be done by a community as a whole working for that thing.

The trouble has been that the city **HAS NOT** used the same business foresight that any one else would use

"We are coming to understand that not only should our bridges be beautiful, but our public buildings must be beautiful, the homes of the poor as well as those of the rich must be beautiful and, being beautiful, will be such as the poor as well as the rich can live in safely, profitably, wisely. As we clean and beautify and make splendid the cities and towns in which we live, as we tie them together into more and more efficient corporate units, struggling for the common welfare of us all, we shall find that the unlovely things in human nature, in our own nature, the dishonesties, the foulnesses, the dishonors that have held back so long and so terribly the progress of mankind, will be more and more impossible. A city materially beautiful will be spiritually beautiful also."—President Flavel S. Luther, Jr., of Trinity College.

in building up its stable line of goods.

DENVER builds an immense **AUDITORIUM** because it is **GOOD BUSINESS** to do so. **CHICAGO'S** **MAYOR** appoints 325 of the leading business and artistic men in that city to go over the **PLANS** submitted by the **COMMERCIAL CLUB** to see if they are **PRACTICAL**. If they are, **THEN** the **CITY** will adopt them and work toward their fulfillment. The chairman of that committee said that if in the next 25 years they spend only as much as they have in the past 25 they will be a long way towards their **CITY BEAUTIFUL**.

CHICAGO is a city 10 times as large as we, but **SHE** is going to adopt a **PLAN** before any more money is spent and in that she is wise.

Let us learn from her and from any other place in the world that can help us and let us forget anything in this matter but the fact that we want the **MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN THE WORLD** in this southland of ours and go to work to get it. **GET TOGETHER** and with 23 as our signal **BUCK** the line of selfishness so that any one who suggests anything other than this ideal will be carried off the field **OUT** for good and all.

LET US erect a **STATUE** at the entrance to **SAN PEDRO HARBOR**. An **ANGEL** with **SWORD** in hand looking out over the sea with this motto in her left, **PEACE ON EARTH TOWARD MEN OF GOOD WILL**.

Life is as good as we make it. Take heart from **ENGLAND** where they have started a **WAR** against **POVERTY** and let us start a **WAR** against **UGLINESS** to the end that men and women from all over the world will say, "HERE we rest, for this is a **BEAUTIFUL** land."

The **MUNICIPAL BAND** needs a **BAND STAND** or shell at the south side of Central Park so that the people can have an opportunity to hear how fine a band we really have. It

is playing better every day, but the place they have to play in is a disgrace to the city. It would not cost much to have something suitable where it would do a great amount of good and where the players would not have to suffer from the unsanitary conditions surrounding the present stand. It only needs some attention to the little things in order for us to have the finest band in the country and the first thing is to properly house them so that they can do good work.

Every musician and leader in town is helping this along all they can, and it is up to the citizens to see that the band is given a fair deal.

Some day the people of this city will wake up to the value of the **GAMUT CLUB**. As it is at present it is thought of as a club that has a good time entertaining celebrities and occasionally putting on some new play or music. But it stands **FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE ART OF THE SOUTHWEST**, and that should mean something to every man, woman and child in this city.

There are Indian legends more

beautiful than the old Norse legends that Wagner took for his music dramas lying hidden in this western land of ours awaiting the touch of the master's hand to bring them to life.

There are songs not yet sung that will blossom through the instrumentality of this youngest city club and there are men yet unborn who will thank their stars that it was started by the sort of dreamers who always lead a forlorn hope out of the wilderness of antiquated customs.

It is a good thing for a city to have just that sort of club and it is an honor that the city will properly appreciate when they get time to stop in their mad rush for wealth and look over the forces that have helped make this country what it is.



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"What are you thinking of, father?" "I was just thinking of my youth, dear." "And I was just thinking of mine, it is time he was here if he is coming this evening."—Houston Post.

"Biggins says he believes in telepathy." "Yes. But when he wants to be sure of being understood he reaches for the telephone like the rest of us."—Washington Star.

Noitt: "Juggsby is the most popular after-dinner speaker in the state." Askitt: "Indeed! What is the secret of his popularity?" Noitt: "By the time he is called upon to speak he is speechless."—Chicago News.

Down in South Carolina there was a man who hired a lawyer to conduct a case in court. As the lawyer was not talking exactly to suit him, he got up to make a few remarks himself. The judge, of course, made him take his seat. He got up again, and the judge made him take his seat again. A third and fourth time this happened, and, finally, the old farmer got up and said: "Well, judge, if you won't let me talk, won't you let me think?" "Why, certainly," replied the judge. "Well, judge," he said, "I think you and all these lawyers are a set of d—d rascals."—The Censor, St. Louis.

"Father, dear," queried Miss Lena Herrman, at the ball park, "why does that man behind the hitter wear such a big bib?"

"That," explained Garry, "is to keep his shirt from getting mussed when the ball knocks his teeth out."—Saxby's Magazine.

"No," drawled the mayor of the far Western settlement, "the boys had some money tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company an' they just didn't like the way the receiver was handling the business."

"Didn't, eh," commented the tourist. "Well what did they do about it?"

"Oh, they just hung up the receiver."—Chicago News.

Algeron Arduppe—Can't you make me any better rate for room and board than what you advertise, five dollars up? Mrs. Hamand—Yes. In your case it will be five dollars down. —Chicago Union.

The Nurse—"You've been badly hurt."

Billy Booze—"Watcha gointer do ter me now?"

The Nurse—"Rub you with alcohol."

Billy—"Gee, I wish I'd been injured internally."—St. Louis Censor.

During one of his presidential trips Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Sec-

retary Olney, arrived at a town in a heavy storm, and they were driven from the station with hailstones rattling on the roof of their carriage. A brass band, undismayed by the weather, bravely stuck to its post and played the welcoming airs.

"That is the most realistic music I have ever heard," remarked Mr. Cleveland.

"What are they playing?" asked the Secretary of State.

"'Hail to the Chief,' with real hail."—Success.

Mr. Hearst relates that Samuel J. Tilden once patted him on the head. If the old gentleman were alive now he would be inclined to take an ax.—Chicago Tribune.

"The audience is calling you," the playwright was informed. "I hear them," he answered. "Show me the quickest way to get out of here."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter. "What does he talk about?" inquired her father. "Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations." "Young woman," said the financier, sternly, "don't let him deceive you. Don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There isn't any such stock on the market. I ought to know, for I've been on the exchange long enough."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Well, Tommy, what part of the chicken will you have?" "Why, paw, you know I always take the back when there's company."—St. Louis Republic.



"The Yankee Prince"

Mr. George Cohan should be awarded a medal for relieving the tedium of mortal existence. At the Mason this week you may hear him tell, candidly enough, why he does it, in a song called "M-O-N-E-Y." But no one will grudge him a few paltry thousands after chuckling through the three delicious, delirious acts of "The Yankee Prince," and seeing Mr. Cohan act every second he is on the stage with the ease of a Mansfield, the energy of a threshing machine and the weird personal fascination of—well, of Cohan. Moreover, the unified, good-humored, clean-cut work of an excellent company testifies to his generalship. This "timely satire on titled fortune-hunters" includes more wit, more clever dancing, more infectious songs and general vim, than are spread over five of the average musical shows seen here.

Mr. Cohan's unique and remarkable dancing is one of the most fascinating features, and leaves the observer far more out of breath than he is himself. A little of it goes a long way, however. The same cannot be said of the extraordinary dancing of Miss Lila Rhodes, who, as the adored one of the Yankee Prince, is the most enchanting bit of femininity seen on the local stage in some time. Her quaint little face, her quaint little ways, and her quaint costumes, are alike ravishing. Tom Lewis as a pugilistic manager does character work of a very high order and gets a goodly share of applause, while Jerry Cohan and Miss Helen Cohan

contribute finished, wholesome comedy as Mr. and Mrs. Fielding of Chicago. Miss Mildred Elaine wears some stunning costumes and plays an adventuress role with a fine sense of dramatic values. Her song with Mr. Pratt, "Villains in the Play," is most effectively rendered. Of the other numbers, "I'm Awfully Strong for You," "The A-B-C's of the U. S. A.," and "Nothing New Beneath the Sun" give much satisfaction, while the Yankee Prince Waltz and the military strains which accompany the drill and march in the second act both have haunting qualities. Frank Hollins gives a natural and unexaggerated portrayal of an English earl.

"The Gay Musician"

A scintillant comedy with music of real value, well-appointed, well-balanced throughout, and presented by a company abounding in rich vocal and entertaining ability,—such is "The Gay Musician," whose advertised worth materialized so effectively as to surprise the big audience who, hoping for the best, tentatively assembled at the Auditorium Monday night. Of a surety, many of that audience will assemble again, with sure anticipation of an evening of rare pleasure.

Harry Benham is the possessor of a tenor voice of delightful quality and a personality well suited to the gay and amorous musician. The sole inconsistency in the sprightly plot appears to be the character of his wife, whose charm renders his unappreciativeness incredible. But this is Miss Lottie Kendall's fault after all, for

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Citizens National Bank

At the Close of Business November 16, 1909

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$5,472,538.13	Capital Stock Paid In	\$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	10,394.86	Surplus Fund	375,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	1,000,000.00	Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	163,225.19
U. S. Bonds to Secure U. S. Deposits	10,000.00	National Bank Notes Outstanding	999,997.50
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	20,412.50	Due to Other National Banks	\$ 607,761.30
Bonds, Securities, etc.	501,683.02	Due to State and Private Banks	
Furniture and Fixtures	84,320.82	and Bankers	466,065.88
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	\$879,194.85	Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	935,128.97
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	333,879.43	Dividends Unpaid	1,965.90
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	803,809.75	Individual Deposits Subject to Check	4,791,563.59
Checks and Other Cash Items	50,713.20	Demand Certificates of Deposit	643,706.04
Exchanges for Clearing House	157,983.15	Certified Checks	21,453.75
Notes of Other National Banks	133,843.00	Cashier's Checks Outstanding	36,725.62
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, etc.	1,213.62	United States Deposits	1,000.00
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:			7,568,371.14
Specie	583,107.50		
Legal-tender Notes	13,500.00		
	2,957,244.50		
Total	\$10,106,593.83	Total	\$10,106,593.83
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 pct. of circulation)	50,000.00		

State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss:

I, Wm. W. Woods, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. W. WOODS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 1909.

C. E. FISH, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest.

R. J. WATERS,
M. J. MONNETTE,
A. J. WATERS.

were she not so altogether pleasing one could understand Eugene's capitulation to the enemy, Miss Texas Guinan. Miss Guinan's efforts are unceasing. She wins plaudits because she doesn't let the audience stop to think her out, but swamps them in a whirlwind of personality. More resourceful methods would improve her art even in so dashing a role as this. Her voice is a great asset, as indeed are those of all the principals, whose combined tunefulness in a lyric like "Lovelight" would put anyone in a good humor. Miss Margaret Crawford as the mother-in-law and W. H. Pringle as a retired sea-captain are capital funmakers. It isn't often that one sees so tall and slim a young woman as Miss Freda Klingel dance with such absolute grace and dispose so daintily of her accentuated length of arm. Miss Klingel sings well, too, and acts piquantly, and we wish she did more of both. The naturalness of Roger Gray as the theatre manager is praiseworthy, and he is master of the talky song in which distinct enunciation is necessary to the audience's pleasure.

The artistic scene in the first act, showing the musician's home on the bank of a river, deserves special note. The second act wanes a little in scenic and other merits, but the finale, with the two brides in regal white satin and the general festive atmosphere, atones for much.

Mason

One of the interesting events of next week in theatrical circles is the appearance of Victor Moore at the Mason Opera House in George M. Cohan's jolly musical comedy "The Talk of New York." The engagement is for three nights and Saturday matinee, December 2, 3 and 4.

"The Talk of New York" is said to be one of the best of the George M. Cohan musical plays. Mr. Moore, the star of the cast, created the part of Kid Burns, and the supporting company is said to have remained unchanged since the metropolitan runs. In the cast are Emma Littlefield, Mae Phelps, Charlotte Lambert, Dell Irish, Louise Brackett, Charlotte Gray, Marion Finlay, Marie Land, George O'Donnell, John Conroy, William A. Williams, J. Smith Marba, Arthur V. Gibson, Maurice Elliott, Arthur J. Thornton, Al. McGary, Edward Yeager, Charles Mack, Georg Thomas and a chorus of sixty boys and girls. The piece is said to be amply supplied with action and melody, no less than twenty song hits embellishing the four acts.

The scenes are laid in New York and among the settings are the veranda at the Sheephead Bay Club, the lobby of the Hotel Astor, Claremont Inn on Riverside Drive and a smart country house at New Rochelle.

Belasco

"The Climbers" which is generally regarded as one of the best of Clyde Fitch's plays will next week serve Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theater Company, commencing on Tuesday night, the entire performance on Monday night being sold to the I. O. O. F. The play is distinctly an American piece with modern New York society as a background and it has been conceded by the press and public that in "The Climbers" Mr. Fitch has penetrated deeper emotions and created more life-like situations than in any of his many plays.

In "The Climbers" Mr. Fitch has written a story of present day society life that is full of absorbing interest, with many big dramatic situations while the humor is plentiful and of the bright, sparkling sort for which the author is noted.

Thais Magrane will have Amelia Bingham's original role of Blanche Sterling. Lewis S. Stone will play the part of Ned Warden. Dick Sterling will be played by Frank Camp, while Richard Vivian will be seen as Trotter. The cast is a large one and will well exploit the talents of the entire company.

Following "The Climbers" the Belasco Company will give the first production by a stock company of Lottie Blair Parker's rural American drama "Way Down East." The play is given by the permission of William A. Brady and should prove a most important stock company offering.

Majestic

Lovers of bright, tuneful music and clever comedy, will be pleased to hear that the Persse-Mason Company, headed by Thomas H. Persse and Miss Edith Mason, will appear in "The Singing Bandits" at the Majestic



Edith Mason in "The Singing Bandits," at the Majestic Theatre next week, beginning Sunday night, and with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The comedy was written by Herman Perlet, and it is said to have excelled his previous efforts.

Mr. Persse and Miss Mason will be remembered as members of the Castle Square Opera Company, the Tivoli Opera Company, San Francisco, and later the Idora Park Opera Company, Oakland.

With Mr. Persse and Miss Mason in the company are Miss Bernice Holmes, Miss Georgia Knowlton, Mr. Harold Reeves, Mr. Bert Phoenix, Mr. Noble Greyson and Mr. Robert McKimm.

Burbank

No better play could have been selected for David Landau's debut with the Burbank stock company than Paul Armstrong's comedy drama of western life, "The Heir to the Hoohah," which is announced for presentation at Manager Oliver Morosco's Main street theatre next week, beginning with the usual Sunday matinee and including also a matinee Saturday. Mr. Landau made a hit in the east in

the role he will play here, that of Dave Lacy, and if he doesn't repeat that hit in Los Angeles Mr. Morosco will be greatly surprised. The principal roles of Joe Lacy and his wife will be played by A. Byron Beasley and Miss Blanche Hall, others in the cast including David M. Hartford, under whose direction the play will be produced, Henry Stockbridge, Harry Mestayer, John W. Burton, Willis Marks, H. S. Duffield, Frederick Gilbert, Gavin Young, Lovell Alice Taylor, Margo Duffet and Miss Louise Royce.

A good scenic investiture is promised and the play bids fair to be one of the best liked offerings of the Burbank season.

The Auditorium

A performances to which great interest attaches and one whose presentation has been anticipated is that of "The Man From Home," which will be seen at the Auditorium commencing Monday, Nov. 29. It is a home made product of the Middle West by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson voicing the loves, hopes, ambitions and aspirations of life in the Central States. It illuminates the burning question of international marriages, this sacrificing the flower of fashionable American girlhood upon the burnt-out-altars of down-at-the-heels, out-at-the-elbows, European nobility.

Its poetry is that of James Whitcomb Riley, its humor that of Bill Nye, and the charm of its story is that of the men who wrote "Monsieur Beaucire," "The Conquest of Canaan," and "The Queen of Ques-

nay," and "The Spenders." Liebler & Co. will duplicate the production here as given during its year's stay in Chicago and New York.

Grand

Ferris Hartman and his company will this week depart from the Oriental atmosphere which has prevailed throughout the majority of their productions of late, and will, commencing with the matinee Sunday give Richard Carle's musical comedy, "The Tenderfoot." The piece is essentially a genuine fun show with a wealth of music of the light and catchy sort and very much different from anything Hartman has offered this season.

A feature of the performance will be the Gibson girls and the cowboy girls, which will show the Hartman chorus to an excellent advantage.

Following "The Tenderfoot" the announcement is made of a revival of "The Love Tales of Hoffman."

"The Prima Donna"

In "The Prima Donna," the new light opera success in which Fritz Scheff will appear at the Mason Opera House for one week starting Monday, December 6th, with a Saturday matinee only, there is a scene which should delight everyone who has been abroad. It is the first act and represents the interior of one of those little cafe chantantes that are visited by everybody who ever sets foot in Paris. The gaiety, the sparkle, the general air of careless pleasure-seeking, are all communicated in some subtle manner to the audience. At every moment the stage is full of life and action. The soldiers sing and drink and make love to the pretty girls. The artists who act as entertainers do their various specialties, and then pass through the little audience on the stage soliciting money. The musicians play and everybody seems to have a general good time. Scenically, the act is a perfect representation of a little inn just outside of Paris.

... DIRECTORY ...

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Music

For sheer beauty and perfection of tone, and perfect technique it would be hard to imagine anything excelling the art of Mme. Jeanne Jomelli who was heard in Simpson Auditorium last week. Mme. Jomelli was the first artist of the Philharmonic course, and at few of the succeeding events will a more thorough enjoyment and satisfaction be experienced. Mme. Jomelli is not in the generally accepted sense a dramatic soprano, but she uses the most discriminating judgment in the construction of her program, so that each number is an exposition of the best she can give.

Miss Marie Nichols, a young violinist, played with taste and skill but is not an artist of remarkable ability.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the accompaniments furnished by Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott.



George Hamlin

They were technically and artistically approaching perfection, especially in the opening violin and piano number.

Mrs. Bertha Hirsch Baruch delivered a lecture entitled "The Ministry of Music," in Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday evening last. She was assisted by Mme. Bertha Vaughn, soprano, and Mr. Wm. Edson Strobridge, pianist.

Mrs. Baruch's lecture was not intended to instruct. It was in no sense technical and could be enjoyed by the most uninitiated listener. Her theme, briefly stated, was "To show what music can do for us and what, in a spiritual sense, it has done for the past."

In illustration Mme. Vaughn very delightfully rendered a large number of selections ranging from the old Hebraic and Gregorian chants to an aria from Carmen. Mme. Vaughn has a voice of excellent quality, and delighted her audience with her sympathetic rendering of her selections.

Mr. Strobridge played a Romanza from Schuman, and a Nocturne by Chopin, with feeling and understanding.

M. C.

It is interesting to note that each year America is giving her own musicians more opportunity, and Mr. George Hamlin, the well known American tenor, who comes to Simpson Auditorium, Nov. 30th, is one of the best representatives of this fact. Well equipped, but four years ago absolutely unknown, Mr. Hamlin has succeeded in placing himself in the front ranks of singers not only in America but abroad, and the past season has been the most successful of his career.

One of the features of Mr. Hamlin's equipment which has stood him in such excellent stead in his extensive repertoire of oratorios, cantatas and English songs, in addition to his French chansons, and the German Lieder.

Mr. Hamlin has long since found the necessity of having an accompanist of more than ordinary ability and in the selection of Mr. Edwin Schneider, it is said, he has shown judgment in which he is approved by all who know of the excellent work of this young pianist-composer.

The program for the recital Tuesday evening will be as follows: 1. Die linde im Thal; Lindenlaub, Old German. O Sleep; The Trumpet's Loud Clangor; Handel. 2. Im Abendroth; Schubert. Stills Thraenen; In's Freie; Schumann. 3. Es blinkt der Thau, Rubinstein; Botschaft, Brams; Im Kahne, Grieg; Heimliche Aufforderung, Strauss. 4. Morning Hymn, Henschel. At the Window; Gone; Marriage Morning Song; Sullivan. 5. The Crying of Water, Campbell-Tipton. Your Eyes; Flower Rain; Edwin Schneider. The Lamp of Love, Salter.

The Women's Lyric Club will be heard in the first concert of the season at Simpson Auditorium, December 10, under the direction of J. B. Poulin. The principal number on the programme will be the Cantata "The Fate of Princess Kiyo, a legend of Japan," by Henry Hadley, the American composer. The other numbers will be:

"By Babylon's Wave".....Gounod

Arranged by Harris

"Awakening"

By Abbie Norton Jamison, a member of the Club

"A Southern Lullaby".....Greely

Carmina Waltz

"In Fair Seville"

Following is the programme to be given by the Lyric Club at the concert of the Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society, at Simpson Auditorium, next Thursday evening, December 2nd:

Cantata, "The Voice of Fate" ...

..... W. Berwald

"With Revels and Wassails".....

..... R. H. Woodman

"Little Papoose", Josephine Sherwood



Art

The Ebell Club in again opening its beautiful club house to the public in the interests of the Arts and Crafts movement is calling forth the general interest of the public as well as the efforts and expressions of the individual handicraft workers.

The exhibit will take place on Monday, Nov. 29th. In the afternoon there will be an address on the general subject of art and crafts and its vital relation to our everyday life. In the evening the exhibition will be open to all members, exhibitors and their friends. These exhibitions are not only valuable for the simple joy of seeing the beautiful things that can be made, but the real value underlying a splendid exhibit like this, is the opportunity of comparison, the enlarging of one's ability to know the good from the indifferent, the power to appreciate the best individual efforts expressed by the workers in the various materials. There has been no art so neglected as the industrial art, and the movement now before the people is to specially encourage all applied and industrial arts. Every exhibitor should feel the privilege and appreciate the opportunity he personally has to promote a greater and more intelligent interest in the arts and what it means to work for the more artistic ideals. These exhibits also help to connect the worker with the people in a commercial way and to let them have a chance to know what they are doing.

The individual and private studio workers are not the only ones represented in this exhibit but the public schools and the commercial enterprises have also been invited to show.

The Ceramic Club will show an exhibit of over glaze work on porcelains.

The various pottery workers, Miss Kraft, Miss Free, Miss Elizabeth Waggoner, Miss Olive Newcomb, F. H. Robertson, in the leather metal and various other materials, are among the exhibitors.

Mrs. W. H. Gray, Ernest Grassby, Mrs. Henry J. Volk, Katherine Entler, Mrs. Mary Wood, Leta Horlocker, Mrs. Emma Cavely, Miss Eleanor Kohler, Miss Sophia Durham, A. G. Kiesling, Mrs. Kelly, Miss McGaughey, Emma Waldvogel, Emily Rutherford, Charlotte Mytton, Rene de Quelin, Nelbert Murphy, and others will also show examples of their work.

Mr. Douglas Donaldson, and Helen Wood will show some fine jewelry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burton of Santa Barbara, special leather exhibit.

Mr. Raymond Gould sends an exhibit of the beautiful Van Briggles Pottery from Colorado Springs.

Brock and Feagans send an exhibit of California cut glass.

L. A. Metal Works send some of their ornamental metals.

The Western Art Tile Company of Los Angeles sends an exhibit of tiles, for exteriors and interiors.

It will be remembered with pleasure and distinct interest the splendid arts and crafts exhibit the Ebell Club gave us the privilege of enjoying about three years ago, with the progress that has been made during the past three years and the demand for good things that has brought so many trained workers from the East. We may expect an excellent exhibition

we hope this crafts movement may find the support and encouragement of those who can appreciate how much this all means in the artistic development of the community at large.

Mrs. Julia Bracken Wendt has been honored in Chicago by being one of the sculptors chosen as a member to serve on the jury for the exhibit of the Chicago Art Institute, to be held in January. This committee consists of three sculptors and seven painters to judge the whole exhibit. The jury is elected by ballot. As all members have the right to vote, they may have their choice of the jurors selected. This is the one exhibit they try to make the very best and most representative.

Chicago still claims Mrs. Wendt as one of its artists, but we like to feel the privilege and honor of claiming her one of the most prominent members of the Southern California colony of artists.

Mrs. Wendt will leave her studio for Chicago late in December, while she goes to serve as one of the honored members on the jury. She also has several commissions to claim her attention. She will send several late pieces of sculpture, which she has been working on during the summer, to exhibit in Chicago.

The Friday Morning Club presented to Senator La Follette, in appreciation of the afternoon he gave them on Shakespeare's Hamlet, a most charming picture painted by Martin Jackson, "In Eagle Rock Valley," which was shown at the late exhibit of the Southern California painters.

After the committee had looked about, this was chosen as being quite typical of this locality, and certainly an excellent representation of the artist's best work.

Mr. Jackson has been honored with one of the silver medals given at the Seattle Exposition, on his "Twist Afternoon and Evening" and "Chinatown Picture."

The District Library Association which held its last meeting at Hollywood, was entertained after lunch at the home of Mr. De Longpre. He opened his house and studio and gave the company a most cordial welcome in his charming manner. Among some of the prominent members present were Ex-Gov. Beveridge, Prof. Geo. W. James, Mr. Gillis, State Librarian, Mr. Lummis, City Librarian.

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Los Angeles, California

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 26, Pasadena to Baranca; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

1st St., bet. Colina Ave. and Union Ave.; ord. of intention to construct sewer. Adopted.

4th St., ord. for improvement. Adopted.

12th St., Crocker to Stanford; ord. of intention for sewerage. Adopted.

47th St., South Parke Ave. to McKinley; ord. establishing name. Adopted.

51st Place, from Denker Ave. to 599.09 feet west; ord. granting permission to improve. Adopted.

52nd St., from Denker Ave. to 599.09 feet west; ord. granting permission to improve. Adopted.

Allesandro St., Reservoir to Angelica; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Ascot Ave., 51st to 53rd Sts.; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Arlington St., from north line of 36th St. to a point 438.6 feet north; ord. of intention to order the vacating and abandoning of said portion. Adopted.

Bixel St., 5th to Orange; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Boylston St., from Crown Hill Ave. to 3rd St.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Coronado St., final ord. changing and establishing grade bet. 6th and Mattison. Adopted.

Crown Hill Ave., Lucas Ave. to Boylston St.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Colina Ave., 1st to Acacia; ord. of intention for sewerage. Adopted.

Figueroa St., Slauson to Manchester; ord. of intention for widening to 100 feet. Adopted.

Hasse St., Sierra Madre to E. City Boundary; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Hyams St., from 400 feet W. of Occidental Blvd. to Benton Way; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Hollenbeck Court, bet. Boyle Ave. and its westerly terminus to Garnet St.; ord. changing and establishing name. Adopted.

Isabel St., petition from Wm. F. Marks, et al., for change of grade. Denied.

Indiana St., west side, ord. fixing and establishing curb line from Stephenson Ave. to 1st angle point north. Adopted.

Indiana St., ord. granting permission to property owners west side from Percy to Stephenson Ave. to improve. Adopted.

Illinois St., from present western terminus to Douglas St.; motion to adopt and diagram for opening said street. Adopted.

Lake Shore Ave., Sunset Blvd. to Glendale Ave.; final ord. establishing

grade. Adopted.

Lemoyne St., bet. Sunset Blvd. and Scott Ave.; petition from Mrs. K. E. Picket, et al., for the abandonment of proceedings for improvement. Denied.

Macy St., Lyon to L. A. River; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Morton Ave., Palmer Ave. to Park Drive; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Main St., from bed of L. A. River to Wilhardt St.; ord. of intention to widen. Adopted.

Mattison St., from Coronado St. to Kofelt St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Morton Ave., between a point 750 feet northeast of the southeast corner of Farmer Ave. and the southeast line of Park Drive; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

North Main St., motion that City Eng. be instructed to present to Council ord. officially naming Main St. from 1st St. to Eastlake Park as "North Main Street." Adopted.

Ocean View Ave., bet. Coronado St. and a point 260.00 feet west of Carondelet St.; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Portland St., Adams to 28th; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Reservoir St., at Allesandro; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Rockwood St., Belmont to Union; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Tract No. 453; portions of lots 3 and 6; City Eng. presented for acceptance from Annie T. Jackson and John T. Curtin, a perpetual easement and right of way for sanitary and storm sewer purposes over portions of said lots. Deed accepted.

Ralph Rogers Subdivision; over portion of lots 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36. City Eng. presented for acceptance from D. B. Wilmans and Fannie E. Wilmans, a perpetual easement and right of way for sewer purposes over a portion of said lots. Deed accepted.

Schmitt Tract, Lot 20 in Block 9, City Eng. presented for acceptance from R. L. Phister, a deed to the City for public street purposes, of a portion of said lots. Deed accepted.

General Legislation

Trees on lands along aqueduct; Comm. from American Forestration Co. asking for use of lands along aqueduct owned by city to grow eucalyptus trees. A lease of 40,000 acres of this property asked for period with right to use water from Aqueduct, land to be cut into three tracts, one forest of 5000 acres, one of 10,000 and one of 25,000.

For this privilege the company is to pay the city \$250,000 at once, \$250,000 in one year and \$500,000 in two

years, a total of one million dollars in two years.

At the end of fifteen years the entire forest to be turned over to the city, and the company to surrender the lease to the city. Referred to Water Commission.

City Hall Site; Mayor's Message: returning with his signature authorizing the drawing of a contract for the purchase of the Temple Block. Contract approved by council. When returning the said resolution, the Mayor sent to Council the following communication: "In signing this resolution I desire to call your attention to a consideration that ought not to be overlooked in entering upon a contract in pursuance thereof. It is not unlikely that in the near future the consolidation of city and county governments for Los Angeles may become an accomplished fact, and in that event the present court house and the Hall of Records now being erected by the county will become city and county buildings and be used for municipal purposes. In view of this contingency, which is not altogether a remote one, I think that no restrictions or limitations should be made in the deed that would legally embarrass the city in the use or disposition of said property."

Protest against the purchase of Temple Block as the new City Hall Site received from committee of business men and property owners, and requesting Council to defer all action relative to the selection or purchase of the Temple Block for three weeks. Filed. **Following petition** favoring the purchase of Temple Block presented by Municipal Art Commission: Received and filed.

Resolved, That the municipal art commission thoroughly approves the action of the Mayor and the City Council in purchasing the Temple Block property as part of the site for a new City Hall, and particularly commend the purchase because it is a step toward carrying out the admirable plan for a civic center at the junction of Main, Spring and Temple streets, as recommended by Charles Mulford Robinson in his report to the municipal art commission, which re-

port was subsequently approved by the City Council.

We further urge the acceptance of this property and the carrying out of the plan for a civic center, of which this is a part, as provided in detail in the plan for the improvement of the city in the aforesaid report. Respectfully submitted,

MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION.

F. W. BLANCHARD, President.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

JOHN PARKINSON.

MRS. SUMNER P. HUNT.

MRS. W. J. WASHBURN.

Report of City Auditor; Returning demand No. 66 against Attys. Fund in favor of L. D. Powell Co. for \$6.00 without his approval. Filed.

Returning Demand No. 130 in favor of Fields & Rushton for \$35.00 on Po. Dpt. Fund without his approval, and recommending that it be not paid. Adopted.

Returning Demand No. 259 against Mis. O. & W. Fund in favor of H. Campbell for \$198.38 without his approval. Filed.

Concrete Mixers; Comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. submitting resolution authorizing the Board to sell 3 concrete mixers. Adopted.

Concessions in San Pedro Harbor; comm. from Sidney Dell of Casa Verdugo, to effect that Randolph H. Miner and H. E. Huntington have no valid leases to the concessions they hold in outer harbor.

Dance Hall Petition; City Atty. ruled that dance hall petition filed Nov. 16, to go before voters at December election on referendum proceedings, was filed one day too late.

Engine House Plans; plans and specifications for new fire engine house to be erected on Figueroa north of 7th, approved by Bd. Pub. Wks.

Election Supplies; contract executed between city and Neuner Company, for 210 sets election supplies.

Collection of Garbage; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. submitting a resolution authorizing said Board to enter into the necessary contract, under emergency provisions of the City Charter to provide for the collection of garbage. Adopted.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from Nov. 18th to 23rd, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
November 18	\$ 2,604,698.66	\$1,623,817.93	\$1,313,823.76
November 19	2,137,395.43	1,618,618.43	1,239,001.71
November 20	2,298,924.26	1,664,133.23	1,228,467.17
November 22	2,594,535.78	2,055,053.11	1,296,063.75
November 23	2,602,432.26	1,911,770.66	1,117,481.25
Total	\$12,237,986.39	\$8,873,393.36	\$6,195,837.64

Harbor Fund, comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. reporting on demand of Anderson & Anderson for \$1500.00 against the Harbor Fund, stating that the money is not available for an expenditure of this kind. Despite protest, Council ordered demand paid from said fund.

Height of Buildings; ord. amending present building ordinance, by regulating the height of Class "A" buildings. Adopted.

Lamp Posts; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. submitting report of City Eng. relative to ornamental lamp posts for S. end of Hope St. retaining wall. Referred to Councilman Wren.

Main St. Bridge; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. submitting resolution authorizing said Board to advertise for bids and to award and enter into a contract for Main St. bridge coping and railing. Adopted.

Police Dept. Automobile; contract executed bet. city and L. A. Motor Car Co. for furnishing Police Dept. one automobile at \$3975.00.

Extra Policemen Needed; ord. providing for increase of police force by 100 additional men. Referred to Financial Committee.

Payment of Taxes; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. submitting resolution authorizing the payment under protest of the first installment of taxes on the property assessed in the name of the city of Los Angeles, the Inyo Canal Co., the New Stevens Ditch Co. and the Dell Ditch Company. Adopted.

Quit Claim Deeds; City Atty. recommended that petition from F. J. Wilson, et al., for quit claim deeds, and request that a portion of the Zanja of the City be abandoned, be denied. Council referred petition back to City Atty. with instructions for an opinion whether or not the city can abandon said Zanja.

Salary Increase; ord. increasing salary of Asst. Secy. of Bd. Pub. Wks. from \$125 to \$135 per month. Adopted.

Salary Increase; motion that salary of E. R. Young, deputy in City Atty's Dept. be increased from \$175 to \$210 per month. Adopted.

Bids Awarded

For Gasoline Engines, under Specifications No. 106.

Item 1. Awarded to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., at \$390.00 each f. o. b. Los Angeles; time of shipment one day; shipping weight 2750 lbs.

Item 2. Awarded to Baillie & Brandt Company, at \$250.00 each including magnetos, f. o. b. San Francisco; time of shipment two weeks; shipping weight 2600 lbs.

For Furnishing 4500 Feet of 6 Inch O. D. Casing, under Specifications No. 200-B.

Awarded to Pacific Coast Mfg. Co., at .2658 per foot f. o. b. Pittsburg District; delivered in one to two weeks.

For the Improving of Cimarron Street from the southerly line of Adams street to the northerly line of Twenty eighth street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19116 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Geo. R. Curtis, at \$2.60

per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 35c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; 14c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 12c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$675 for culverts complete. Spec. 73.

For the Improving of Isabel Street from the produced northwesterly line of Jeffries avenue to the produced northerly line of Pepper avenue, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19019 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to H. H. Curtis, at \$3.80 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling 32c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; 13c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 10c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$1.50 per lin. ft. for crosswalks.

For Street Improvement in Bryan Street from the northerly line of Bellevue avenue to a line 597.71 feet southerly from the parallel to the southerly line of Marathon street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19076 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to E. Schelling, at \$3.50 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 37c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; 17c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 12c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$395 for vitrified pipe culvert.

For Street Improvement in Ramona Avenue from the northly line of Alpine street to the southerly line of Figueroa street, and other streets, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19,115 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Withers & Crites, at 5c per sq. ft. for regrading and regrading; \$2.75 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; 14c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 10c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$1.50 per lin. ft. for crosswalks.

For Storm Sewer Construction in Alameda Street from the existing storm sewer in the intersection of Sixth street and Alameda street to a proposed manhole in Third street, and in other streets, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 18,758 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Tuttle & Metzger, at the following prices, viz: Paving, per square foot of paving, 26c; curb, per linear foot of granite curb, \$1.65; gutters, per square foot of vitrified block gutter, .324c; 3 ft. 3 in. reinforced concrete pipe sewer with concrete base including all structures per lin. ft., \$5.84; 3 ft. reinforced concrete pipe sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$5.84; 3 ft. brick sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$4.10; 2 ft. 6 in. brick sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$3.91; 2 ft. 3 in. brick sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$4.30; 20 in. vitrified pipe sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$3.06; granite block gutters, per sq. ft., \$0.413; 22 in.

vitrified pipe sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$2.74, repaving, per sq. ft., 24c; 24 in. vitrified pipe sewer, including all structures, per lin. ft., \$2.91.

For Street Improvement in Fourth Street from the west line of Grand avenue to the west line of Hope street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19117 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to The Barber Asphalt Paving Co., at 18c per sq. ft., for asphalt paving; 35c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 31c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter.

For Street Improvement in Fifth Street from the easterly line of Mott street to the westerly line of Bell street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19081 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to H. H. Curtis, at 3c per sq. ft. for regrading and regrading, Spec. 81; \$3.75 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 15c per sq. ft. for cobble gutter; 13c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 11c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$200 for catch basin and appurtenances complete, Spec. No. 73, (New Series).

Building Permits

From November 1st to November 19th, 1909, inclusive, J. J. Backus, the chief inspector of buildings, issued 622 permits, amounting to \$954,927, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, Steel Frame.....	1	\$ 3,500
Class A, Reinforced Concrete.....	1	6,000
Class C.....	10	133,420
Class D, 1 Story.....	272	368,177
Class D, 1 1/2 Story.....	27	58,740
Class D, 2 Story.....	42	186,710
Class D, 3 Story.....	3	58,565
Churches.....	3	2,300
Public Buildings (City).....	3	38,537
Sheds.....	65	8,000
Brick Alterations.....	22	21,145
Frame Alterations.....	170	69,558
Demolitions.....	3	275
Total.....	622	\$954,927

Comparison with the same period in 1908: No. of permits, 404; valuation, \$442,421.

Following is a report by wards:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One.....	43	\$ 42,136
Ward Two.....	52	74,927
Ward Three.....	62	154,410
Ward Four.....	54	121,480
Ward Five.....	214	295,212
Ward Six.....	101	100,174
Ward Seven.....	15	98,635
Ward Eight.....	17	6,520
Ward Nine.....	64	61,433
Total.....	622	\$954,927

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, chief clerk.

TO ABOLISH POVERTY

We are all so accustomed to the spectacle of hopeless and degrading poverty that most of us acquiesce in its existence with only such a perfunctory salve to our consciences as is represented by an occasional gift of money or food to a beggar or a subscription to a favorite charity. But that destitution should continue at all in our highly developed community, with all its apparatus of ma-

terial wealth and its marvelous control over nature, is a disgrace to our civilization. It is due mainly to the fact that for several generations men have devoted so much thought and energy to machinery and to the organization of business that they have had little time to spare for the organization of society. If the wonderful care and ability given now to the making of motor-cars or battleships were turned instead into social channels, poverty could be abolished altogether from England. For poverty, after all, is not a dread uncaused misfortune swooping on a man he knows not whence or why. It is due to certain clear and definite causes—old age, sickness of mind or body, unemployment, absence or carelessness of proper guardians in childhood, and to the last we may add its effect in mature life, deficient education, and industrial training. If we could remove these causes we could abolish the degrading extremity of poverty which we call destitution, save in the very few cases where it is due to the deliberate wrong-doing of the individual himself. But in order to abolish it we must deal with its cause long before that stage of dire need has been reached, which is now the essential preliminary to poor relief. And to deal adequately with the cause we must have recourse to specialized authorities with their trained officials. Those authorities are already in existence in the persons of those Committees of Town and County Councils which deal respectively with education, health, insanity, old age, and unemployment. It should be their business to see that no case of need falling within their province should be allowed to reach absolute destitution. That course would, in the long run, be both cheaper and more humane. It is wiser to cure a man of consumption in the early stages than to allow him to become incurable and to support his wife and family after his death, wiser to train a child to a profitable trade than to permit it to drift into the ranks of the unemployable.—London Daily News.

GOOD MEN NEEDED—BONA-PARTE

"The one thing indispensable, the one thing without which good government of any kind or degree is impossible, and which, under reasonable limitations, takes the place and supplies the want of all others, is good men. If you have as public officers men thoroughly honorable and conscientious, and also sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently educated to understand and discharge their duties, you will have a good government, whatever the defects of statutes or customs; if your places of public trust are filled by ignorant, incompetent, self-seeking or unscrupulous men, you may multiply checks and balances, you may devise all sorts of ingenious and complicated safeguards, but whatever its scientific merits in theory, your machine of government in practice will work ill.—Charles J. Bonaparte, president of the National Municipal League.



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Pupils admitted at any time.

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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TO HIM WHO WAITS

Next Tuesday, December 7th, a pleasant, little, home-like revolution is scheduled to come off in Los Angeles. For a great many years this city has been under the rule of a despot. At intervals we went through the motions of holding conventions, nominating city officers, electing one bunch and turning down another; but when the new administration was well under way each time we discovered in the place of real power the same old face—wrinkled all over with dollar marks, scarred with evil designs, pimpled with vice, and pock-marked with bad repute—the well-remembered features of the political machine, the S. P. control of our affairs.

How many different ways was the game worked on us! What easy marks we were to be sure, now that we can look back and see it all! Some of us were born to it, and others found it here when we came. Habitually we cursed the results, and habitually we stood for all the causes that led up to the results. Only those who came in on the division of graft wanted the S. P. in power; but we all wanted the grand old party (ours is always the grand one) to succeed, and conventions had to be held and caucuses picked the delegates—and there you are, all neatly sewed up in a bag.

It was not Los Angeles only, it was every city, town or cross roads in the state. The Road needed sheriffs and coroners and supervisors. It must control state officials, Congressmen, Senators, equalization boards, the courts even to the Supreme. To make the system effective, it must be complete, so that each fragment of the machinery will support and help to move each other fragment. The lawmaking bodies registered its decrees—councils, supervisors and legislators. Executive officers from the governor down did its bidding. And all this was done in the name of the people through the hideous mockery of partisan politics—was done, do we say—is done rather; and will be done until the people of the entire state learn the lesson we have learned and follow the example we shall set at the polls next Tuesday.

We expect to see the Good Government ticket elected from top to bottom without a break. On the first of next January we shall see our city turned over to a group of officers not one of whom owes anything politically to the S. P. organization that masquerades under the Republican name. For the first time in a score of years, there will be a city council representing the people and not the special interests. They will not be anti-corporation men, but they will be pro-city men. They will not deal out franchises with a lavish hand, regardless of the city's future needs. They will not run to "Walter's" office between sessions to get their orders. This constitutes a veritable revolution.

It is an accepted adage of history that revolutions never go backward. By the

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light of the fire that burns the rubbish of past error, we see our way into new fields of wisdom. To the scrap heap with the bigoted partisanship, the bosses, the dummy delegates, the corporation-owned candidates, the lying platform and all the rest of the trumpery stuff by which we were so long misled. Before us, under the rule of the people, under our own control as honestly expressed in primary and free ballot, lie all the splendid opportunities of the modern, ambitious, progressive city. There will be water to make all the world about us a panorama of beauty; there will be electricity to move the wheels of industry and dispel the gloom of night. Great free harbors open before us to make our city known over all the world. Beyond the mountains a million people are waiting for the work and the homes that will be prepared for them here. But these splendid civic prizes are not for a city that bows its neck to a political serfdom, but for one that has the courage to achieve freedom and the wisdom to maintain it.

* * *

GEORGE SMITH, MUNICIPAL FINANCIER; NOW AND THEN

With its usual disregard for past utterances, the Times rushes headlong into a pean of praise of George A. Smith for reducing the tax rate while chairman of the finance committee of the Council. We will content ourselves with letting them set forth both sides of the argument. They shall have the first word and the last word, the beginning, the end and the middle.

Before this great journal speaks, as usual, it is necessary to state the facts. The city tax rate is made up of two items, the general running expenses, which must come within the \$1 rate, and the rate necessary to take care of interest, bond payments and sinking fund. As the running expenses fully absorbed the \$1 limit, the only possible reduction in the rate could come only from

the rate for bonds. This was a varying rate and would fluctuate according to the amount of interest, bond payments, etc., and would be entirely independent of anything Mr. Smith or any finance committee could do. The rate of \$1 was fully exhausted every time during Mr. Smith's administration on the finance committee and whatever falling in the rate was due to causes over which Mr. Smith had no control. Even that apparent reduction would not have occurred if Mr. Smith had had his way, as we shall presently be told by the Times.

Here is what they say "now." Times of Nov. 28, this year:

"Smith was the balance wheel of the council, the watchdog of the city treasury. As chairman of the finance committee, the most important position in the council, he twice succeeded in reducing the tax rate."

Here is what they said "then." Aug. 13, 1905:

"Amazing diversion of city moneys. Half million taxed for bond payments to spend on current bills. Rate of taxation kept up to illegal point on pretense of raising money for bonds that were not due and never paid. Plan to unlawfully collect \$300,000 this year."

Set forth in startling head lines. And again, Aug. 16, 1905:

"Bad fall for high finance. Diversions of bond money not popular. Present regime at city hall seeks to cast all blame on former council. Records show, however, that most of the diverting has been done under this one."

Editorially, under the heading "A Dangerous Practice," the Times said on August 17: "As the Times has heretofore shown, about \$200,000 of the public money raised by taxation last year ostensibly to meet the requirements for interest and sinking fund on city bonds, was wrongfully diverted to the general expense funds of the city. In order that this wrongful transfer might be accomplished, the tax rate for bond purposes was fixed at a much higher figure than was required to raise the necessary amount, leaving a large surplus after the bond requirement had been satisfied. This surplus was applied to general expenses. The auditor divided the money up as he saw fit, ignoring the tax levy ordinance previously adopted by the council. This course was clearly illegal. The worst of the matter is that the excessive levy seems to have been made deliberately with the intention of using the excess of money as it was used."

Remember that during this period, 1905, George A. Smith was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council and his associates were Percy Hammon and Dr. Houghton. True to our promise we refrain from comment and let the Times have the last word and that their last word may not be forgotten let them speak it again.

"The worst of the matter is that the excessive levy seems to have been made with the intention of using the excess of money as it was used."

FLINT AND THE PEOPLE

Honorable Cornelius W. Pendleton, whose career in the Legislature and elsewhere, so nearly realized Senator Flint's political ideals that he selected him out of this community for the important post of Collector of the Port, has returned from a conference with the Senator in the East with the thrilling announcement that his chief has decided not to run again for the senatorship—now wait; do not get excited—unless there is an unmistakable demand from the people for his re-election.

There is a disposition in some quarters to jibe at this declaration, but we are ready to accept it in good faith and to commend it highly. When Senator Flint returned to Los Angeles from Sacramento, after his election in 1905, his first public utterance was to declare that he owed his success entirely to Walter Parker. This was a good deal of a shock to the highly respectables that are entirely willing the Southern Pacific machine should select our Senators—and everything else—but wish to have the proprieties observed, and a decent degree of hypocrisy maintained before the public. But Frank Flint, whatever faults he may have, was always a hater of cant and of make-believe. And then this open acknowledgement of the source from which the senatorship came had a deeper significance than the mere words convey. Back of it, never formulated in speech, but sounding clear enough to ears not stuffed with partisan wadding, ran a warning like this to the people of the state: What do I owe to you, you poor suckers that allow the control of your legislature to fall into the hands of a corporation? Nothing. You did not elect me—you couldn't elect me, or any one else, in a thousand years, under the silly partisan system with which you have manacled yourselves. If I do anything for you, it will be a mere gratuity, not the fulfilling of any obligation.

But things have been happening in this country in the last five years, and the tactics of 1905 will not do in 1910. There is a direct primary law, for one thing, and while desperate efforts were made to queer it on the senatorship, there is enough dynamite left on the premises to cause the old hands to blink dubiously. But anyhow, this business of "Thanks, dear Walter, for this senatorship on a silver salver" is about all in. It is admitted by everybody now that the people are entitled to at least a faint odor for their money; some go as far as to say they should have a look-in; and extremists claim the people should be allowed the senatorship once out of seven throws. In this latter case, we have a lot coming to us, if the rule can be made to work *ex post facto*.

Viewed in this light, the message from our Senator becomes a means of inspiration and of hope. To be sure we might have wished that the Mercury chosen to convey the same had been somewhat more reassuring in reputation and aspect. It is as though the missionary's invitation to dine with the neighboring chief were delivered by a well-known cannibal. But we are willing to let Corney pass—he has so often been passed before this that once more won't matter. But what disturbs us is to know who is expected to start this big wave of popular clamor that is to sweep our Frank off his feet into the senatorial chair, in spite of the most feeble resistance that he can put forth? Is it to be McKinley, or McGarvin or Benny Cohn? Or is it, maybe, Leo Youngworth? A dreadful fear strikes

us! Shades of Jonah! It cannot be—it cannot be the Times!

* * *

THE CAT CAME BACK

Welcome, Little Stranger! The Record is supporting Alexander, and has experienced a change of heart. Which is a pretty good thing, and a change of editors, which in that case was a highly desirable thing.

The Record is one of a chain of newspapers owned by the Scripps family. It is under the control of E. W. Scripps who lives down San Diego way, and is one of the sons of James W. Scripps who founded the Detroit Evening News and the fortunes of the family. Mr. Scripps, E. W., is fortunate in the size of his income and in the breadth of his views. He is a particular friend of Ben Lindsey, Lincoln Steffens, Frank Heney and other good people. He is a thorough Progressive, and is right on most things.

Needless to say he does not attempt to manage the Record as to the details of its policy. He does, as every intelligent newspaper owner does, picks the best man at hand and turns him loose for a time. Like everybody else, he occasionally falls into it.

For many years the Record has stood on the right end of the political and civic issues coming before the Los Angeles people. We have spoken in these columns of the program of charter reform, administrative reform, political reform and civic advancement that has been worked out in this community during the past eight years by a group of people that have been sneeringly called "Our Set." This program has included items such as: the initiative and referendum, the recall, civil service, concentration of authority in Mayor, election of councilmen at large, careful consideration of franchises and spur tracks, a paid board of public works, the Owens river enterprise, annexation, harbor development and protection, non-partisanship in elections, direct primary—we could extend this list to 100 items. In not one of all these great enterprises was any material assistance rendered by the S. P. Republican machine and most of them it fought bitterly.

Where was the Record when these issues were up before the people? We are proud to be able to say that up to the month of January, 1909, when the Recall campaign began, it was right on every one of them. It was not only right, but it was of great assistance. It has—or at least used to have—a large circulation among people who live in the less "stylish" sections of town—in the 6th, 7th and 8th wards and portions of the 1st, 9th and 10th. And it had something that the Times with all its circulation is never able to get—it had influence. People liked it, and believed in it.

There is a variety of peripatetic journalist that infringes in the newspaper business now and again, a species of Smart Aleck that is well known to the veterans of the trade. He usually claims to be from New York where he was "trained on the Sun under Dana." He knows more about newspapering in a minute than his elders will learn in a thousand years; and he carries politics as a sort of side-line, having managed several campaigns for Dick Croker.

A worthy of this order blew into the Record office about a year ago with a letter of authority from somebody in the Scripps family, and proceeded forthwith to make that journal do circus stunts for his amusement. He stood it on its head, made it walk

on its ear, did flip-flops and straddles with it, and was evidently formulating a plan to break its neck just for the fun of hearing the pop, when E. W. awakened to what was happening, put his foot down—or up—and the Gent from Nowhere began to hunt a return ticket.

When the Recall campaign began, the Record took the modest position that it must name the candidate, otherwise there should not be any recall. His name was to be W. D. Stephens. When informed that they had guessed right, they were disappointed and began to lay down fresh conditions, extra fresh some of them, for their support. No other newspaper in the city attempted tactics of that sort nor had the Record ever tried it before in its relations with the League. The paper ended by ordering its readers not to sign the petition, but the signatures continued to pour in at the rate of 1000 a day, until 11,000 were obtained. The Record then supported Harper, as long as there was anything left of him, and finally switched to Wheeler, the Socialist candidate, who had the machine and saloon vote.

It is needless to review the ill-fated Mushet expedition on which the paper was next embarked. Since that went to pieces and since the Buccaneer-in-Chief was dropped overboard, the old craft has worked back into the waters where it formerly plied for the public good, and is supporting Alexander. Let us hope that the Jolly Roger has been safely stowed somewhere abaft the binacle, and will never again be hoisted to the masthead.

* * *

BACKWARD, MARCH!

The originator and the chief leader of the suffragette movement of England, Mrs. Pankhurst, is visiting this country, and American women who are advocating the suffrage cause, are placed in a somewhat awkward predicament. A hearty, enthusiastic reception to this lady is likely to be construed by the public as an endorsement of her policies and methods, whereas the cold shoulder is certainly inhospitable and perhaps impolitic. Thus far, the American woman has evaded the dilemma with the adroitness that is characteristic of her sex. For the visiting English woman, all the courtesies of hospitality; for the advocate of a new and questionable policy, frank inquiry and deep interest.

It yet remains to be seen, and it may take a year to determine, whether the American suffrage leaders will endorse and accept the tactics of the English suffragette.

Most American men, especially those who believe that the right to vote should be extended to women, will pray that this peculiar mixture of hysteria and bad judgment will never take root on this soil.

We have read and considered copious explanations from the suffragettes themselves, and from their defenders and apologists on this side of the Atlantic, of the purpose that is alleged to underlie their weird antics. There is enough of logic and consistency in these explanations to dispose of the theory that the underlying cause is hysteria, but not enough to establish the good sense of the suffragettes themselves. On the contrary. Conceding for the moment that the withholding of votes from women is a piece of rank injustice, and recognizing the force of all they have to say of the value of martyrdom as a proof of devotion to a cause, and also, admitting the urgent need of so advertising the issue that it will come home as a

living reality to all kinds of people, we are nevertheless clear in the view that the only progress the suffragettes have made, or ever will make worth these tactics, is a backward march, every step of which carries them further from the goal they are seeking.

The doctrine of P. T. Barnum that even bad advertising is better than none at all may do for the show business, but it won't work everywhere. If we have a food product to sell, for example, we are anxious enough to get the name before the public, but not if we have to use a process that will result in making people believe that the stuff is poison. No doubt the "votes for women" cause will be benefitted by advertising, but scarcely by a species of advertising that tends to hold up the would-be voters as frenzied, irrational, law-breaking creatures. It may raise a laugh, it is a sensation, tongues will wag, crowds will gather; but how about old Sober Second-thought who generally has the casting vote on such matters? Is it doing good with him?

Every great cause has its martyrs. Thus, with an Alice-in-Wonderland kind of reverse logic we have it: To prove the greatness of your cause produce martyrs—even if you have to make them to order. When we think of the elegantly groomed English society-woman, spitting the face of a policeman and begging to be arrested that she might be enrolled as a martyr, we are reminded of Fred Bayham's characterization of Charles Honeyman: "St. Sebastian on a cold gridiron, riddled with paper pellets." The description of the awful sufferings of these ladies in jail, their being photographed in unbecoming crash dresses and all that, somehow leaves us quite calm. The fact is we have seen so many real martyrs of their sex, mothers whose sons are sent to jail and made into criminals merely for some exhibition of animal spirits, wives of worthless husbands who load them up with big families and boast of it, sisters who give up their savings to save brothers from disgrace, old women whose haggard faces and bent backs tell their story to the world—there are plenty of all these and of a thousand other varieties—so many, in truth, that our sympathy has been drained to the last quiver long before we get around to this latest pinch-beck and prunella importation.

Merely as a matter of fact and history, we might remark, in passing, that martyrdom does not of itself prove the justice of anything. Never did a bad cause lack adherents who were ever ready to sacrifice themselves in its behalf. The anarchist, for example, has been presenting this form of argument for centuries—but he seems to make no progress with it.

There are just two ways in which woman may get the ballot: She may rise in her might, wage physical warfare on man and his institutions, and capture the ballot, vi et armis; or she can persuade man to give it to her. There is no third method. No matter how unjust the deprivation may be, there is no fire coming down from heaven to avenge her wrong.

Of course the first of these alternatives is not offered seriously, and would not be mentioned only that the suffragette process seems to rest in theory upon some such basis. It seems to say: "We have tried every method within the law, and we will now resort to force." Such tactics sometimes stir the chivalry of man a little; but in the end they only render woman pitiful, and accent, as it were, the very femininity from which she is seeking to escape. Force

is not woman's weapon, nor is it man's any longer under our present political institutions.

No; however distasteful it may sound done into cold English, the problem before the women who are asking the ballot—and also of the men who favor their receiving it—is to convince Mr. Man, in total and in the rough, that it is best for him, best for the family, best for woman, and best for our institutions, that she should vote. The argument that she has a right to a vote is easily made convincing, but it is barren of results. Political rights were never extended to anybody yet as a matter of abstract justice; they have come either as a concession after a fight, or because it was the judgment of those having them to bestow that it was best for all concerned they should be extended.

The theory that man can be heckled, or bulldozed, or worried into giving up on this issue is about as far away from the target, as the belief that he may be cajoled and flattered into it. Man is the arguifing animal. He likes to think, or at least to think that he thinks, and to express his opinions. He is a big, well-meaning, old stupid, and things must be made very plain for him, and not shoved at him too rapidly. In these days he is waking up to so many new things at once, that it fairly makes his head reel. And votes for women is down on the list—no doubt about that. It is within the power of woman to help it along a little—but not much. But she certainly can delay it somewhat, and man being the suspicious and conservative kind of a thing that he is, one can scarcely imagine a line of treatment that would serve better to make him shake his head and plead for more time to think than that accorded him by the English suffragette.

* * *

NO SKYSCRAPERS FOR US

The absorption of public interest by the city campaign has prevented the ordinance raising the limit of height of buildings in Los Angeles from receiving the consideration that its grave importance calls for.

Four years ago the building ordinance fixed the limit at 150 feet. This allows for 12 stories. A good example is the Security building on Fifth and Spring which took the very last inch—and its owners say they would gladly have gone several stories higher but for the law. At the time this regulation was adopted, the skyscraper question was discussed and many authorities were quoted. The latter were pretty much all one way—against the excessively tall buildings. Indeed it is said that the practically unanimous view of architects, architectural engineers, fire department people, sanitary experts and civic students is that excessively high buildings—anything over 150 feet—are injurious to the health, safety, beauty and economic welfare of cities. It is admitted, however, that once a city has embarked in the skyscraper business, there is no process by which it can be stopped without doing rank injustice to large property interests. And nearly every city was well embarked in enterprises of this kind before it woke up to the error of that policy.

What are the objections to the skyscraper?

On the sanitary score, that it makes the streets deep, dark canyons from which light and air are shut off. The lower stories of these buildings seldom see sunshine, and sunshine is the best antiseptic, and is par-

ticularly desirable in this country. The city that decides to have skyscrapers when it could get along without them—and this will apply to Los Angeles—is thereby condemning to disease and death tens of thousands of people for generations to come—those who must live and work in the lower sunless levels of these awful canyons.

Next to the slum the skyscraper is the city's greatest crime against human life and health!

No skyscrapers can be made beautiful and no city disfigured by these structures can be made anything else than a freak and a monstrosity. We advance this part of the issue with hesitation, however, for we recognize that civic beauty can never get floor to be heard while the brazen voice of money is bellowing incessantly in our ears. Europeans think of such things as art and beauty, and there is not a city in Europe where the construction of a skyscraper would be allowed.

The enormously high building is an economic injustice. It piles up abnormal values in a small district, instead of allowing the city to spread out in a healthful, natural style. It is not possible to cover all of any one region with these structures or they would strangle each other, so those that get in first ruin things for the others.

The high building complicates the traffic problem in countless ways. When from two to four thousand people are housed over one small piece of frontage, and emptied out in a mass in the hour from five to six, no kind of street car service can be devised to care for them. The strap hanger comes with the skyscraper.

Fires and earthquakes are also to be considered, and the effect of these vast masses of weight in upsetting the equilibrium of lighter buildings and perhaps of one another.

Our limit has been maintained now so long that any material change in it will be a rank injustice to those who have built complying with it.

The limit provision should at the earliest possible date be given a place in the charter or it should be carried through the referendum.

The passage by Council recently of a change in the law raising the limit from 150 to 180 feet, under the emergency clause—"for the peace, health and safety of the people" was most unfortunate. Whether that was the deliberate purpose or not, the actual effect of this clause is a cut-off in the possibility of a referendum. The City Council of 1906 tried this on a pro-liquor ordinance, and were haled into court by the Municipal League and the ordinance declared null and void.

If this matter were handled in the charter, instead of by ordinance it would not be possible for capitalists who want the limit raised to come before Council and by talking booster talk of prosperity and the sacred almighty dollar get that body to throw down the bars that protect the health and beauty of our future city.

Public sentiment needs to be developed on this issue. It is one that concerns everybody, whether he owns property in the business section or not. With our narrow streets, badly fitted together, with our long blocks, with our peculiar need for sunshine and with a people in whom nature will presently develop a longing for the beautiful, we must strive to the utmost to avoid the first fatal step in city building, the toleration of the skyscraper.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of *Pacific Outlook*.

Moving Pictures to Advertise City. A plan to advertise Baltimore by the use of moving pictures has been suggested by a business man there. The idea is to take pictures of the city's life and have them exhibited in picture shows through the areas of the country that Baltimore could expect to draw trade from.

* * *

Civic Center for Cleveland. Fourteen city squares in the heart of Cleveland have been acquired for a Civic Center. The land has cost over \$4,000,000, and \$3,000,000 more was paid for land abutting, which is to be resold under restrictions. \$15,000,000 will be spent in public buildings, and the beautifying of the Mall.

* * *

To Promote Civic Interest. The Civic League of St. Louis has arranged for a series of luncheons at which men prominent in municipal affairs will discuss the vital questions affecting the city. Some of the subjects already given or announced are: "Reform in Municipal Accounting," "Merit System in City Government," "Legal Side of a Park System."

* * *

Abolishing Smoke of Cities. The dream of a smokeless city is coming nearer realization and one of the factors that will contribute as much as anything to bring about the result, is the introduction of gasoline locomotive engines. The Erie Railroad is making experiments with this form of locomotive, and a movement is on foot in Chicago to compel its adoption by suburban, switch yard and excursion services.

* * *

Where a Woman Rules a Town. By her progressive and practical ideas, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, one of England's lady mayors, she being mayor of Aldeburgh, is giving a demonstration of the ability of women to manage public affairs. Mrs. Anderson was chosen mayor of Aldeburgh, a borough in Suffolk, in November. Her election was unanimous. Mrs. Anderson's distinction as the first lady English mayor is the climax of her career as an advocate of woman suffrage. She and her sisters have worked zealously in the cause. Prior to her selection as mayor Mrs. Anderson served twelve months in the council of Aldeburgh.

* * *

Texas in Line for Improvements. Throughout the whole "Lone Star State" there is a general clean-up movement with a view to making the cities of Texas as clean as any in the country. State officers have shown an active interest in the plan and the mayors of the principal cities have not been slow to appreciate the financial, as well as the sanitary, advantages of clean municipalities.

Women's clubs and civic associations, many of which are affiliated with the Ameri-

can Civic Association, have been the leaders in the movement. In nearly every city, a "Clean-Up Day" was set apart in the spring time and the school children were encouraged to help in the removal of rubbish from alleys and vacant lots.

* * *

Kansas Favors Commission Plan. One of the most important civic achievements of the year has been the spread of the commission form of government in Kansas, and the prospects are that Kansas will be thoroughly "commissionized" in another year. Kansas City adopted the commission government by a decisive majority on July 14 and Coffeyville adopted it in September. Following the benefits derived by Leavenworth, which awoke to the opportunities of commission government two years ago, the State Legislature passed an amended law last January to permit cities of the first and second classes to have the commission form. In the main the plan gives the power to municipalities to regulate corporations, with the initiative and non-partisan elections. The recall applies only to the larger cities.

* * *

For a Shorter Ballot. A conspicuous feature of the movement for the commission form of government is the impetus which it has given to the movement for the "short ballot." No small part of its success may be attributed to the fact that it simplifies the issues presented to the elector, in that he is called upon to choose but five officials charged with the duty of carrying on the government of the municipality. This represents a striking contrast to the burdens placed upon the shoulders of the elector in a majority of American cities, where he is called upon to select a great mass of administrative, judicial and legislative officers, not to mention school directors and election officers. The consequence is, as has been pointed out, the elector is by force of circumstances compelled to depend either upon some party for advice and suggestion or upon some volunteer organization like a voters' league or civic association.

* * *

Civil Service in Boston. Under Boston's new charter all heads of city departments appointed by the Mayor must be endorsed by the Commission which will have thirty days to act. Failure to act prevents the nominee from taking office. When the Mayor sends the name of an appointee to the Commission he will use either of the following forms:

Certificate of Appointment—I appoint (name of appointee) to the position of (name of office), and I certify that in my opinion he is a recognized expert in the work which will devolve upon him, and that I make the appointment solely in the interest of the city.

Certificate of Appointment—I appoint (name of appointee) to the position of (name of office), and I certify that in my opinion he is a person specially fitted by education, training or experience to perform the duties of said office, and that I make the appointment solely in the interest of the city.

If deemed necessary, the Commission may compel the appointees to take an examina-

tion such as is deemed necessary to prove them in possession of the requisite qualifications. It is believed, however, that an investigation of the candidates' fitness is all that will be necessary.

* * *

Features of St. Joseph's Charter. The charter lately adopted by St. Joseph, Missouri, contains some interesting features, the working out of which will be watched with interest. For instance, ordinances shall not be acted upon by Council until twenty days after their introduction. This

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

of course gives ample time for investigation and discussion of proposed legislation and appears to be a good provision. A Public Utilities Commission is created consisting of five members appointed by the Mayor to serve without pay. This Commission is given wide powers of control over all utilities companies, and while evidently patterned after the New York law, the St. Joseph charter provision gives the commission control over all classes of public utilities except steam railroads. It provides for the recall, initiative and referendum much as they exist in the Los Angeles charter, but the number of signatures required on the recall petition is reduced to 20 per cent instead of 25 per cent as we have it.

* * *

Cities to Control Corporations. The Ohio Supreme Court has ruled that all franchises in which the term of life is not expressly stipulated are not perpetual, but indeterminate, and may be either surrendered by the company or terminated by the city. Ohio cities are congratulating themselves on the fact that they have the upper hand in dealing with public service corporations which have claimed perpetual grants.

* * *

Educating the Wage Earner. A committee appointed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, with Dr. Nathaniel Butler, Professor of Education and Director of Co-operating Work, at the University of Chicago, as chairman of the active subcommittee, is engaged in the compilation of a pamphlet on commercial and industrial education. The need for an "industrial" education for boys and girls who enter the wage-earning classes at an early age, instead of continuing through high school or college, will be forcibly presented. The stand taken by the committee favors "vocational" education as distinguished from mere general manual training, on the theory that those forced to seek a living before they gain an academic education should be enabled, during the time they are in school, to acquire skill and ability in some one line of industrial or commercial effort, rather than to find themselves unfitted for anything in particular when they engage in the struggle of life. The pamphlet will be circulated as widely as possible among business men with a view to enlisting their support and co-operation for the movement.

* * *

What Pittsburg Is Doing. One of the most effective agencies formed for the purpose of planning and promoting improvements in civic and industrial conditions is the Pittsburg Civic Commission, appointed by Mayor George W. Guthrie just before his retirement, and which has the support of his successor, Mayor Magee.

This was a result of the revelations made in the study of Pittsburg's civic and industrial life by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Charities Publication Committee. Mayor Guthrie, who is one of the vice-presidents of the National Municipal League, announced his plans for the commission in the last yearly meeting of the League, held in Pittsburg in 1908.

The commission's work is divided among fourteen committees, each headed by a number of the commission. Employer and employee, American and immigrant, are represented, and there is a thorough ward organization. Each committee confines its duties to its particular field and the co-operation of the public authorities is enlisted.

It is estimated that \$50,000 a year will be required for the maintenance of the work and the conduct of the city-wide campaigns. Money is raised by private subscription. There is an advisory board composed of men who have rendered conspicuous public service in municipal affairs. Charles J. Bonaparte, president of the National Municipal League, is a member, and several other active workers in that organization are connected with the commission, including H. D. English, the president.

An idea of the scope of the work can be obtained from the names of the committees, these being rapid transit, charitable institutions, city planning, education, legislation, municipal art and design, district improvements, industrial accidents and overstrain, lower courts of justice, municipal publication, public hygiene and sanitation, municipal research and efficiency, and ward organization.

* * *

Will Start Billboard Campaign. One of the most aggressive campaigns to be conducted by the American Civic Association in its country-wide work for the improvement of physical conditions, will be its crusade against improper out-door advertising. For many years, the American Civic Association has been regarded as the leader in the movement against obnoxious billboards and the beneficial results of its work are experienced in various parts of the country.

As to the restriction of billboards, the action of the commissioners of the District of Columbia is viewed as providing a strong precedent. While the billboard advertising agents have threatened to test the act of Congress restricting billboards, the commissioners do not apprehend an unfavorable outcome of litigation.

No billboard can be maintained within the district except by permit of the commissioners, and the issuance of this permit gives wide discretion to the authorities. By the exercise of this discretion the commissioners, upon motion of Commissioner Henry L. West, agreed that no more permits should be issued. Counsel is now considering the right of the commissioners to revoke permits already granted.

* * *

Billboards a Public Nuisance. Among recent decisions against billboards was that by Justice Seabury, of the New York Supreme Court, in a case in which the authorities of Manhattan Borough were the defendants, with the C. J. Sullivan Advertising Company as plaintiff. This decision upheld the contention that the advertising company had no right to erect signs on a temporary shed across a public highway. An important point in Justice Seabury's decision was to this effect:

"Such signs being outside the building line, it is doubtful if the municipal authorities could lawfully have authorized their erection. The streets or highways are public property. The streets, including the sidewalks, belong 'from side to side and end to end' to the public. Abutting owners have no right to appropriate this public property to private uses. The erection of billboards or signs upon or over public property is an appropriation of public property to private uses, and is no more sanctioned by the law than is the public appropriation of private property."

Further, in ruling against the signs, Justice Seabury declared that "it is a case

where the public property has been wrongfully invaded by private or individual interests in such a way as to impair the common rights of all in it." He held, too, that "the presence of the billboards upon the public highway is a mere nuisance which the municipal authorities will do well to abate."

* * *

A thing of beauty is a joy until the styles change.—Atlanta Journal.

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Gifts, and You will want to
Select them where

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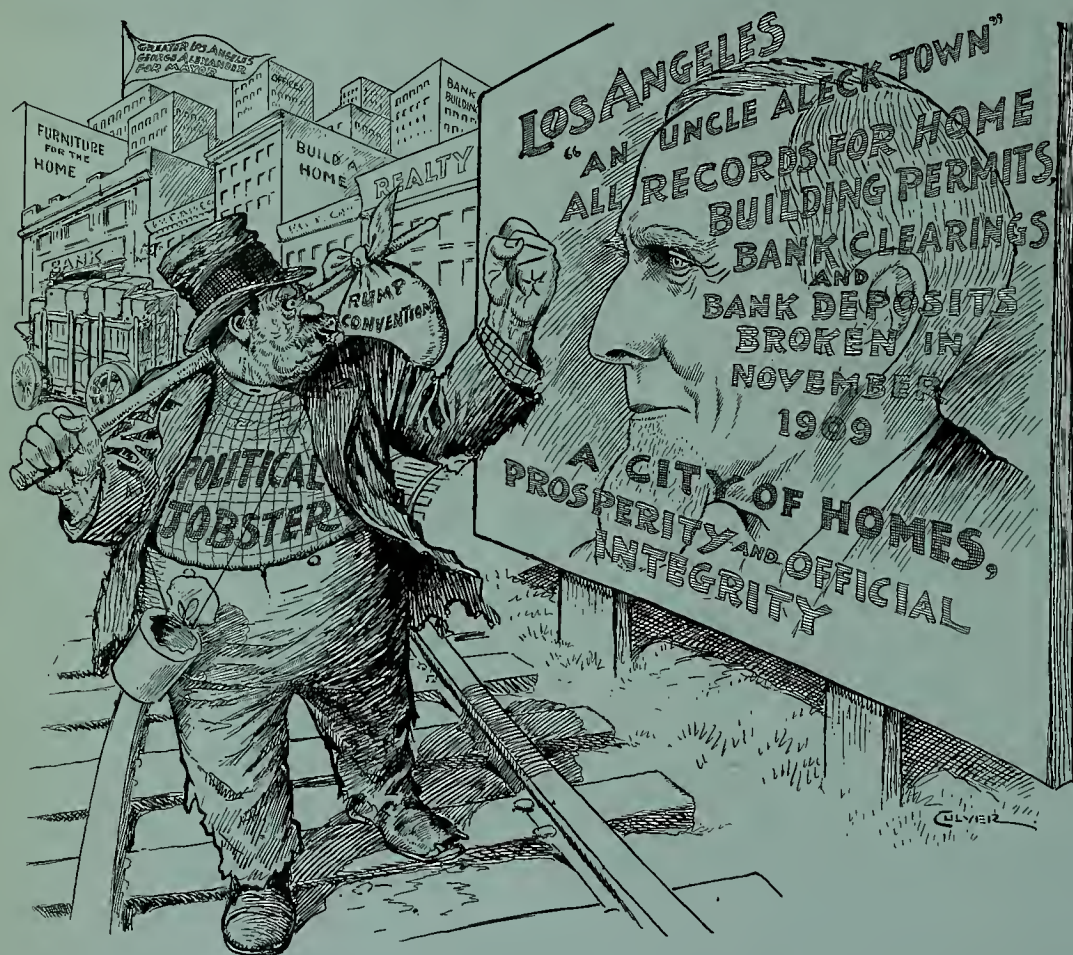
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The Wm. H. Hoegee Co. Inc.
Greatest Sporting Goods House on the Pacific Coast

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138-142 South Main

Think it over, Fellow Villagers



The above cartoon which is one of the best produced during this campaign is the work of Dick Culver, who began his newspaper work on the Herald in 1901 and went from the Herald to the Baltimore American in 1903. He has since then done work on many of the leading newspapers and weekly papers through illustrating syndicates and as a free lance. His work is marked by a characteristic breadth and strength, and his sympathies and interests are always on the side of good government.

Questions the People Will Decide

Following are the proposed ordinances and propositions to be submitted at the general municipal election next Tuesday (Dec. 7th):

Public Utilities Ordinance—Ordinance providing for the creation of a department of public utilities, for a board of public utilities, the appointment of the members thereof, and prescribing the powers and duties of said board.

Gambling Ordinance—Ordinance against keeping, or permitting to be kept, places for playing certain games and prohibiting the playing or betting at such games.

Electric Street Railway Franchise

—Ordinance granting to the Los Angeles Railway Company and its successors and assigns the right to construct and for a period of twenty-one years to operate and maintain a double track electric street railroad upon and along the streets and portions of streets described as follows: Com-

mencing at the intersection of San Pedro street and Thirtieth street; thence southerly along San Pedro street to its intersection with South Park avenue; thence southerly along South Park avenue to the north line of Slauson avenue; which said ordinance is designated as Ordinance No. 16,320 (New Series), and was adopted by the City Council, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, at its meeting of April 13, 1908.

Regulating Telephone Rates—Ordinance fixing the rates to be charged and collected for telephones, telephone service and telephone connections in the City of Los Angeles during the year commencing July 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1910, which said ordinance is designated as Ordinance No. 17,972 (New Series), and was adopted by the City Council notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor at its meeting of April 6, 1909.

Sale of City Hall Property—Shall the sale of the City Hall of the City of Los Angeles be authorized?

Sale of City Jail—Shall the sale of the City Jail and Police Station property of the City of Los Angeles be authorized?

A PLATFORM WORTH

EMULATING

Following is the platform of "The Townsman," the Cleveland Municipal weekly, "devoted to the enlightenment and improvement of Cleveland civic life." It is one that could be well included in our efforts for a better city, and as the Townsman says, it is not copyrighted:

Health	Civil Service
Happiness	Manual Training
Civic Fellowship	Equal Suffrage
Public Baths	Compulsory Voting
Good Streets	Equitable Taxation
Tree Planting	Municipal Ownership
Kindergartens	Decorative Gardening
Publicity in Politics	
Fundamental Democracy	
A Free City for Free Men	
The Disarmament of Knockers	
Continual Improvement in Ballot Methods	
Reformative Treatment of City Criminals	
Arbitration of Everything Except Arbitration	

Good Government Ticket

[Vote it Straight]

For Mayor
George Alexander

For City Clerk
Harry J. Leland

For City Attorney
Leslie R. Hewitt

For City Treasurer
C. H. Hance

For City Auditor
John S. Myers

For City Tax and License Collector
Clarence M. Taggart

For City Assessor
Walter Mallard

FOR MEMBERS BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Vote for Seven)

Melville Dozier

Herman W. Frank

James M. Guinn

Roger S. Page

Joseph Scott

Francis W. Steddom

Fielding J. Stilson

FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

(Vote for Nine)

Josias J. Andrews

Martin F. Betkouski

Miles S. Gregory

Robert M. Lusk

T. L. O'Brien

Richmond Plant

William J. Washburn

George Williams

John D. Works

Play Grounds for Young and Old Initiative, Referendum and Recall The Encouragement of Civic Pride and Interest

CITY CLUB SPEAKER TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster today, (Saturday), at 12:15 p. m., Mr. E. J. Fleming, former City Prosecutor, and for many years Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, will address the Club on "The Enforcement of the Law."

Not to Be Wasted

A gentleman lying on his deathbed was questioned by his inconsolable prospective widow. "Poor Mike," said she, "is there annythin' that wud make ye comfortable? Annythin' ye ask for I'll get for ye."

"Plase, Bridget," he responded, "I t'ink I'd like a wee taste of the ham I smell a-boilin' in the kitchen."

"Arrah, go on," responded Bridget. "Divil a bit of that ham ye'll get. 'Tis for the wake."—Central Law Journal.

LOOKING AHEAD TO A GREATER LOS ANGELES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HONORABLE GEORGE ALEXANDER, MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES

Before the Southern California Medical Society, at the Alexandria Hotel, on Thursday, December 2.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

Some people think that it is difficult for a citizen of Los Angeles in speaking of this city, to indulge in anything like moderation of statement. We are accused of being too free in our use of "big words," when dwelling upon the past, present and future of our city. I believe, however, that anyone at all familiar with the wonderful record made by Los Angeles in the past, will admit that it is so largely a record of big things as to make it difficult to use expressions in talking of it which would appeal to a stranger as reasonably conservative. I believe we are justified in claiming that for the last 30 years Los Angeles has broken the record for municipal growth in the United States. The National Census of 1880 gave Los Angeles a population of 11,183. That of 1890 showed 50,395. That of 1900 was 102,479, and judged by all available evidences of population, such as registration of voters, school registration, water users, gas users, names in the directory, etc., it appears certain that Los Angeles today has a population of at least 350,000 souls.

Splendid Transportation Facilities

Any attempt to account for this wonderful growth again enters the domain of the superlative. The 200 per cent growth of Los Angeles in the last nine years is partly because it has more railroad lines connecting it with the east than has any other city on the Pacific Coast; because it has a more complete and better maintained street railway system than any other city in America; because it is the center of the most extensive, perfect and best maintained system of interurban electric railways in the world; and I believe I may add, because it is the best location for homes, and, as evidence of that, might cite the fact that the largest factor thus far in the growth of Los Angeles has been the homeseeker, the man who, first of all, is looking for a pleasant climate in which to live and desirable surroundings in which to raise his family.

While the commercial and manufacturing developments of the city are important, yet it is, after all, as a place for homes that Los Angeles has made its record of growth in the past. Our people, however, are not content to depend alone for the future of the city's growth upon its climate and other features which make it a desirable location for homes. They want, and are determined to have, the commercial advantages which produce great centers of wealth and population. To this end for 20 years they have been strenuously contending, at times against great opposition, for adequate harbor facilities. As a result the city has come into possession of San Pedro Harbor, on which the government of the United States has already spent about \$5,000,000.

It has been determined that the city shall immediately undertake to give this harbor those improvements, in the form of wharves, docks and warehouses, which the National Government cannot, and does not, undertake to furnish, to the end that, by

the time the Panama Canal shall be completed, we will have a harbor adequate to accommodate the great commerce which should come through that Canal.

If I should say that the city of Los Angeles, with her harbor, is better situated for attracting the larger part of the commerce which comes through the Panama Canal than any other city and port upon the Pacific Coast, the statement might be challenged unless supported by definite and correct data. This data, however, is available and would appear to be conclusive.

The City of Los Angeles is, by existing lines of railway, today nearer all parts of New Mexico and Arizona than any other Pacific Coast port. It is also nearer all parts of Nevada from Goldfield south, and slightly nearer Salt Lake and other cities of the western slope as far north as the cities of Montana. To state it in another form, it is nearer at least two-thirds of the western or Pacific slope, lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains, than any other port. This I believe will give it a great advantage in handling the commerce which certainly will travel through the Panama Canal between Europe and our eastern coast and these portions of the Pacific slope.

Our harbor lies only 70 miles from the great circle route which vessels engaged in traffic between Europe and our eastern coast and the Orient will travel from the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal to the important ports of Yokahama, Shanghai and Hongkong. This would indicate that Los Angeles will probably be made a port of call by these vessels.

With the proximity of our harbor to the cotton fields of Texas and to the great cotton fields which will probably be developed in the Imperial Valley and in that portion of Mexico Los Angeles, with her harbor, is betwixt immediately south of the Valley, we should become the center of vast manufacturing of cotton goods for the Oriental trade.

The coal and iron of Utah should make our seaport at some time in the future an important center for the manufacture of iron and steel products for the Pacific Coast and the Oriental trade.

Development of Water Supply

By having the courage to undertake probably the most remarkable project to which any city has ever pledged its energy and credit, in bringing a river of water 235 miles from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to our city, Los Angeles will, shortly, add sufficient water to her present supply to accommodate an addition of a million of people to her population. And, by the way, I might say here, that at a meeting of the Aqueduct Advisory Committee held yesterday with some of the other city officials, the committee reported, not only that they would be able to complete the aqueduct within the estimate cost, but that by rushing the work they would be able to complete it in a year's time less than the estimated period. It is needless to say that they were instructed to rush the work.

This water project carries with it the possibility of developing electrical energy conservatively estimated at 100,000 horse power, by the mere installation of the machinery along the conduit which will be constructed primarily for the purpose of carrying the water.

This means not only the cheapest

light for consumption by its citizens known to the world, but it also means a great supply of power for industrial development, and an income which will largely, if not entirely, defray the cost of bringing the water.

It is not too much to say that, with the income to be derived from the sale of the thousands of inches of water more than its inhabitants can use for years to come; and from the income from the electrical power of the aqueduct, and the further income which the city eventually will derive from its public wharves, docks and storehouses to be built on the harbor, our tax rate in the coming years should be the lowest of any city in America. Indeed, with all the factors making for the future of Los Angeles, he would be a bold man who would undertake to prophesy the extent of her growth in everything that makes a city most desirable as a location for residence or for business within the next ten years. If, without these factors of water, electricity and maritime commerce, we have in the past shown such a marvel of growth, what the growth of the city may be under the encouragement of these factors, when they become a part of its life, is hard to imagine.

A City of Homes

One thing, however, we must not forget, and that is, that, with the climate which we always have had and always will have with us, and with the advantages of abundant water and cheap light, one great, if not the greatest, factor in the future growth of Los Angeles should be that which has in the past proven by all odds its greatest factor, to wit: a location for homes.

And we must further bear in mind that, in order to get the most advantage out of this factor of its growth, we must preserve to the city that sort of moral character among municipalities which attracts people who desire a location in which to live their lives and rear their children. It is largely because the people of Los Angeles have realized the value of this factor in its life that the large majority of them have, during all the period of its great growth, been opposed to what is commonly known as "the wide open town." The people of Los Angeles are not fanatics. They probably are not what some people would consider straight-laced in relation to many of the pleasures of life. They are, however, opposed to opening their town to unrestrained indulgence in what some people are pleased to call pleasure, and others believe is more justly characterized as unbridled license.

When called upon sometime ago to vote upon the question of a drastic law prohibiting the sale of liquor in

the city, our people expressed their disapproval of such legislation by a vote of something like two to one. This expression of the popular will, not only should be accepted by all who favor the rule of the majority, but it must be accepted by all persons in positions of official responsibility in the city. No man in his senses would dare attempt to oppose this overwhelming expression of popular sentiment. At the same time, the sentiment of our people has, upon many occasions, been expressed with equal force and conclusiveness against that condition known as "a wide open town." While our people desire liquor sold within the city, they at the same time want it sold under those proper regulations and control which experience has shown should apply to this class of business; and certainly the history of Los Angeles, as compared with that of other cities, would indicate the wisdom of this attitude on the part of its citizens.

Compared to San Francisco

It is said that comparisons are odious, but in order to enforce the point that I am endeavoring to make, I cannot refrain from comparing the history of our city for the past 30 years with that of the only city on the Pacific Coast which today exceeds it in population. I mean our sister city of San Francisco.

Conditions in that city have, during all its existence, largely partaken of the unrestrained life which sometimes invites to the license characteristic of the old mining days. It is probably not putting it too strong to say that for 30 years past, and until the recent reform administration came into power in that city, it might be taken as a fair example of what

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is meant by the expression "a wide open town." Before the fire in San Francisco, statistics showed that its retail liquor licenses numbered over 3000 and averaged about one for every 140 inhabitants. Many conditions existed there, probably best expressed by the institutions called "free and easy" restaurants, which have for years been repudiated and forbidden in Los Angeles. The census of 1880, which, as we have seen, gave Los Angeles a population of 11,183, gave San Francisco a population of 233,959. That of 1890, showing a population for Los Angeles of 50,395, or an increase in our city of nearly 500 per cent, gave San Francisco 298,997, showing a growth of little more than 25 per cent in the decade. The census of 1900, which gave Los Angeles a population of 102,479, showing a growth of more than 100 per cent in ten years, gave San Francisco 342,982, showing a growth of 43,785, or less than 15 per cent for the ten years.

When it is remembered also that in 1880, when Los Angeles was a town of 11,000 people, San Francisco had for many years been the commercial and financial center of the Pacific Coast, into which, for more than a quarter of a century, had drained and accumulated all the mineral wealth of California, Nevada, and, in fact, the whole Pacific Slope, the comparison will become even more forcible.

It will, or course, be impossible to make more than an approximate comparison of the relative positions as to population of the two cities at the present time, and, on account of the recent calamity which affected our sister city, and from which she has so bravely recovered, any strict comparison would be unfair. Judging, however, from the present registration of voters of San Francisco, it would be impossible to concede to that city a population greater than 450,000, and that, I believe, many of her citizens would consider a liberal estimate. If this is so, then the city of San Francisco has grown less than 100 per cent since the census of 1880; while the city of Los Angeles has grown during that time over 3000 per cent. One reason for the very remarkable growth of more than 200 per cent, which the city of Los Angeles has shown in the nine years since the last census, may be found in the fact that about ten years ago our city authorities had the wisdom to limit the number of retail liquor licenses in the city to 200. This number at the present time, with 14 added licenses for new territory recently taken in, is 214, giving a ratio between liquor licenses and inhabitants of one license to more than 1500 inhabitants, the smallest ratio of liquor licenses to inhabitants shown by any licensed city in the United States.

The city of Los Angeles in this time has also given to the world the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and those experiments in government, which some people are pleased to denominate "fads," have been most powerful for good in the life of our city since they were adopted as part of its organic law. They have so thoroughly demonstrated their utility in promoting and enforcing good government that it is safe to say our people will never for a moment consider parting with them.

The wonderful growth and prosperity which Los Angeles has achieved by protecting the decencies of life in the city, and providing for the free expression of the popular will, is indicated not only by the present population of the city, in excess of 350,000, not more than 15,000 of which can be attributed to population received by the annexation of contiguous territory, but also by the increase in the wealth of the community. We can, of course, not pre-

sume for a moment to question the correctness of the findings of the state board of equalization, which carries with it the force of official authority. If that is correct, it shows Los Angeles city and county, of which in both population and wealth the city possesses enormously the largest part, to be the wealthiest community in the west, not excepting Chicago, as the total assessed value of Cook County, which includes the city of Chicago, is less than that fixed for Los Angeles County by our state board of equalization. It would appear to be not immodest, therefore, to claim that, under the system adopted by our city, of careful and strict enforcement of those regulations which make for social decency, and the adoption of those instrumentalities which afford a full, free and prompt expression of the popular will, we have so increased in population and wealth that we are very close to being the first community in population upon the Pacific Coast, and exceed every other in point of wealth. If this claim as to wealth is challenged, I can only place the burden of supporting it upon our honorable state board of equalization.

In common with every other patriotic citizen of Los Angeles, I trust shortly to see the day when the completion of the Panama Canal, and the great commerce which it will bring to our doors, will make our city first in commerce and manufacturing among all her cities on the Pacific Coast, and it is to the laying of the foundations broad and deep for its future greatness that her patriotic citizens are now addressing themselves.

ONE MORE RIVER TO CROSS

The tendency to extol the personal virtues of Mr. Patrick Cathoun, noticeable in many quarters, is more than coincidental. It suggests a planned effort to rehabilitate him in the public estimation. As to his being a man of power there can be two opinions. Any man who can break down the judicial machinery of a commonwealth, and block all its wheels, may properly be regarded as strong. Any man, too, who can mobilize the forces of organized labor to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Citizens' Alliance for the overthrow of the power of organized labor, and his own liberation from duress, may be conceded to be masterful. That his conduct as husband, father, associate, friend, is anything less than exemplary we have not heard a lip. Patrick Cathoun is a big man and his bigness has been proven in getting the better of other big men. But he caused to be paid to Abe Ruef \$200,000 wherewith to debauch the government of the city of San Francisco for the advancement of his own interests and the interests of the corporation whose fortunes were confided to his care. Any man who does that is a corruptionist, an enemy to society and the foe of free government. If he were a paragon of all human virtues, and the possessor of all human powers, he would still be unworthy of public regard until he had either affirmatively proved the falsity of these charges, one and all, or expiated his offense against society by suffering that pun-

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Los Angeles, Cal.

ishment which just laws mete out to high crimes against the state. Triumph over the law he may, but over men's sense of right he never can.

That river he will never cross. It was not for nothing that the fruit of the tree of knowledge was eaten in the Garden.—California Weekly.

Harbor Improvement and its Value to Los Angeles

In securing Mr. J. P. Flynn as the speaker for their luncheon last Saturday the City Club made a happy selection. Mr. Flynn is a splendid speaker and has an apparently inexhaustible fund of humor which he used all through his speech and was frequently interrupted by the applause and laughter which greeted his sallies. The subject chosen was: "Harbor Improvement and Its Value to Los Angeles," and few were more qualified to speak than Mr. Flynn. He is the engineer whose plans were adopted for the harbor improvement at Oakland, where several million dollars are being expended; excerpts from speeches made in favor of Oakland harbor improvements, were used as campaign literature in our recent fight for a free harbor.

* * * * *

"The best harbors are made, not by nature, but by men," said he. "Natural harbors always have to be dredged and in every case where nature has had most of the making to do, a bar forms, hard to regulate and dangerous to shipping.

"I am glad to see that the harbor of Los Angeles is in possession of its rightful owners. We want the railroads, we need their enterprise and capital, but they must be regulated. They must not put steel bands around our harbors and prevent honest competition by the shipping interests.

"You talk of competition, but there is no competition among railways when it comes to a question of dealing with the public, in this they are a unit. I have no criticism to direct against them as transportation companies, but they mix too much in politics.

"The opening of the Panama Canal will cut down freight contracts with the railroads very materially."

The speaker gave an illustration of the lengths the railways were willing to go to embarrass the building of the canal, how they secured first Theo-

dore Shonts after he had been at work on the canal only a few months, then Walsh was appointed, he, too, fell a victim to a higher salary with one of the corporations, and last of all John F. Stevens, in whom Roosevelt had placed such confidence; and when these men all failed he turned in desperation to the army, with the result, as all the world knows, of things accomplished greater than any other engineering feat of the present age.

Mr. Flynn told of his fight in Oakland, and how the people had become apathetic about the condition of the city and harbor, "they almost rejoiced in their serfdom" and "mistook the clanking of their chains for music." But the fight for an improved harbor prevailed and today they are realizing the benefits which have accrued from their waking up.

As in our city the railroads fought the harbor improvements very strenuously. In emphasizing the prosperity that comes to a city with the advantage of a water outlet, he told how Los Angeles had a greater population than Arizona and New Mexico combined, Oakland a greater population than Nevada, San Francisco has more people than Utah and Seattle and Tacoma together; would divide honors for population with the state of Montana.

"I believe," said he, "that you have laid the foundation of the greatest city in America. There is a good deal of talk about secession and I don't like to hear it. We hate to lose you. 'You look good to us,' but if you decide it will be better to part, I wish you all the success possible."

Contemporary Fiction

Visitor—"What have you in arctic literature?"

Librarian—"Cook books and Peary-odicals."—Brooklyn Life.

LELANDE'S AFFIDAVIT

Can the people of Los Angeles afford to place in office the known tools of Walter Parker, in the light of the facts set forth in the following affidavit? Read it carefully and remember that two of the men who voted for this attempt to give away a valuable franchise are candidates at the coming election.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss:
County of Los Angeles, }

H. J. LELANDE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

The facts in relation to the attempted passage of what has become generally known as the Gilmore river bed franchise, are as follows:

Late in the afternoon, about 6:30 p. m., of the date when this franchise was first presented to the council, Mr. Wilde, my chief deputy, came into my private office and placed this franchise on my desk before me, stating that "the boys upstairs were in a hurry for this," and asked me to sign it. This franchise consisted of several typewritten pages. Mr. Wilde turned it over to the last page which contained the space for the signature of the mayor and myself, and asked me to sign it, as "the boys were upstairs waiting for it," and I asked what it was. Mr. Wilde replied, "A franchise for a spur track." I told Mr. Wilde that I would sign it in a few minutes as I was busily engaged writing a letter. Mr. Wilde left my private office, and shortly after his departure W. R. Hervey came into my private office and asked if I had signed the ordinance that Mr. Wilde brought in, and I stated that I had not; and he said that Mr. Gilmore was going away that evening and would like to have me sign it at once, as they wished to have it published in the morning. After Mr. Hervey had made this statement I looked at the document for the first time and then informed Mr. Hervey that I would wait and allow this to go through in the usual manner as I did not see any necessity for haste, or words to that effect. Mr. Hervey urged me as a personal favor to him and to Mr. Gilmore to sign it at once, and I again informed him that I saw no necessity to hurry this matter, and he stated that he would see that I signed it and left the office apparently angry. Very shortly after Mr. Hervey left the office Mr. Gilmore came in and said that he was going to leave town that night and wanted to get this fixed up and published in the morning, and pleaded with me to sign it at once. I made the same reply to Mr. Gilmore that I made to Mr. Hervey, that "I would allow the ordinance to take its usual course." After I had made this statement Mr. Gilmore continued to plead with me to sign the ordinance, which I refused to do.

Just before I started for home I was called up on the telephone and informed that Mr. Summerland was waiting upstairs for me to bring that ordinance. I answered "All right," but had no intention of bringing it up. I took my hat and left for home. And shortly after I had finished my dinner Mr. Gilmore called at my residence and again pleaded with me to sign the ordinance that night, and again said that this was a matter of great importance to him and he was desirous of having the matter completed before he left the city and offered me his political influence if I would sign it. He made the statement that I would never regret signing it. Then, shortly after the departure of Mr. Gilmore from my residence, I came back to the office and Mr. W. F. Parker called me up by phone that night and wanted to know if I was going to be at my office for a few minutes. I stated that I was and he said he was coming over. Shortly after receiving the message Mr. Parker came to my office and asked to see the ordinance, which I allowed him to do, and he made the statement that he didn't know whom it was for and that he was glad I hadn't signed it, and asked me not to sign it until he had found out more about it. I told him that I had not intended to sign it until the following day anyway. The minute clerk had prepared his minutes showing that the council had adopted the ordinance by a vote of six to one, Summerland being acting mayor in McAleer's absence, and Mr. Smith being absent. My attention was called to the fact that Councilman Houghton first voted "no" and finally changed his vote to "yes," other business having been transacted in the interim, and at the time that Councilman Houghton changed his vote to "yes" the chairman then announced that the ordinance had been adopted; so when the members of the council found that we had, on Tuesday, recorded the ordinance as having been lost they met again on the next day, Wednesday, and passed the ordinance by a vote of six to one. I will furnish an exact copy of the minutes showing the above statement to be correct. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday, the day the ordinance was passed, Mr. Parker called me up by phone and asked me if I would step down to his office. I informed him that I was quite busy and would prefer having him come to my office in the city clerk's office. He said he thought it was best for him not to come there, but would meet me at the Hotel Alexandria buffet. I replied that I would meet him there after 5 o'clock. I left the office about 5 o'clock and went to the Alexandria buffet and there met Mr. Parker in one of the little cushion places there. He opened the conversation and said: "I suppose you know what I want to see you about?" I answered that "I believe I do," or words to that effect.

One of the first questions asked me by Parker was, "HOW MUCH WILL YOU TAKE TO SIGN THAT ORDINANCE RIGHT AWAY?" or words to that effect. I remember this distinctly because I was surprised that he would make such a statement. After which he said: "I CAN GET YOU A THOUSAND DOLLARS IF YOU SIGN THAT ORDINANCE TODAY AND TAKE IT TO SUMMERLAND."

My answer was that "I did not want any of that kind of money."

He also made the statement that MONEY WAS BEING SPENT AND I MIGHT AS WELL GET SOME OF IT. He said that my power was not executive, that my duty was simply ministerial, and that I might as well get the money and sign it and get it out of my hands as quickly as possible. I said that I was going to hold it until Mayor McAleer came back. He said that it didn't make any difference to him, that I was overlooking a chance to get some of the money, or words to that effect; whereupon I returned to the office.

At the time Parker and I had the conversation in the Alexandria buffet he told me that he had found out that this was for Mr. Huntington. He made this last statement as to his having found out that it was for the Huntington interests in connection with his statement that money was being used. Various other people called me up, some before this conversation with Mr. Parker and some after, but no officials, and urged me to sign it and get it out of my hands quick, or words to that effect. I went back to my office and stayed there until about 6:30 o'clock. In the meantime I had several calls, and I went home and stayed at home until about 8:15 o'clock, when I left home to keep from being further disturbed. Wednesday, about 4 o'clock, Charley McKeag was the man that sent a telegram at my request to McAleer, who was then out of the city, to return as quickly as possible. I kept the ordinance in my safe until Mayor McAleer returned. After McAleer's return, then, to get it to the mayor I, of course, certified it, so that he might sign it or veto it. No previous legal notice of any kind was given to the public of the intention to pass this ordinance, and no competitive bids were asked for.

(Seal)

(Signed) H. J. LELANDE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1909.

(Signed) GEO. S. WELCH.

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California

DEFEATED BUT NOT BEATEN

In the defeat of Tom L. Johnson and of Francis J. Heney we find nothing disheartening.

The struggle to wrest our government in city, state and nation, from the clutches of Special Privilege has been marked by many setbacks.

It is a long struggle, a big struggle. It is not in the books that the leaders of the people's cause should win every engagement. Defeats must be met. Sometimes they seem overwhelming.

But to the leader whose heart is in the Cause, who fights with his eye

fixed steadfastly on the ultimate goal, who has no thought of personal glory or personal gain, one defeat, or two defeats, or a series of them all along the line are but incidents. When they come he buckles on his armor more securely, looks to his weapons, recognizes his forces, and faces the next encounter undismayed.

To such a man, defeat never means surrender.

And so with Tom Johnson and Francis Heney.

These men have labored faithfully and unselfishly and well for the public good. They have accomplished

great things—far greater than the tangible results that may be set down on the credit side of their ledgers. The efforts of Johnson to make a free Cleveland, owning its public utilities in the interests of the public good; and the endeavors of Heney to make a clean San Francisco, bringing to justice the rich, powerful, "respectable" corrupters of the city government, have quickened the pulse of democracy now beating so strongly and so surely in the nation.

Cleveland and San Francisco have turned them down. That is a matter of nationwide regret. But it is not



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World's Largest Exclusive Dealers in Pianos

SEVENTH AND HOPE, Opp. Postoffice.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"GOD, THE ONLY CAUSE AND CREATOR"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 704 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

necessarily a cause of discouragement.

* * *

No, the friends of good government—and they are a mighty host—will not be dismayed. They will judge of the success of Johnson and of Heney not by their showing at the polls but by what they have done to forward the cause of pure government and fundamental democracy. And they know that, out of office as well as in, these leaders will ever be found on the firing line in the warfare waged by the people against Entrenched Greed.—La Follette's.

Genealogical

She—"How far can your ancestry be traced?"

He—"Well, when my grandfather resigned his position as cashier of a county bank they traced him as far as China, but he got away."—Pittsburg Observer.

Appeal for Aid in Tuberculosis Fight

The California and Los Angeles Association for the prevention of tuberculosis, has issued the following appeal for assistance in its commendable work:

To All to Whom These Presents May
(Come, Greeting,
Dear Friend:

The Christmas-New Year Season is again at hand.

In addition to your regular correspondence, you will shortly send out many letters containing the greetings of the season.

We address you to ask that you place the Merry Christmas-Happy New Year stamp of the California Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis on all your correspondence. These stamps sell for one cent each.

We make this appeal on two grounds:

One, because your co-operation will help bring aid and succor to many poor consumptives who are now in our midst, and give them a decent chance to regain health and again become useful citizens; and

Two, because you owe it to yourself, and to your city, that these unfortunate consumptives should be given that aid and instruction which will prevent them from infecting their fellow-citizens—perhaps of infecting

The stamps are sold for one cent each, and can be placed anywhere on a letter or package. Each stamp in beautiful design and colors shows the four flags under which California has been ruled—the Spanish, the Mexican, the Californian, the Stars and Stripes. The double cross is the insignia, the world over, of all tuberculosis societies.

Each stamp also carries the Merry Christmas-Happy New Year Greeting from you and from Los Angeles.

Last year millions of these Christmas stamps were sold in the United States, to aid in the anti-tuberculosis work.

This year San Francisco expects to sell at least one million stamps. Los Angeles should use as many—certainly should not use less than 500,000 of these stamps.

We urge upon you, as a matter of humanitarian effort as well as of civic pride, that you make these little stamps known from one end of the country to the other.

We ask you to place these stamps on all your Christmas and New Year letters and packages.

In short, lose no opportunity to speak of these stamps, or to sell them to others, or to use them yourself.

Soliciting your prompt and kind co-operation, and with best wishes for the Holiday Season, we are, on behalf of the California and Los Angeles Associations for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,

Very truly yours,
GEORGE H. KRESS, Sec'y.

Following are the officers of the Associations:

Officers of the California Association—President, Dr. Fitch C. E. Mattison, Pasadena; first vice-president, Dr. E. Von Adelung, Oakland; second vice-president, Dr. John Dryer, Santa Ana; secretary, Dr. George H. Kress, Los Angeles; treasurer, Mr. C. H. Toll, Los Angeles.

Officers of the Los Angeles Society: President, Dr. George L. Cole; first vice-president, Edwin T. Earl; second vice-president, A. L. Stetson; secretary, Dr. Donald J. Frick; treasurer, R. W. Kenny.

* * *

AN IDEAL APARTMENT HOUSE

An apartment house that is gaining a name in Los Angeles among people desiring quiet, first-class living rooms is the St. Regis, located at 237 South Flower street. This is a most desirable locality within easy reach of the business center and yet secluded enough from the city's noise to make a splendid residence district.



A specialty is made of light, airy housekeeping apartments as well as single rooms.

The prices are moderate and a private telephone is furnished each apartment. Mr. George Tuton, the proprietor, personally superintends the comfort of his guests and takes pride in the fact that he has made the St. Regis one of the leading apartment houses of Los Angeles.

AN INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

Sawtelle, Cal., Nov. 27, 1909.

Editor Pacific Outlook,
Los Angeles, California.

I ardently wish a copy of your last issue could be put into the hands of every voter in Los Angeles before the 7th of December, for such is my confidence in the Electorate of the city that I believe that it would add thousands to the vote for clean government. I rejoice in the evidence that you have the forces of corruption on the run. Continue to hold the Standard high and strong.

Fraternally yours,
S. H. TAFT.

* * *

CITY GOVERNMENT NOT ORGANIZED FOR POLITICIANS

A critic complains that if parties are eliminated from municipal politics the Republican city committee will not have enough to do to keep its machinery in working order. This comes pretty near a frank confession that party organizations are in municipal politics for what they can get out of it—not necessarily in material profit, but in jobs, privileges, perquisites, etc., which are utilized as often as is cold cash for oiling the political machine. Why should the business of municipal administration be charged with any responsibility for keeping the machinery of any political party in working order?—Boston Herald.

* * *

HUMANE CLUBBING

Denver, Colorado, policemen have been outfitted with a humane club, in the place of the old-style hardwood stick. It is made of hard rubber, filled with steel rods. It is just as

effective as the wooden sticks, but a blow from it neither bruises nor cuts, and there is of course no danger of fracturing the skull. This club is the invention of a Denver policeman, and the authorities there believe it will ultimately come into universal use.—Cincinnati Citizens' Bulletin.

* * *

Salesman—Shirt, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom?

Customer—Negligee, I guess. The doctor said I must avoid starched things.—Boston Transcript.

BEKINS

Fire-Proof Storage

1335 South Figueroa

Call and inspect. *Reduced Rate*
Shippers of household goods to
and from the East and North.

DISCRIMINATING WOMEN

Women who are particular about the quality of food served on their tables, usually have their greatest troubles in the

Butter, Eggs and Poultry Line

We are caterers to that class of buyers. Absolute insistence upon Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity has earned for us the patronage of the best families in the city. Why not yours?

F. W. Getchel,
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HomePhone 21997 Los Angeles



The Stamp

some of your own friends or even a member of your family.

California's mortality from tuberculosis is one of the highest in the Union. The climate of Southern California draws a very large number of indigent consumptives to Los Angeles. Last year there were 689 deaths from tuberculosis in our city (lives worth in dollars and cents more than \$3,000,000—Bulletin L. A. Board of Health). That means probably 2500 or more persons constantly sick with the disease in our midst. It has been shown that 50 per cent of these are in meager circumstances. Now every such person is liable to help transmit the disease to others, unless properly instructed and given proper aid. Since its establishment in 1907, the Helping Station and Dispensary of the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, located at 737 Buena Vista street, has cared for more than 600 of these ambulant poor patients. These may not be pleasant facts, but we who live should know them.

The California and Los Angeles Societies were organized for this special work. They secure the services of their physicians free, but food and nursing cost money.

These societies present the Christmas stamp to your consideration.

The Best Player Piano in the World!



A GREAT FACTORY WHICH MAKES THE WONDERFUL

AUTOPIANO

We have sold over 1,000 of these marvelous instruments in Los Angeles and vicinity.

We furnish music free—Your piano taken in exchange. Write for



Catalogue and terms.

Bartlett Music Co. 231 S. BROADWAY
Opp. City Hall

Famous Short Stories

THE FOUR-FIFTEEN EXPRESS

By Amelia B. Edwards

I.

The events which I am about to relate took place between nine and ten years ago. Sebastopol had fallen in the early spring; the peace of Paris had been concluded since March; our commercial relations with the Russian Empire were but recently renewed; and I, returning home after my first northward journey since the war, was well pleased with the prospect of spending the month of December under the hospitable and thoroughly English roof of my excellent friend Jonathan Jelf, Esquire, of Dumbleton Manor, Clayborough, East Anglia. Travelling in the interests of the well-known firm in which it is my lot to be a junior partner, I had been called upon to visit not only the capitals of Russia and Poland, but had found it also necessary to pass some weeks among the trading-ports of the Baltic; whence it came that the year was already far spent before I again set foot on English soil, and that, instead of shooting pheasants with him, as I had hoped, in October, I came to be my friend's guest during the more genial Christmastide.

My voyage over, and a few days given up to business in Liverpool and London, I hastened down to Clayborough with all the delight of a school-boy whose holidays are at hand. My way lay by the Great East Anglian line as far as Clayborough station, where I was to be met by one of the Dumbleton carriages and conveyed across the remaining nine miles of country. It was a foggy afternoon, singularly warm for the 4th of December, and I had arranged to leave London by the 4:15 express. The early darkness of winter had already closed in; the lamps were lighted in the carriages, a clinging damp dimmed the windows, adhered to the door-handles, and pervaded all the atmosphere; while the gas-jets at the neighboring bookstand diffused a luminous haze that only served to make the gloom of the terminus more visible. Having arrived some seven minutes before the starting of the train, and, by the connivance of the guard, taken sole possession of an empty compartment, I lighted my travelling-lamp, made myself particularly snug, and settled down to the undisturbed enjoyment of a book and a cigar. Great, therefore, was my disappointment when, at the last moment, a gentleman came hurrying along the platform, glanced into my carriage, opened the locked door with a private key, and stepped in.

It struck me at first glance that I had seen him before,—a tall, spare man, thin-lipped, light-eyed, with an ungraceful stoop in the shoulders, and scant gray hair worn somewhat long upon the collar. He carried a light water-proof coat, an umbrella, and a large brown japanned deed-box, which last he placed under the seat. This done, he felt carefully in his breast-pocket, as if to make certain of the safety of his purse or pocket-book; laid his umbrella in the netting overhead; spread the water-proof across his knees; and exchanged his hat for a travelling-cap of some Scotch material. By this time the train was moving out of the station, and into the faint gray of the wintry twilight beyond.

I now recognized my companion. I recognized him from the moment

when he removed his hat and uncovered the lofty, furrowed, and somewhat narrow brow beneath. I had met him, as I distinctly remembered, some three years before, at the very house for which, in all probability, he was now bound, like myself. His name was Dwerrihouse; he was a lawyer by profession; and, if I was not greatly mistaken, was first-cousin to the wife of my host. I knew also that he was a man eminently "well to do," both as regarded his professional and private means. The Jelfs entertained him with that sort of observant courtesy which falls to the lot of the rich relation; the children made much of him; and the old butler, albeit somewhat surly "to the general," treated him with deference. I thought, observing him by the vague mixture of lamplight and twilight, that Mrs. Jelf's cousin looked all the worse for the three years' wear and tear which had gone over his head since our last meeting. He was very pale, and had a restless light in his eye that I did not remember to have observed before. The anxious lines, too, about his mouth were deepened, and there was a cavernous, hollow look about his cheeks and temples which seemed to speak of sickness or sorrow. He had glanced at me as he came in, but without any gleam of recognition in his face. Now he glanced again, as I fancied, somewhat doubtfully. When he did so for the third or fourth time, I ventured to address him.

"Mr. John Dwerrihouse, I think?"

"That is my name," he replied.

"I had the pleasure of meeting you at Dumbleton about three years ago."

Mr. Dwerrihouse bowed.

"I thought I knew your face," he said. "But your name, I regret to say—"

"Langford,—William Langford. I have known Jonathan Jelf since we were boys together at Merchant Taylor's, and I generally spend a few weeks at Dumbleton in the shooting-season. I suppose we are bound for the same destination?"

"Not if you are on your way to the Manor," he replied. "I am travelling upon business,—rather troublesome business, too,—whilst you, doubtless, have only pleasure in view."

"Just so. I am in the habit of looking forward to this visit as to the brightest three weeks in all the year."

"It is a pleasant house," said Mr. Dwerrihouse.

"The pleasantest I know."

"And Jelf is thoroughly hospitable."

"The best and kindest fellow in the world!"

"They have invited me to spend Christmas week with them," pursued Mr. Dwerrihouse, after a moment's pause.

"And are you coming?"

"I cannot tell. It must depend on the issue of this business which I have in hand. You have heard, perhaps, that we are about to construct a branch line from Blackwater to Stockbridge."

I explained that I had been for some months away from England, and had therefore heard nothing of the contemplated improvement.

Mr. Dwerrihouse smiled complacently.

"It will be an improvement," he said; "a great improvement. Stockbridge is a flourishing town, and needs but a more direct railway communication with the metropolis to become an important centre of commerce. This branch was my own idea. I brought the project before the board, and have myself superin-

tended the execution of it up to the present time."

"You are an East Anglian director, I presume?"

"My interest in the company," replied Mr. Dwerrihouse, "is threefold. I am a director; I am a considerable shareholder; and, as head of the firm of Dwerrihouse, Dwerrihouse, and Craik, I am the company's principal solicitor."

Loquacious, self-important, full of his pet project, and apparently unable to talk on any other subject, Mr. Dwerrihouse then went on to tell of the opposition he had encountered and the obstacles he had overcome in the cause of the Stockbridge branch. I was entertained with a multitude of local details and local grievances. The rapacity of one squire; the impracticability of another; the indignation of the rector whose glebe was threatened; the culpable indifference of the Stockbridge townspeople, who could not be brought to see that their most vital interests hinged upon a junction with the Great East Anglian line; the spite of the local newspaper; and the unheard-of difficulties attending the Common question,—were each and all laid before me with a circumstantiality that possessed the deepest interest for my excellent fellow-traveler, but none whatever for myself. From these, to my despair, he went on to more intricate matters: to the approximate expenses of construction per mile; to the estimates sent in by different contractors; to the probable traffic returns of the new line; to the provisional clauses of the new Act as enumerated in Schedule D of the company's last half-yearly report; and so on, and on, and on, till my head ached, and my attention flagged, and my eyes kept closing in spite of every effort that I made to keep them open.

At length I was aroused by these words:—

"Seventy-five thousand pounds, cash down."

"Seventy-five thousand pounds, cash down," I repeated, in the liveliest tone I could assume. "That is a heavy sum."

"A heavy sum to carry here," replied Mr. Dwerrihouse, pointing significantly to his breast-pocket; "but a mere fraction of what we shall ultimately have to pay."

"You do not mean to say that you have seventy-five thousand pounds at this moment upon your person?" I exclaimed.

"My good sir, have I not been telling you so for the last half-hour?" said Mr. Dwerrihouse, testily. "That money has to be paid over at half past eight o'clock this evening, at the office of Sir Thomas's solicitors, on completion of the deed of sale."

"But how will you get across by night from Blackwater to Stockbridge with seventy-five thousand pounds in your pocket?"

"To Stockbridge!" echoed the lawyer. "I find I have made myself very imperfectly understood. I thought I had explained how this sum only carries us as far as Mallingford,—the first stage, as it were, of our journey,—and how our route from Blackwater to Mallingford lies entirely through Sir Thomas Liddell's property."

"I beg your pardon," I stammered. "I fear my thoughts were wandering. So you only go as far as Mallingford to-night?"

"Precisely. I shall get a conveyance from the 'Blackwater Arms.' And you?"

"O, Jelf sends me a trap to meet me at Clayborough! Can I be the bearer of any message from you?"

(To be Continued)

La Follette's and Pacific Outlook Announcement

Pacific Outlook has made arrangements with the publishers of La Follette's Weekly Magazine to combine subscriptions with this paper. Readers of Pacific Outlook know our paper and its policy.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

La Follette's Weekly stands for an honest government, administered by true representatives who really represent the people—not special interests.

SUPPOSE you were the owner of valuable property and chose and paid servants for stated periods to guard and administer this property for you. AND SUPPOSE one of your servants should write you a personal letter each week telling you the plain truth about your property and about some of your servants and how they were squandering and giving away your property which you paid them to guard and conserve for you. Wouldn't you be willing to pay the postage—2 cents per week—on those letters?

THIS LETTER IS CALLED LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY NEWS-MAGAZINE

It is written under the direction of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, from behind the scenes at headquarters each week, and it is a personal letter intended for you because you are one of the owners of the United States the property of which is being confiscated and given away to moneyed interests by some of your public servants.

THE REGULAR PRICE OF THESE TWO PAPERS IS \$1.00 PER YEAR, EACH. YOU CAN SECURE THEM TOGETHER FOR

\$1.50 A YEAR

SEND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

PACIFIC OUTLOOK CO.

837 South Spring Street,

Los Angeles, Cal.



In the second event of the Philharmonic course we were presented with the phenomenon of an American tenor who sings German songs much better than those in his own language. Mr. George Hamlin excels to an extraordinary degree in his rendition of German songs, or at least such as appeared on his program of Tuesday evening, embracing a wide variety of style and treatment. Although possessing a voice of sufficiently good quality and range, it is to his thorough knowledge of his work, good training and intelligent interpretations that Mr. Hamlin owes most of his power to hold and enthuse an audience.

Although the quaint old German songs which opened the program were sung with delicacy and charm, Mr. Hamlin did not begin to do his best till after the typical Handel number "The Trumpet's Loud Clangor," when in the first of the two Schumann songs, "Stille Traenen" he gave of his very best. Stronger contrast could hardly be imagined than was presented by the three final numbers of the next group, "Botschaft" by Brahms; "In Kahne" by Grieg and Richard Strauss' "Hiemliche Aufforderung," yet each was given a satisfying interpretation by this versatile artist, the Grieg number being repeated in response to prolonged applause.

Mr. Hamlin introduced two songs in light and popular vein, by his accompanist, Mr. Edwin Schneider, which were well received by the large audience.

Orpheus Club, Joseph P. Dupuy, director, will give their first concert of the season in Simpson Auditorium, next Monday night (6th inst.)

The club will be assisted by Mrs. Stanley Ross Fisher, soprano; and Mr. Will Garroway, pianist.

PROGRAM

Part I

Ave Maria N. Von Wilm

The Club

(a) Cavatine air, Sacchini (1787)

From the Opera OEdipe a Colone

(b) Trahison Chaminade

Mrs. Stanley Ross Fisher

The Tear Witt

The Club

Concert Etude op. 36 McDowell

Mr. Will Garroway

The Devastating Storm ... Paul Bliss

The Club

Part II

Annie Laurie Dudley Buck

The Club

The Image of the Rose Reichardt

Mr. Leroy Jepson and the Club

Wistfulness J. Lewis Browne

The Club

(a) I'm Wearin' 'awa Jean... Foote

(b) Laddie Neidlinger

(c) After Elgar

Mrs. Stanley Ross Fisher

Winter Song Bullard

(Incidental solo by Mr. Chas. W. Hatch).

The Club

Following is the programme for Dr. Wullner's second recital next Thursday night:

Der Wegweiser (W. Muller), Der Lindenbaum (W. Muller), Mut (W. Muller), Der Doppelganger (Heine), by request, Erkönig (Goethe), by request Schubert

II.
Der arme Peter (Heine), Zwei Venetianische Liedchen (Th. Moore), Auftrage (L'Egru) Schumann
Der Tambour (Moricke), Der Rattenfänger (Goethe), Epiphania (Goethe) Hugo Wolf

III.
Der Asra (Heine) ... Ant. Rubinstein Totengräberlied (Holty), Ein Weib (Heine) Ch. Sinding
Das Lied des Steinklopfers (Henckell), by request, Cacilie (H. Hart), by request, Rich. Strauss

IV.
Archibald Douglas (Fontane) ... Lowe

This evening in Blanchard Hall, a concert will be given by the Educational Choral Society, under direction of Joseph N. Whybark, with Miss



Dr. Ludvig Wullner

Edna Carpenter as accompanist. Mrs. C. E. Barnard, soprano, Mr. J. P. Dupuy, tenor, and Gage Christopher, basso, will assist. Following is to be the program:

Part I
Morning Chorus Whybark
(Written for the occasion)
Choral Society

Solo Rosamonde Chaminade

Mrs. C. E. Barnard, Soprano

Song of the Lark Mendelssohn

Choral Society

Solo Nita Gitana De Koven

Mr. J. P. Dupuy, Tenor

Joy, Joy, Freedom Today

..... Gypsies Warning

Choral Society

Solo Prologue (Pagliacci)

..... R. Leoncavallo

Mr. Gage Christopher, Basso

(a) Pilgrims Chorus Wagner

(b) Winter Song Bullard

(c) You're Sweeter Than Roses

..... Verner

Young Men's Glee Club, Whittier

College

Part II

Cantata, Wreck of the Hesperus

..... Anderton

Choral Society

The Heavens Are Telling ... Hayden

Choral Society

Last Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Estelle Dreyfus gave the first of a series of concerts arranged for the pupils of the public schools. Mrs. Dreyfus interpreted nature stories in song, and was assisted by Wenzel Kopta, violinist. The concerts are to be held in Simpson Auditorium.

At Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday evening, December 7th, a recital will be given under the auspices of the Von Stein Academy, by Wenzel Kopta, violinist, assisted by Alfredo Wyld-Viteri.

On her concert tour Mme. Sembrich will have the assistance of two American artists, Francis Rogers, baritone, and Frank La Forge, pianist. Both have appeared frequently before representative American audiences, and rank high in their respective classes. Mme. Sembrich will be in this city Dec. 14.

Illustrated by selections on the oboe and bassoon by Messrs. Messinger and Donatelli, Miss Marie Elliot gave the third of her series of lectures il-



By LETA HORLOCKER

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which was so thoroughly planned and arranged by the Ebell Club, and held in their beautiful club house, was participated in by nearly all of the crafts workers in the city and was a marked success in every sense of a crafts exhibition. The ornamental, unique and useful things shown in leather, metal, embroidery, pottery, porcelain, glass, jewelry, were a joy and delight to everyone who had the privilege of viewing this beautiful exhibit. It was a surprise to many that work of such a worthy and excellent character was being done in this vicinity.

The exhibition of art work from the Public Schools which occupied one room, was so artistically and neatly shown as to give one a large idea of the vast amount of work on the art side of education that is being covered in our schools, leading the pupil up to an intelligent and kindly appreciation of the beautiful that may be expressed in the art side of our every day life.

The Ceramic Club showed some very beautiful specimens of decorated porcelain. Their exhibit was not large, but a very choice and well chosen selection of pieces gave credit and distinction to its members.

Mrs. Eleanor Kohler's vase in blue conventional design and fish set in lustre and gold were excellent.

Mrs. Emerson's vase in poppy-color scheme of orange, black and silver was good. Mrs. Hampton's work showed skill in execution and a delicate charm in choice of color, a small bowl was especially beautiful. Mrs. Harry Andrews, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Edw. Jones, J. D. Jackson, Mrs. Emerson, each showed some excellent specimens of their skill in overglaze decoration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burton of Santa Barbara had an interesting display of her leather and metal craft articles, which attracted attention.

Miss Kraft and Miss Free of the Craft Shop on East Avenue 41 showed two cases of beautiful jewelry, also a table of pottery and metal work that was good in design and workmanship. These young ladies have a very pleasing manner of expressing themselves in these materials.

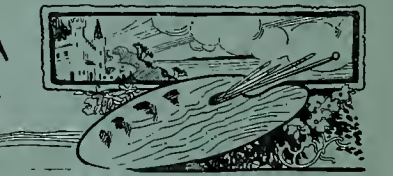
Miss Elizabeth Waggoner had some

illustrative of this season's symphony concerts last Saturday morning, taking the history and development of these instruments as her subject. Mr. Roland Paul sang Walther's Prieslied from "Die Meistersinger."

Harley Hamilton, director of the Municipal Band, has selected the following program for tomorrow afternoon's concert in Central Park:

War March of the Priests Mendelssohn
Mexican Waltz—"I See Thee Again" Estrada
Badinage Herbert
Cornet Solo—"My Rosary" (By Request) Nevin
Mr. Will E. Bates
Frivolous Cupid Losey
Intermission
Hungarian Lustpiel Overture Keler Bela
"For He Shall Feed His Angels" (Elijah) Mendelssohn
Selections from "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe
Chanson Humoresque Tchaikowsky
America

Concert will commence at 2:30 o'clock.



very well wrought pieces of metal in bowls, trays and other articles, and some good forms in pottery.

The Arroyo Guild of the College of Fine Arts, Garvanza, had an interesting exhibit of the various lines of craft work. Mr. Busse's copper trays in relief were very good. Miss Nelle Davelly Brooker showed some beautifully embroidered canvas bags with pacock motifs, and hand wrought copper mounting. Mrs. Mary Jennings showed a good collection of intricately woven Indian baskets.

Mrs. Frank Stephens had some excellent pieces in coppers, good in shape and nicely finished, also a very well carved wooden chest, strapped in copper.

Mr. Nemeth had a large variety of his metal articles, showing his skill in handling the material in many ways.

Mrs. W. H. Gray had a most attractive table of useful metal things, her chafing dish set and tankards and trays all so well done that it was difficult to make a choice. Her lamp shade was very pleasing.

Mrs. Elnore Volk's display of brass and copper articles was excellent and showed skill in execution that marked her work with a degree of finish of the skilled artisan's touch.

Miss Sophia Durham's chest in leather and her folio covers were skillfully finished and good in design.

Mrs. Emma Waldvogel's beautiful embroideries were a joy to see. They were so original in design and clever in workmanship. Her table cover in Eucalyptus motif worked in two shades of orange and black was specially interesting, also some excellent designs modeled in leather bags.

Miss Leta Horlocker showed a handsome leather screen panel, modeled in Italian Renaissance design, carried out in soft, rich low toned colors; also several other pieces in

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leathers, table mats and library book holders. In china, a dainty tete tete set in opal lustre and rich yellow gold decoration, and several lustre vases in interesting color schemes.

Miss Charlotte Mytton showed some very fine bound books and also several folios and scrap books bound in art cloth covers.

Miss Mary B. Millspaugh's miniatures were most exquisite in their excellent drawing and beautiful color.

Mr. Ernest Grassby had some very carefully carved wood panels in fruit and flowers.

Mrs. Emily Rutherford had several panels in oak carved in her usual splendid manner of design and workmanship.

Mr. R. B. Kiesland's carved wood sconces and carved lamp were exceptional pieces of workmanship.

Miss Emma Caverlay's clever method of using the oriental silks and embroideries in useful and ornamental articles was charmingly executed. Her boxes were specially attractive.

"The House of Travel" showed some beautiful and exquisite jewelry from Douglas Donaldson and Helen Wood. There was some new and novel bits in the collection, also some splendid leather work from Nelbert Murphy.

Some pottery and metal executed by Olive Newcomb and a very choice collection of small bowls and vases in pottery from the hand of F. H. Robertson. These were mostly in the soft mat glaze and delicate and beautiful in color.

Mrs. Eleanor Kohler showed some very well modeled pieces of pottery and leather, unique pieces of jewelry, showing her to be versatile in her work.

Mr. Raymond Gould showed several bits of Van Briggie pottery of Colorado Springs that was like the reddish color to be seen in the "Garden of the Gods."

Brock and Feagans made a representative exhibit of the exquisite California cut glass made in Pasadena.

Mr. Underhill showed several very shapely electric light fixtures and shades and ornamental fixtures that were very good.

Mr. Hector Alliot addressed the regular afternoon session of the Ebell Club on the subject of Arts and Crafts, expressing himself with his earnest enthusiasm and his gratification that such a splendid exhibit could be brought together by these women and made of public interest to forward the upbuilding and progression of the industrial arts. May we not hope that this may lead to an annual exhibition and sale of the handicrafts, and receive the worthy encouragement of the people.

At the Blanchard galleries, opening Monday, Dec. 6th, Mr. Ralph Mocine will show some of his late sketches in oils. His exhibition is sure to attract much interest and gain recognition because of its merit. The clear and beautiful manner in which he handles his sunlight effects, and the atmosphere quality that pervades the whole landscape are charming and happy results to have attained.

In the large gallery there will be an exhibition and sale of rare old French, German and English prints from the collection of Mr. Hector Alliot and Mrs. McVickers, also some Japanese prints, photogravures, monotypes, etchings and color etchings and small water colors and oils by local artists, suitable for Christmas gifts at a reasonable price.

The fine exhibition of some of the local artists' work that has been on at Blanchard gallery for the past two weeks closes Saturday. It is certainly to be regretted that we have not some permanent art gallery where these splendid pictures could be hung that they might be seen for longer time.

The splendid exhibit of eastern pictures at the Kanst gallery closes on Saturday. We certainly have had a fine opportunity of seeing some of the best of the eastern artists' work—most of it having come from the Seattle Fair.

So many of the artists in Los Angeles have received the gold and silver medals for their paintings at the Seattle Exposition that this would seem to be an art center. If not may we not hope it will be one of these fine days in the near future.

Theatre



Fritzi Scheff, Mason Opera House

"The Man From Home"

"The Man From Home" is a cheerful comedy of disillusionment, enacted in a sumptuous setting of vivid Italian landscape, accurate in every detail. The disillusioned is Ethel Granger-Simpson, an American girl, who with her brother has become an expatriate and is about to contract an alliance with a foppish Englishman of noble lineage. Hovering about and spurring on the match for grossly mercenary reasons are various titled snobs. Into this foreign atmosphere, an atmosphere which Booth Tarkington's art has skilfully instilled into every line, comes, like a refreshing breeze, Daniel Voorhees Pike of Kokomo, Indiana, Ethel's guardian, to cast his shrewd eye over what he calls "the gang" and make sure that his ward, whom he has not seen for years, is taking a wise step. His discovery of the situation and his speedy yet gentle revelation of it to the girl constitute the action of the play. A Russian domestic tragedy interwoven with the plot is the means of teaching the heiress that "all is not gold that

glitters." The scene where the hunted Russian recognizes in the supposed French countess his faithless wife, and in the Earl of Hawcastle the man who ruined him, is melodrama pure and simple. It is the son of the contemptible Earl whom Ethel was to marry, and she turns from her eagerness to bear the honorable name to Daniel Voorhees Pike, who has kept her picture on his desk for years and always wanted to hear her sing "Sweet Genevieve." The company presenting this sterling play at the Auditorium is an excellent one. Henry Hall in the title role is the whole-some, dry, unpolished Indianan to the life, though his appearance is not sufficiently provincial to justify his ward's mortification at sight of him. The worthless aristocrats are very ably portrayed by Harrington Reynolds, Vaughan Trevor and Miss Bertha Welby, while Miss Emma Meffert as the wife of the Russian would be acceptable if she would discard pink satin and pearls for morning wear. Miss Mary Elizabeth Forbes pleases the eye and ear but does not stir the

emotion, as Ethel. Her main fault is a combined pettishness and stiffness, doubtless due to her difficult, almost unbelievable, role. Charles D. Herman as a Russian grand duke does very capable work indeed.

"The Singing Bandits"

A small, conscientious company presents "The Singing Bandits" at the Majestic this week. The scene is an Italian inn, and the characters comprise the inn-keeper's family and some brigands and wandering opera-singers, who get beautifully mixed in a tangle of mistaken identities. The piece has few elements of popularity, and evokes little favor save when selections from "Lucia" and "Rigoletto" display the undeniable talents of several of the company. Miss Edith Mason sings delightfully, and Thomas H. Parse possesses a pleasing and powerful tenor. The other members of the company are capable and strive to rise above their unfortunate situation, but it is too much for them. Yet there is a possibility that with the introduction of a lively chorus and some real comedy, the opera might not have so depressing an effect upon players and audience.

Mason

Fritzi Scheff comes to the Mason Opera House on Monday night next for a week's engagement, including the usual Saturday matinee, in the new comic opera written for her by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert, entitled "The Prima Donna." Madame Scheff has a charm that is peculiarly her own, being volatile, gay, tender and capricious, and full of the joy of living. In "The Prima Donna" she enacts the role of Mlle. Athenee, reigning prima donna of the Opera Comique in Paris, and the part is said to enable her to demonstrate that she has powers as an emotional actress as well as a singer.

Her company includes John E. Hazard, Vernon Davidson, William K. Harcourt, Martin Haydon, Donald Hall, Phil Branson, Anna Pelham, Tillie Salinger, Grace Delmar, Katherine Stewart, Maxine Verande, La Noveta, Helen Wilton and many others. The chorus is a large one. The orchestra will be largely augmented for the engagement here.

Auditorium

The Shuberts will offer Charles Cherry in "The Bachelor," Clyde Fitch's latest comedy, for the first time in this city, at the Auditorium starting next Monday night and continuing one week, with the usual matinees.

"The Bachelor" was first produced at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, last spring, where it ran for over six months, later being removed to the Whitney in Chicago.

Mr. Cherry, as the bachelor, has a role which permits his employing his manly, healthy personality and his easy, finished, technical methods as an actor. Aside from Mr. Cherry and Miss Maycliffe we will have in the cast Lillian Paige, Alice Riker, F. Percival Stevens, Charles Laite, Ralph Morgan, and other well known players. As Clyde Fitch, the brilliant author, died a few weeks ago in Paris, the public will doubtless be anxious to see the last work of the greatest comedy writer of the American stage.

Belasco

Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco Theater Company will next week present Dumas' romantic play, Monte Cristo. In reverting to this standard classic of the drama, the management of the Belasco Theater has listened to many requests that have been made during the past few months to give Mr. Stone a chance to appear in the role of Edmond Dantes, a part that he played in the east several years ago.

(Continued on Page 15)

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

1st St.; bet. Commonwealth Ave. and Vermont Ave.; ord. establishing curb lines on each side. Adopted.

3rd St.; Fresno to Concord; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

4th St.; pet. from Mira Hirshey, et al., for construction of sidewalk on 4th St. bet. Hope and a point 205 ft. west of Hope, under Grove Johnson Act. Granted and ref. to City Atty. for ord.

3rd St. Tunnel; communication from A. F. George Co. relative to flow of water through roof of tunnel and stating that they can remedy the same. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

5th St.; Grand to Hope; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

6th St.; south half, from center line of the intersection of Mill St. from 6th to the next line of Mateo St.; motion that City Eng. be instructed to prepare plans and specifications to pave with asphalt, and vitrified brick gutters. Adopted.

6th St.; from east line of Central Ave. to east line of Alameda St.; motion that City Eng. be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for paving with asphalt and vitrified brick gutters. Adopted.

7th St. bet. Boyle Ave. and L. A. River; pet. from W. J. Hollingsworth, et al., against improvement. Continued to Dec. 14.

8th St.; from Maple Ave. to San Julian St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

9th St.; Western to Denker; ord. East 11th St. and Magnolia, (Wilmington District); pet. from D. K. Woods, et al., asking for vacation of portions of said street. Adopted.

12th and Sentous; pet. from R. W. Bartels for cross-walks. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

24th St.; Vermont to Normandie; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

20th and Toberman; pet. from John L. Slaughter, et al., for crossing. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

35th St.; bet. Central Ave. and Nami; final ord. for opening. Adopted.

51st St.; bet. Normandie and Denker; ord. establishing curb lines on each side. Adopted.

50th St.; Western to Denker; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley; 1st east of L. A. St., from 4th to Winston; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley; 2nd east of L. A. St. from 4th to Winston; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley; 1st south of 4th from 1st alley east of L. A. St. to 2nd alley east of L. A. St.; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Alley, north of Buena Vista St. bet. Casanova and Solano; City Eng. presented for adoption duplicate maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

Alley, extending east and west through Block 42, San Pedro; pet. from Mrs. Dora Olds, et al., for vacation of portion of said alley. Adopted.

Alvarado St.; petitions from Chas. Haenne and O. A. Corbin, et al., protesting against the change of grade of Alvarado St. Ref. to City Eng. for report as to frontage.

Alvarado St.; bet. Valley St. and Ocean View Ave.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Allesandro St.; from Fargo St. to north city limits; in matter of improvement City Atty. recommended that city abandon rights for street

purposes in and to a strip of land 70 ft. wide bet. Baxter St. and north city limits under arrangement with L. A. Interurban Ry Co. Adopted.

Aaron St.; at end and west of Allesandro St.; street lights ordered placed.

Burlington Ave.; petition from E. E. Burson, et al., for the improvement of Burlington Ave. between Miramar St. and Ocean View Ave. under the Hammon Act. Granted and referred to the City Eng. for ordinance.

Blanchard and Blades Sts.; petition from O. W. Stewart, et al., for the change and establishment of grade of Blanchard street from Evergreen Ave. to Fresno St. and to establish the grade of Blades St. from Fairmount St. to Winter St., as set forth in said petition. Granted and ref. to the City Eng. for ordinance.

Benton Way; Bellevue to Temple; pet. from G. R. Cochran, et al., for sewer. Granted.

Brighton Ave.; bet. 1st alley north of 51st St. and 51st Place; ord. establishing curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Bonnie Brae St.; from Miramar St. at Acacia St.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Berkeley Square; presented for acceptance from Walter R. Leeds, et al., perpetual easement and right of way for sewer purposes over certain private driveways in said square. Deed accepted.

Brooklyn at Evergreen; crosswalk ordered placed.

Blanchard and Forest Ave.; crosswalk ordered placed.

Court St.; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. returning petition from the N. M. E. and N. W. Imp. Association, with reference to the deplorable condition of S. side of Court St., from Hill to Broadway, without action, stating that said land is not under their control.

Clover St.; from Main to Alhambra; pet. from Joe Lespart, et al., for widening, which was returned to him Feb. 3, 1909, as petition did not contain majority of frontage. Filed.

Coronado St.; bet. 6th and Matison; pet. from Clara J. Hulse, et al., against change of grade. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Channing St.; pet. from Chas. P. Smith, et al., asking that property owners living in and around Channing St. be ordered to connect with city sewer system. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Cummings St.; from 17th to 6th; presented for adoption duplicate maps of assessment dist. for improvement. Adopted.

Central Ave.; bet. 1st and 2nd; ord. authorizing property owners to lay sewer. Adopted.

Dawn St.; petition from I. S. Mettler, et al., for vacation of Dawn St. between Euclid and Evergreen Aves. Denied.

Dalton Ave.; bet. 1st alley north of 51st St. and 51st Place; ord. establishing curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Elysian St.; from Park Terrace to the S. W. boundry line of Elysian Park; ord. changing name of said portion to Douglas St. Adopted.

Fargo St.; bet. Ivanhoe and Apex; ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Figueroa and California Sts.; street light ordered placed.

Gramercy Place; from south line of 8th St. to a point 239.40 ft. south of

11th St.; ord. changing name of said portion to Garnier Place. Adopted.

Garnier Place; from south line of 8th St. to north line of Lot A of Country Club Park; ord. changing name of said portion to Gramercy Place. Adopted.

George St.; from Hancock St. to Eastlake Ave.; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Hooper Ave.; petition from M. L. Brassy, et al., protesting against the improvement of Hooper Ave. and assessment district. Set for hearing Dec. 7th, and in the meantime referred to the City Eng. for report as to frontage.

Hoover St.; 32nd to Kingsley; assessment for widening. Adopted.

Hope St.; Pico to Washington; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Halldale Ave.; bet. 1st alley north of 51st St. and 1st alley south of 52nd St.; ord. establishing curb lines on each side. Adopted.

Harvard Blvd.; from 48th to 50th; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Highland Ave.; bet. Pico and Country Club Drive; ord. providing that portions of street in said section which are not improved, shall be improved. Adopted.

Jefferson St.; Main to Key West; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Kent St.; petition from E. C. Clapp, et al., protesting against the improvement of Kent as contemplated by ord. of intention. Set for hearing December 7th, and in the meantime referred to the City Engineer for report as to frontage.

Kent St.; petition from Geo. H. Hersee, et al., to improve Kent St. between Waterloo and Sonoma Sts., by private contract. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ordinance.

Kenwood Ave.; bet. Adams and 29th; pet. from Dick Ferris, et al., for improvement of said street under Bond Act. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Lake Shore Ave. and Cortez St.; street light ordered placed.

Los Angeles St.; petition from C. W. Brockman and Ruby Stoll, for the opening of Los Angeles St. between the alley north of 53rd street and 53rd Place. Referred to the B. of P. W.

Long Beach Ave. and E. 33rd St.; pet. from J. T. Wilburn, et al., for electric light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Lorena St.; 1st to Brooklyn; City Eng. requested to establish grade.

Lake Shore Ave. and Rockwood St.; street light ordered placed.

Mesa St.; comm. from Bd. Pub. Wks. reporting on petition from P. H. Hickman, et al., for improvement of Mesa St. between 10th and 16th, that said work is being rushed as rapidly as possible.

Macy St.; petition from Brooklyn

Heights Imp. Assn., for the change of name of Macy street from its intersection with Main street to its intersection with Brooklyn Ave., to Brooklyn Ave. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Mateo St.; from 4th to 6th; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Mattesen St.; from Coronado St. to Kofod St.; pet. from Clara J. Hulse, et al., against change of grade. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Miramar St.; bet. Burlington and Alvarado; ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Montana St.; from Elysian St. to its eastern terminus; pet. from Robt. A. Westwater and Alfred Ottaway, appealing from act of Bd. Pub. Wks. in accepting improvement of said street. Deferred to Dec. 14th.

Malabar at Forest Ave.; crosswalk ordered placed.

Normandie and Washington Sts.; petition from F. A. Getze, et al., asking for relief in the matter of storm water at the corner of Normandie Ave. and Washington St. Bd. Pub. Wks. requested to place a culvert at Washington and Normandie as per plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer and the sum of \$100.00 placed to the credit of the Engineer's fund to defray cost.

Normandie Ave.; from 10th to 11th Sts.; report from City Clerk recommending that City Atty. be instructed to prepare ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement by sidewalk. Adopted.

New England St.; bet. 17th and a point 161 ft. south; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Olive St.; petition from the Title Ins. & Trust Co., et al., for the improvement of Olive Street between Pico and 14th Sts. under the Bond Act. Granted and referred to the City Eng. for ord.

Olive St.; from Temple to 5th. report from City Clerk recommending that City Atty. be instructed to prepare ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

Ocean View Ave., Coronado St. to a point 260 ft. west of Carondelet St.; pet. from Clara J. Hulse, et al., against change of grade. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Pico St.; Central Ave. to Main; final ord. for paving. Adopted.

Palos Verdes St., (San Pedro); bet. Santa Cruz St. and Sepulveda St.; pet. from Frank M. Cannon for improvement of street. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Pico St.; from Arlington St. west; ord. providing that portions of street not already improved, shall be improved. Adopted.

Royal St.; bet. 32nd and Jefferson; City Eng. presented for adoption duplicate maps of assessment dist. for sewer work. Adopted.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from Nov. 24th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
November 24	\$ 2,485,772.23	\$2,033,019.98	\$1,187,256.08
November 26	2,405,344.95	2,059,481.45	1,413,084.50
November 27	2,753,239.80	1,927,429.61	1,122,398.08
November 29	2,332,584.14	2,324,749.42	1,071,687.48
November 30	2,210,287.34	2,245,837.38	1,301,210.30
December 1	2,770,926.03	2,637,981.05	1,194,608.54
Total	\$14,958,154.49	\$13,228,498.89	\$7,290,244.98

Stanford Ave.; Vernon to 45th; assessment for opening. Adopted.

Sichel St.; from Ave. 26 to Manitou; pet. from J. Frank Ballard, et al., protesting against changing of grade. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Sunset Blvd.; pet. from Sisters' Hospital, asking for electric light in front of their building. Ref. to City Electrician.

Scott Ave.; bet. Echo Park Ave. and Elysian Park; City Eng. inst. to commence proceedings for condemnation of sufficient land to make street uniform width of 75 ft.

Spring St.; bet. 7th and 8th; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement by sidewalk. Adopted.

Trinity St.; from 21st to Washington; pet. from L. Snodgrass for construction of a sewer along said street. Granted and ref. to City Eng. for ord.

Terrace Ave.; from Pico St. to Country Club Drive; ord. of intention to improve, Vrooman Act. Adopted.

Wallace Ave.; communication from Louise J. Moore, et al., protesting against the improvement of Wallace Ave. Set for hearing December 7th, and in the meantime referred to the City Engineer for report as to frontage.

Winter St. and Forest Ave.; crosswalk ordered placed.

Vermont Ave.; petition from Wm. Anderson, et al., asking that their names be withdrawn from a petition heretofore filed for the paving of Vermont Ave. between Sta. Monica Ave. and Sta. Barbara Ave. Denied.

Vine St.; from Hoover to Vermont; ord. changing name of said portion to Burns Ave. Adopted.

General Legislation

Auditor Refuses Demand; City Aud. returned demand against Fire Dept. fund in favor of F. O. Engstrom Co. for \$5000 payment on contract for construction of fire engine house on Fifth St. bet. L. A. and Maple Ave. demand was approved by City Council on Nov. 16 and bore approval of Fire Commission and Mayor. Auditor advised that he was informed that part of the material used in construction of building is not in conformity with specifications. Referred to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Awnings; pet. from J. B. Hollingsworth for re-enactment of existing ordinances relative to awnings and canopies over sidewalks. Ref. to City Atty., Bd. Pub. Wks. and Bldg. Inspector.

Band Stand; communication from the Park Commission recommending the appropriation of the necessary funds for the construction of a temporary shell or band stand in Central Park to be located south of the present stand. Ref. to Finance Committee.

Berry Baskets; communication from L. A. Basket Co., suggesting certain changes that should be made in present ord. regarding size of berry boxes. Ref. to City Atty.

Barber Shops; report from Bd. of Health enclosing draft of ord. regulating barber shops. Deferred until Dec. 7.

The Civil Service Commission, reported that said Board had exempted from the operation of Civil Service Rules the following positions in the Water Dept.: Blacksmiths, Shift Bosses, Carpenters, Freighters, Teamsters, Mechanics and Laborers employed in taking care of lands and ditches in Owens Valley. (Subject to Council's Approval). Approved by Council. . . . Also that said Board had exempted from the operation of Civil Service rules subject to action of the Council the position of telephone operator in the Aqueduct Field. Approved by Council.

Claim for Damages; pet from Katherine Klein submitting claim for damages to property at S. W. cor. of

Mountain View Ave. and Temple St. on account of storm water having been turned into her premises. Motion that \$200 damages be allowed. Adopted.

Drinking Fountains; communication from Bd. Pub. Wks. submitting a resolution authorizing the Board to award and enter into a contract for the erection of 8 drinking fountains for the Playground Commission. Two at Echo Park Playground; 2 at Violet Ave. Playground; 2 at Slauson Ave. Playground and 2 at Hazard Playground. Adopted.

Electric Railway Franchise; pet. from Edwards and Wildey Co. asking that a franchise be offered for sale for a double track electric street railroad over following route: Commencing at intersection of Heliotrope Drive and Melrose Ave; west along Melrose Ave. to Normandie Ave. (formerly Center St.) Ref. to City Atty. for necessary notice of sale.

Electric Railway Franchise; pet. from E. A. Forrester & Sons asking that a franchise be offered for sale over following route: Beginning at intersection of 9th St. and Park View Ave.; west along 9th St. to intersection of Vermont Ave.; north along Vermont to intersection of 8th St.; west along 8th to intersection with westerly line of the Wilshire Harvard Heights Tract. Also beginning at intersection of 8th St. with easterly boundary line of Wilshire Harvard Heights; west along 8th St. to the intersection with the west line of Wilshire Harvard Heights Tract. Ref. to City Atty. for necessary notice of sale.

Electric Railway Franchise; petition from Howze & Marsh asking that a franchise be offered for sale for an electric street railroad along the following route: Vermont avenue, 39th street and other streets. Moved and seconded that the petition be granted and referred to the City Attorney for the necessary notice of sale. Which motion was adopted.

Electric Railway Franchise; ordinance, ordering the submission to a vote of the election of the city, at the general municipal election, Dec. 7th, of an ordinance granting to the L. A. Ry. Co. the right to construct, and for a period of twenty-one years to operate and maintain a double track electric street railroad upon streets as follows: Commencing at intersection of San Pedro and 30th; south along San Pedro to intersection with South Park Ave.; south along South Park Ave. to the north line of Slauson Ave. Passed by Council, notwithstanding objections of the Mayor, at its meeting of April 13, 1908. Adopted.

Grade Crossings; special committee appointed in matter of grade crossings, reported that plans and estimates had been prepared on crossing at Mission Road and Rose Hill crossing. Ref. to City Atty.

Improving of Streets by property owners; petition from L. B. Burch, et al., asking that an ordinance be passed which will allow owners and subdividers of property to improve the surface of roadways of the streets in the manner best suited to soil, etc. Referred to the City Attorney for the necessary ordinance.

Industrial District; petition from the Golden State Laundry Co., asking that Lots 11 and 12 at the corner of 4th and Mesa streets, San Pedro, be created an industrial district. Moved and seconded that the petition be referred to the City Attorney for the necessary ordinance. Which motion was adopted.

Industrial and Residential Districts Committee; submitted map of district for industrial section. Ref. to City Atty.

Spur Track; petition from the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., for a spur track in Palmetto street. Moved and seconded

that the application be set for hearing December 14th, and in the meantime that the said petition be referred to the Board of Public Works with instructions that they publish notices in accordance with the requirements of ordinance. Which motion was adopted.

Spur Track; petition from the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., for a spur track in Banning street. Moved and seconded that the application be set for hearing December 14th, and in the meantime that the said petition be referred to the B. of P. W. with instruction that they publish notices in accordance with the requirements of ordinance. Which motion was adopted.

Street Opening Fund; asking the Council to confirm the sale to R. Thompson, Gen. Agent of Am. Wrecking Co. to pay \$75.00 for building N. side Commercial St. condemned for the opening of San Pedro St., Aliso to 5th.

Second Hand Dealers; ord. amending present ord. regulating second hand dealers so as to provide that the said ord. shall not apply to representatives of manufacturers who take second hand goods in part payment for new goods. Adopted.

Salary Ordinance; message from Mayor returning without his approval ordinance raising salaries of the school nurses from \$75 to \$85 per month. Action deferred until Dec. 14th.

Telephone Ordinance; ordinance ordering submission to the voters on Dec. 7th of an ordinance fixing rates to be charged for telephones, service and connections in the city during year ending June 30, 1910. Adopted by City Council notwithstanding objections of Mayor, at its meeting of April 6, 1909.

Tax Refund; petition from Salvation Army Rescue Home for refund of taxes. Adopted.

Bids Awarded

For certain work of street improvement in Fresno street from the southerly line of First street to the southerly line of Fourth street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 18980 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Geo. R. Curtis, at \$1.65 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; Spec. 79; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb, Spec. 53; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutters, Spec. 66; 13c per sq. ft. for cement gutters, Spec. 67.

For certain work of street improvement in Donaldson street from the southeasterly line of Vestal avenue to the southeasterly line of Echo Park Avenue, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19198 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to E. Schelling, at \$4.25 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 38c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; 17c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 12c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$2.50 per lin. ft. for asphalt crosswalks.

For the construction of a public sewer in Thomas street from the intersection of a line 14.18 feet southerly of and parallel to the center line of Downey avenue with the produced center line of Thomas street north of Downey avenue, to a point on the said center line of Thomas street, said point being distant 61.98 feet southerly of and in a direct line from the intersection of the said center line of Thomas street with the center line of Altura street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 18889 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Joe Chutuk, at \$389.90 for sewer complete.

Building Permits

During the month of November, 1909, J. J. Backus, the chief inspector of buildings issued 893 permits, amounting to \$1,336,830, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Value.
Class A, steel frame .. 1	\$	3,500
Class A, reinforced con 2		39,000
Class C	19	177,515
Class D, 1 story	398	518,032
Class D, 1½ story	47	110,140
Class D, 2 story	62	265,243
Class D, 3 story	3	58,565
Churches	3	2,300
Public buildings (city) and alterations to same	7	42,102
Sheds	85	9,445
Brick alterations	29	23,880
Frame alterations	234	86,833
Demolitions	3	275

Grand total

Comparison with last year:

For November, 1908...585 \$ 801,450

Following is a report by wards, from November 1st to November 30th, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Value.
Ward One	68	\$ 57,641
Ward Two	84	117,417
Ward Three	90	210,884
Ward Four	75	170,920
Ward Five	302	414,962
Ward Six	139	123,354
Ward Seven	22	148,234
Ward Eight	23	14,680
Ward Nine	90	78,738

Total

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

* * *

THEATRE

(Continued from Page 13)

The assignment of characters will find Mr. Camp as Nortier; Mr. Yerance as Dangers; Mr. Scott as Villefort, a part that this actor played in the east in the support of James O'Neill, while Miss Thais Magrane will have the role of Mercedes with Miss Farrington playing Carconte and Miss Taylor as M'll. Dangers.

Mr. Robert Brunton, the Belasco scenic artist, has provided what the management promises will prove an exceptionally elaborate series of stage pictures for Monte Cristo.

The management of the Belasco Theater has planned to receive complete election returns on Tuesday night, and persons who witness this performance of Monte Cristo will be kept advised of the count of the vote for mayor.

Burbank

The Burbank stock company will make an important play offering next week when Willard Holcomb's dramatization of Augusta J. Evans' novel, "St. Elmo," will be given its first presentation in the West. The play will be seen first at the matinee Sunday and will continue through the week, with the usual Saturday matinee performance. Mrs. Evans selected the Holcomb dramatization of her novel out of twenty or more dramatizations submitted to her and it was copyrighted with her approval. Mr. Morosco secured the play in the course of his recent visit to New York City and secured also power of attorney from the owners to protect it from piracy.

At the Burbank A. Byron Beasley will play St. Elmo; David Landau will be Aaron Hunt, the blacksmith; Blanche Hall will be seen as Edna Earl and Lovell Alice Taylor as Agnes Powell. Others in the cast will include Harry Mestayer, John W. Burton, Henry Stockbridge, Willis Marks, Frederick Gilbert, Gavin Young, Norman Heap, Louise Royce, Florence Oberle and Margo Duffet.



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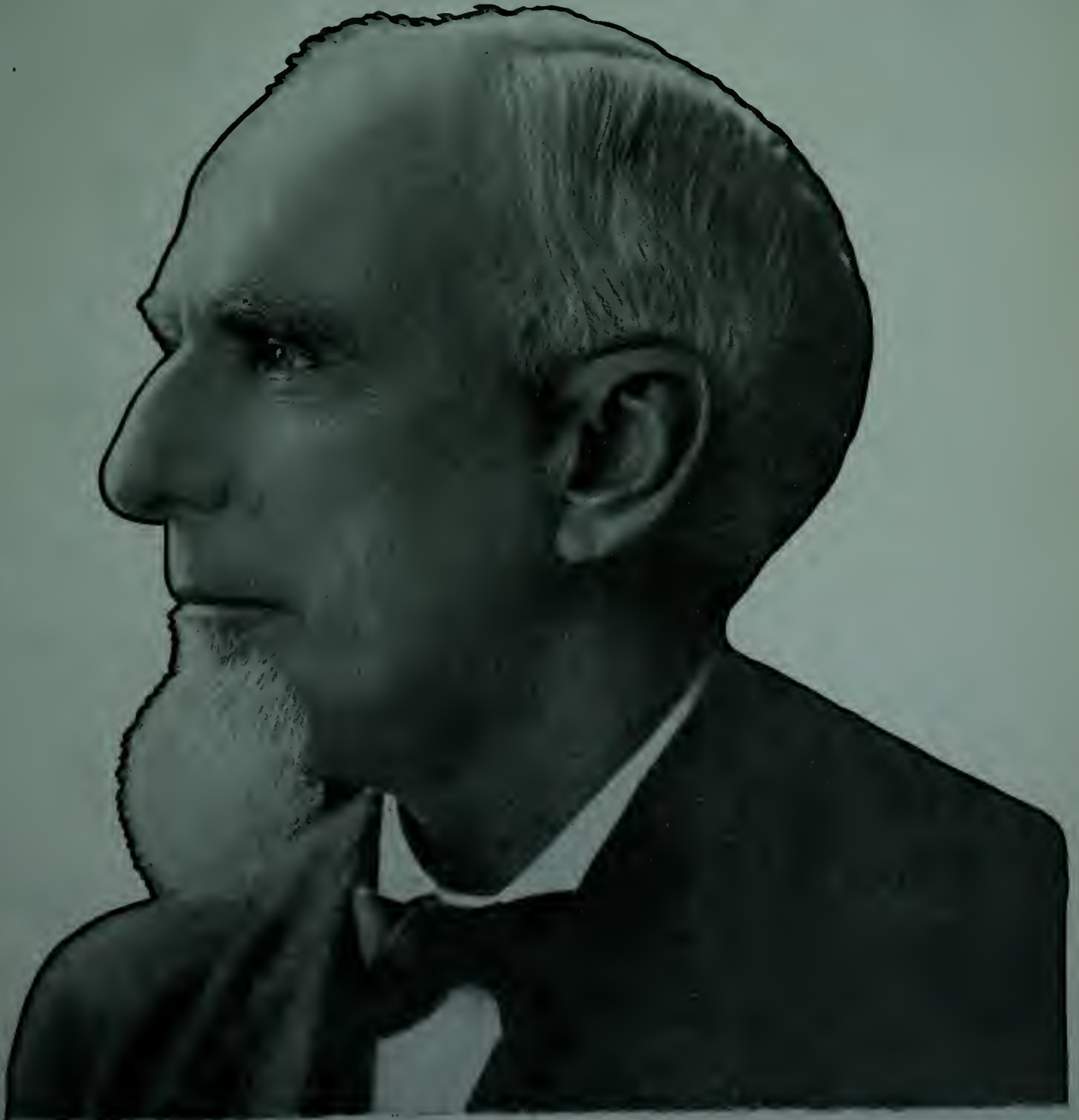
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RING IN THE NEW

At last the dream comes true, and Los Angeles is delivered of her enemies.

In the year 1897, at the end of a decade of incessant warfare, we tore our harbor loose from the grasp of the Southern Pacific, and got it out in the open where reasonable care and vigilance would make it entirely our own.

Now, in the year 1909, after a conflict that has run through several decades but has been in organized form for six or eight years, we have swept the city government clean of the S. P. agents that have so long infested it, either in one department or another. A complete anti-S. P.-machine ticket has been chosen by good majorities at the polls; and on January 1, 1910, when the new administration enters upon its duties, the people of Los Angeles may look the whole world proudly in the face, for at last their city is free of corporation control.

It has been a long fight with many chapters. For most of us, it begins with the organization of the League for Better City Government 13 years ago. Then there were two strong machines, one Republican and one Democratic with the Southern Pacific in full control of each. The League did not attempt openly to fight the corporation; its point of attack was the direct graft that then prevailed. It elected one independent councilman—Herman Silver—and aided in the election of three others. And it elected three members of the Board of Education.

Through the efforts of the latter the petty graft, the levying on teachers and janitors by members of the school board for part of their salary, and the atrocious robbery of the city through the purchase of fake supplies, was brought to an end. The Board was reorganized and presently taken out of politics. From that day to this the machine has never regained its hold on our schools.

The Citizens Committee of Fifteen kept up the fight against graft until 1903, when the Municipal League was founded. Then began the slow reformation of our city charter, by means of amendments put forward at two year intervals, chiefly through the work of the Municipal League. Without these charter changes the present victory never could have been won. And in the very framing, discussing and adopting of these amendments, the voting population of Los Angeles was being roused to a new sense of citizenship. The civil service plan

put the city hall employees out of politics; initiative and referendum made the people in this last analysis their own law makers; the recall gave them a magnificent weapon to be used in extremity; the appointment of commissions by the Mayor, instead of by Council, concentrated responsibility; a paid Board of Public Works put the city administration in better business shape; changing the time of election to non-political years weakened the partisan hold on the voter.

In the election of 1904 the League first entered politics, to elect a non-partisan school board and to defeat an unfit street superintendent. It came off victor by handsome majorities.

In 1906 came the first thoroughly organized movement to free the city from the S. P. machine—the non-partisans under the lead of Meyer Lissner supported by the Express, Herald and Record. While they failed to elect a Mayor, and while the control of council remained with the S. P., the general city ticket was carried by good majorities, and the people began to believe, for the first time, that their case was not entirely hopeless.

Then came the complete reorganization of the political machinery of the charter on non-partisan lines—the election of council-at-large, instead of by wards, the non-partisan direct primary, and the non-partisan ballot. Also legislation was effected at Sacramento and in the charter that allowed the union of Los Angeles with the coast cities, whereby the harbor was finally saved to the people.

The recall of a worthless S. P. machine Mayor and the election of George Alexander in his stead, which was accomplished by the Municipal League in the spring of 1909, completed the cycle of change up to the present splendid triumph.

Naturally those who have fought in the forefront of the long conflict look back over the line of achievements, culminating in this final complete victory, with a sense of deep pride and intense exultation. They would not be human if they neglected to make the most of their triumph. But it will not be for long. The situation is not one that allows the fighter to put by his arms and rest. The country is still in the hands of the enemy and must be rescued. The state government belongs to the S. P. in fee simple, and it may take years of constant fighting to tear it loose. But it must be done; and Los Angeles must lead the way. We have set the rest of the state the example; we must maintain this record and help others to achieve it.

* * *

UTILITIES LAW AT LAST

By a handsome majority the people of Los Angeles have adopted a practical measure for the control of their public utilities. This is a class of legislation which, in reality, should find its place in the charter, but next in strength and durability to the charter comes an initiative ordinance, which cannot be changed except by special vote of the people. We are therefore better off, with respect to the permanency of the law than if it had been passed by council, when it was laid before that body by the Municipal League. Ultimately, no doubt, it will be embodied in the charter, and by the time the city comes to adopt a new organic law, if there are any flaws in this utilities ordinance they will have shown themselves.

What an object lesson this has been of

the power of the people through direct legislation! True, owing to the existence of the initiative and referendum in our charter there has been no such crying need for a utilities law as exists in most cities where the corporations have full sway. Still, even in Los Angeles, the relations between the city and the utility corporations have never been on a business basis. Franchises are granted off-hand without due consideration and investigation by anybody. The city attorney's office has attended to the legal form, and at times has exceeded its proper function by touching on prudential matters, but under our present monopoly system, where two or three trolley corporations, for example, get all the franchises, the granting of privileges of that order is, or should be, in the nature of a bargain, the people getting the most they can for the rights they have to bestow. To strike a successful bargain in a matter of that kind calls not only for keen judgment, but also for large knowledge of detail.

Only under exceptional conditions is a city council likely to be outfitted for work of that character. The situation called for a special body—not to worry or annoy the corporations, but to put our relations with them on a business basis.

Many times the civic organizations, particularly the Municipal League, have urged upon council the adoption of such a policy. That body, however, made up chiefly of men who owe their positions to these very corporations, put off action until the initiative began to loom up, then they adopted a fake ordinance, hoping to fool the people. But it did not work. The Municipal League put its ordinance forward under the initiative, and it is now law.

That is what it is to have direct legislation backed up by a courageous and effective public organization like the Municipal League with a resolute body of intelligent voters such as we have in Los Angeles.

* * *

SOMETHING MISSING

When Jack Falstaff plaintively remarks to Prince Hal: "Would to God thou and I knew where a commodity of good names were to be bought," he spoke like a political boss, consulting with his press agent. A commodity of good names is, indeed, a very necessary element in the working paraphernalia of the Machine. They are to the organization what the gorgeous collars and spectacular hats are to the supreme exalted lodge; or, to speak more accurately they are what the black mask and the slouch cap are to the highwayman, when the Machine has some particularly villainous piece of work ahead, that is the time when it makes its greatest spread before the public of prominent citizens—the highly respectables that are always ready to serve on such occasions in return for the tupenny honors which the boss has to bestow.

But, what has happened? Here we have just come through a political campaign in which the forces of the Machine were as usual arrayed against good government, but nowhere in the rank of the S. P. cohort were visible the old familiar faces—the side-whiskers, the plug hats, the gold watch seals and other properties of smug respectability, we have gazed and wondered and looked again; but in vain; they were not there.

Day by day we have scanned the columns of the machine's newspaper expecting to behold the customary committee of One Hun-

ded prominent Republicans beginning with the genial doctor candidate who has so long served as chief figure-head, and ending with some S. P. right-of-way-man who classifies as real-estate. But no such list ever appeared.

What is the matter? Is it possible that the prominent citizens have at last come to an understanding of the game—how it is worked and why it is worked? If so, then this campaign marks a long step of political advancement. Perhaps, however, this is too much to expect. Time out of mind this particular type of man has idolized his party, and stood ready to make any kind of sacrifice in its behalf. No doubt he still stands at attention, ready to do the machine's bidding next fall in the county and state election. But the behavior of the so-called Republican party in the late city campaign was so weird, irresponsible and altogether ridiculous, that the respectables felt that they positively must draw the line. Such a convention! Such nominations! Such a newspaper ally! Such a campaign! The prominent citizen asked to be excused.

* * *

PROTECTION ON TRIAL

In his Winona speech, in defense of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law—"The best the country ever had"—President Taft said that this nation was thoroughly committed to the system of tariff for protection of industries, that all the principal countries of continental Europe made full use of that policy and now at last Great Britain had decided to abandon free trade and to adopt a tariff system similar to that used by the great nations whose industries competed with her own.

In other words, the President offered it to us not as his personal opinion, nor as a matter of general conjecture, but as an undoubted contemporaneous fact that the people of Great Britain had already decided to adopt protection.

We are at a loss to understand from what source the President could have obtained such a totally erroneous view of the state of affairs in Great Britain. It is true that just before the Conservatives went out of power, five years ago, two of their chief leaders, Chamberlain and Balfour, advocated the calling of a general colonial council to consider a change in the tariff policy of England, making it somewhat more like the scientific protective tariff of Germany—a thing, by the way, which is totally different, both in purpose and result, from the clumsy and baleful fabric of special interests which in this country we call the tariff. That was as far as the English project ever went—a mere suggestion, followed by the overthrow of the Conservatives. The Liberals have never taken to the high tariff idea, and the Budget which forms the basis of the coming campaign, commits that party to an entirely different system of revenue raising. Time and again in the course of the great debate in the Commons on the adoption of the Budget—a debate which had already been in progress four months at the time when Taft spoke—Lloyd George and Winston Churchill had declared: "We would tax the land and the incomes and the inheritances of the rich, and not the bread and meat and clothes of the poor."

In the course of the debate it was noticed by both sides—regretfully admitted by the Tory press—that the weak spot in the opposition to the Budget lay in the lack of a counter plan of revenue raising on the part

ing, doubtfully brought forward the tariff idea, but it was offered merely as a generalization or a theory, and not in practical tangible form; and he particularly disclaimed any intention of putting tariff taxes on the necessities of the poor. But the very essence of the protection plan is a high tariff on necessities. Why? Because necessities are always staples and the big business of manufacturing, as everyone knows, is in staples, and that is why the poor man gets it worst, and gets it first, in the special interest protection scheme.

To return to our smiling but ill-posted President, we have repeatedly seen this same statement, viz., that England was about to abandon free trade, in the stand pat and reactionary press, while the true state of the case has been placed before American readers in the intelligent magazines and reviews. It would appear therefore that the President was hunting in the wrong preserves when he secured this choice bit of game.

If he wants to know how the English people are going to act on this issue if it ever comes up to them, let him watch the course of the present campaign. If the protection policy has lodgment anywhere it is with the Tory party and with the Lords who are opposing the Budget; and our good President will note, if he reads newspapers, that give real news, that even the Tories and the Lords are afraid to mention the subject of the Conservatives. Once or twice, Balfour, driven to bay by persistent question-jack much above a whisper.

The fact is, instead of free trade being on trial in England, the special interest protection scheme is on trial in the United States, with a lively prospect of a verdict in the very near future in favor of the people and against the interests.

* * *

THE MISTAKE OF THE LORDS

For the next six or eight weeks, England is entitled to occupy the center of the world's stage of events.

As far as Continental Europe is concerned, it has held that position for the last half year or more; for it was early in the winter of 1909 that the play which first roused the English titled and upper classes to a sense of the danger of a war with Germany was presented; and it was in the beginning of spring that these people, speaking through the press and the Tory leaders in the house, began a vociferous demand that the Liberals should include in their next year's estimate ample funds for the protection of England; this to include the construction of Dreadnaughts, super Dreadnaughts, and the strengthening of all forms of coast defense.

This opened the way, through the great increase in the gross total of the budget, for a plan of fiscal reorganization on which David Lloyd George and his fellows in the British Cabinet had long been working—a deliberate scheme to transfer some of the heavy load of direct taxation from the backs of the poor to those of the rich.

It was in April that his plan for the tax on the increment of land value, and for a direct tax on land held for speculation and for an increase in the taxes on the higher incomes and the death duties on larger estates, was reported to Commons, and the great debate which shook England to its foundations, and caused all Europe to gape with astonishment, began.

But through all the summer months and the early fall, a period of six months, the

American newspapers absolutely ignored this great historical event—almost the greatest in the perspective of the world's affairs that has been offered them to print since the abolition of human slavery in America. Reason: it was not sensational. It is a curious commentary, however, on the snobbishness of the American Associated Press, that the moment the issue got into the House of Lords the matter became one of prime importance, and was immediately emblazoned all over the front pages of our leading journals. Did the Lords contribute anything to the real merit of the discussion? Has the English House of Lords ever contributed anything of weight to either side of the great political and economic questions that have racked that country since Charles I. lost his head? Not that history has been able to record. But they and the House of Peers, and news about them, is sensational.

In spite of the warnings of the most intelligent of their leaders on both sides the line of party cleavage, that they were pulling down their own house upon their heads, the Lords voted overwhelmingly to reject the Budget and to appeal to the people. The opinion of the British voter is to be obtained through the dissolution of the present Parliament, and the election of a new one. In every district, excepting two, there will be a pro-Budget and an anti-Budget candidate—the latter being Unionists or Conservatives, and the former chiefly Liberals, with perhaps sixty or seventy representatives of organized labor. The English system of bringing the active forces of government in line with popular sentiment is vastly preferable to our own in quickness and thoroughness. Always within sixty days of the dissolution of a Parliament a new body is on deck, ready to reverse the old policy, or carry it further, as the people may direct. We hold our elections for representatives in the month of November, but the new house does not convene until a year from the following December; while the Senate and the Presidency may not show the effect of change of public sentiment for three or four years.

The Liberal leaders have issued a manifesto, making it perfectly clear to the British voter that the issue of the election is not the Budget alone, but the right of the Lords to any form of veto over financial legislation. This has been a vital question between the two houses for over a century, and the people of England will be glad of an opportunity to get it finally settled. There is very little doubt as to which way the vast majority of the English voters, who have direct representation in the House of Commons and not even indirect representation in the House of Lords, will decide this question. Also, we take it, there is very little doubt about how the vast majority of British electors will regard a Budget which reduces the taxation of the poor and the lower middle class—constituting ninety per cent of the total population—and greatly increases that of the rich and titled classes—constituting ten per cent of the total.

The world has witnessed many examples of inconsistency and folly in the judgments of electors at the polls; but there are no well established instances where the issue was clearly presented for an increase of political privilege or for a lowering of the tax burden where the people have not eagerly seized the opportunity and made the most of it.

One might imagine that so simple a prob-

lem in the very a, b, c of elementary politics might be comprehended even by a British Peer. But it was not to be. We pity the blind and the deaf and dumb; we are sorry for the ignorant who grow into men and women unable to read and write; and, while we are about it, let us spare a little of our sympathy for those who are born to the circle of humanity by which he is surrounded by a thick haze of flattery, snobishness, deceit and temptation, eternally shutting them off from sight of the great verities. The British Peer looks down upon the circle of humanity by which he is surrounded, and beholds its back bent to an angle of forty-five degrees; hence it follows, plainly enough, that all the rest of humanity must be constructed with the same slope. It is easy for him to see the Budget will be overwhelmingly defeated, and that his dear-

est friends, the people, will rise to administer a just rebuke to the Liberals who seek to limit his almost sacred prerogative.

In the course of the debate the Lords explained something of the system of the policies they expect to use in the contest before the people, and exhibited their most terrible weapon. If worst comes to worst they propose to warn the British voter that the proposed Budget is nothing more nor less than "Socialism," and if he dares to vote for it they will point their finger at him and utter that terrible epithet. Considering that one-fourth of the voters of Great Britain at the present time are open and avowed socialists, and that three-fourths of the population of that country are engaged in public enterprises of municipal trading, which has been long but ineffectually derided as socialistic, it is just possible that

the Lords have overestimated the value of this piece of artillery. Anyway the day is past when the mere calling of names accomplishes much, and it is only the reactionary that still clings to the custom. Through the whole of the eighteenth century people were imprisoned, tortured and put to death by tens of thousands on the mere utterance of the one word "Witch." Through the nineteenth century words like abolitionist, anarchist, altruist and radical, did valiant service in promoting trouble among mankind. But we are coming now, in the twentieth century, into an epoch when men and their institutions will be judged on their merits, and not by their names or the epithets bestowed upon them. And it is on this kind of a basis that the British people will take the measure of the new financial legislation.

MAYOR ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT

I believe the election has demonstrated the efficacy of the direct primary, non-partisan system of selecting officials. I am especially glad that the whole Good Government councilmanic ticket carried and that this great city of ours will have such a splendid body of men to handle her great enterprises.

I fully realize the responsibility resting upon this administration, and that the future of Los Angeles largely depends upon the manner in which its affairs are conducted in the next two years. I shall keep this thought in mind in all appointments of commissioners or other officials which I may make. Service upon our commissions is a hard and thankless service, and I highly appreciate the sacrifices made and the work done by those who have accepted appointments during my administration. I shall have to call upon others of our citizens for similar service, and I hope and believe that, in spite of the sacrifice and the labor involved, our very best men will be willing patriotically to give their time and efforts to the city.

Our harbor and our power plants should be built as rapidly as possible. They both are necessary to our growth and prosperity and both will be income producers. The bonds to be voted for those purposes in January next should carry by an overwhelming vote.

Our city is very much in need of a new charter, and one of the first acts of the new council should be the appointment of a committee to study that question and report to the council the result of their investigations.

The liquor dealers will be treated in the same fair manner that we will treat any other business men. It is the Mayor's duty to see that the laws are enforced. I expect to perform that duty to the best of my ability. Any business which is being conducted legally and properly will have nothing to fear from this administration. I expect to play fair and all I ask is that the other fellow does the same.

I want all our citizens, and especially all city officials, to join me in making this the best administration Los Angeles or any other city has ever had.—GEO. ALEXANDER.

Expressions of Prominent Citizens on the Election Results

By Meyer Lissner

President Good Government Organization

At last the people of Los Angeles have come into their own. Never again will they allow a discredited and corrupt machine, masquerading in the name of a great national political party, to name public officials who will do the bidding of the interests and betray the people who were foolish enough to elect them.

Several factors stand out prominently in their effect on the final result.

The most important of these is probably the splendid public spirit of the majority of the voters of Los Angeles.

The Direct Primary and Non-partisan Election Law gave these people the channel, the instrument through which their real will could be made effective.

The unselfish and patriotic work of several thousand citizens enrolled under the banner of the Good Government Organization cinched the matter. They brought out the backward Good Government vote—the vote that really constituted Alexander's majority.

Splendid service was rendered by those newspapers that have consistently given the forces of Good Government their legal support without price or other consideration. The Express and Herald did great work; and the Pacific Outlook, with its trenchant editorials written by C. D. Willard, who has

done so much for Los Angeles and who has unusual knowledge of men and affairs, not alone had large influence, but on all sides one hears that its readers look forward to its weekly issue as a real intellectual treat.

We are going to have a real business administration—not narrow and illiberal in the sense that the machine tried to make people believe it would be, but just the sort of an administration Mayor Alexander has been giving so far as a machine Council would permit him to. The new Council will do public business like great private business is done. I don't believe it will waste time in demagoguery and gallery play but will get right down to business, get through and go home.

The Harbor and the Aqueduct are safe. The people are going to get nearer one dollar's worth for a dollar expended than ever before. Our great civic bodies and leading citizens will have respectful hearing and consideration. The machine is busted in the city of Los Angeles and all is well.

* * *

By Marshall Stimson

Vice-President Good Government Organization

The election of last Tuesday shows what the people can do when they have a fair chance under election laws which free the election from issues which really have no

bearing on the choice of the men who are to govern the city.

The election proves that partisanship has been eliminated; that ward lines will no longer be considered; that the good people will not be divided into two camps and allow the supporters of Machine Movements to slip in by reason of that division. The people would not be turned aside by the false cry of a closed town raised by the Machine and its adherents. The honest working man of Los Angeles realized the danger to the Owens River Electric Power Development and to San Pedro Harbor, which would result if men under the control of the big corporations went into office.

The success of the Good Government Organization is due to the fact that it is thoroughly democratic in spirit,—representatives of all sections of the city and all classes of people participating in its deliberations, forming its policies and carrying out its work. The result has been gained because of the work so well and faithfully done by the men in the precincts, by the newspapers who have supported the movement and the members of the various committees.

The man to whom the greatest credit is due, however, is Meyer Lissner. He has made this victory possible by untiring work of the hardest sort day and night for many years. It is largely through his efforts that

we have our election laws in such shape that all of the people who desire Good Government can unite their strength and make it effective. No one is more qualified than myself to speak of the debt of gratitude which the city of Los Angeles is under to him. I have seen him go ahead with his work under the most discouraging circumstances, attacked from without with all the bitterness that a frightened opposition could command, making his decisions always for the best interests of the cause without regard to the fact that resentment sometimes fell upon him personally. I know that the result of his work will be of untold benefit to our city, and some day those men who are honest, who have opposed him, will acknowledge it.

* * *

By Dr. John R. Haynes

The victory of the friends of good government last Tuesday means much more than the release of our city from the long wasteful, debauching and demoralizing misrule of the political machine; more than placing in office honest and capable men; more than the saving of millions of dollars in the city's expenditures; more than the introduction of a genuinely businesslike government—it means something far greater than all these combined—it proves that a majority of the people can be trusted to choose right rather than wrong—that democracy is magnificently triumphant.

I have always had faith in the people and have worked for years to help make Los Angeles the pure democracy it is today.

The majority of our voters have the power

1. To initiate legislation the Council may refuse to enact; as, the public utility commission ordinance just voted upon.

2. To veto legislation of the Council they do not desire; as, the telephone rate ordinance and the South Park franchise.

3. To discharge from office any elected official; for instance, Davenport and Harper.

4. To nominate directly whomever they desire without heeding the wishes of corporation bosses.

We have a civil service provision second to none in the country and its strict and impartial enforcement would place and keep in office on the classified list only fit men, thus destroying the spoils system.

Thus under the present plan of city government the people themselves have absolute power and, therefore, sole responsibility. They have done well; but let them see to it that they do not take their hands from the plough and look backwards.

* * *

By Judge John D. Works

The election last Tuesday proves two things of vast importance to this city, first that the direct primary law is a practical success, and second that the people of Los Angeles when given the freedom and independence resulting from that law will protect themselves and the city from corrupt machine rule and domination with all that that implies. By their intelligent exercise of the rights given them by the primary election law the people have ousted the machine from power in this city and placed the administration of the city in the hands of its friends. No more important and significant event has ever taken place in this city. It was a glorious victory that will place Los Angeles in the forefront of municipal advancement and reform and render its success an object lesson to all other

cities that are striving against this great evil of partisan and corrupt control of municipal affairs.

* * *

By Major Henry T. Lee

The municipal election on Tuesday means more for the city of Los Angeles than any other election which ever took place in the city. Some of its lessons are:

First. The widespread and intense personal interest throughout the campaign, culminating in the very large vote cast in proportion to the registration, shows that our citizen voters are awake to their duties, responsibilities and privileges. This lies at the very foundation of good government by the people, whether it be national, state or municipal.

Second. It proves that our citizens, as members of and stockholders in our municipal corporation, are determined that the management and control of municipal affairs shall be absolutely divorced from partisan national politics. For this reason many worthy capable candidates, standing on the platform of partisan national politics, were rejected by the people.

Third. It is an endorsement of the principles of the initiative, the referendum and the recall as applied to municipal affairs.

Fourth. It is a direct and overwhelming endorsement of the primary election for the choice of candidates for municipal affairs.

Fifth. It proves conclusively that, upon the principles and under the methods above set forth, men representing the highest type of citizenship in character, ability and experience, are willing to submit their names as candidates for office, and devote their time and abilities to the public service.

These it seems to me are the most important lessons to be learned from the election. And best of all—the people have awakened and have come into their own.

* * *

By Frank G. Finlayson

The result of Tuesday's election is a cause for rejoicing by every believer in good government. For the first time in the history of this State, a city, heretofore a stronghold of the machine, has thrown off the yoke of the Southern Pacific Railway Company and has elected to office men who, in fact as well as in theory, are representatives of the people.

The primary election law has been demonstrated to be an unqualified success and the citizens of Los Angeles have shown themselves able to take advantage of their political opportunities.

The result of the city election augurs the success of a similar effort not only in the county of Los Angeles but in the other cities of the State. The torch of liberty is aflame, and Los Angeles is in the vanguard of the march of progress.

* * *

By Lee C. Gates

The result of the election is the most significant and hopeful thing, politically, that has occurred during my sixteen years residence in Los Angeles.

* * *

By S. C. Graham

Well, the voters of Los Angeles have decided they want an "Uncle Aleck" town for the next two years. Not only that, but they have elected to the council men who will, without doubt, work in harmony with him. They have determined we shall continue the policy of law-enforcement, and freedom in the administration of public affairs from the

dictation of political bosses and the influence of partisan considerations.

I have been intimately associated with Mayor Alexander since his election to office eight months ago; and my admiration for him and my belief in his integrity and ability have been growing all of that time. When he states that he is not in favor of a "closed town," he means just what he says. When he says he is in favor of a decent and proper enforcement of the law, he also means just what he says. He realizes as all fair minded men must, that the only way in which a law-abiding citizen, no difference what his occupation or business, can be assured of a proper protection of his rights, is by the prompt and adequate punishment of those who disobey the law.

While the election of the Good Government candidates was in itself very much to

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be desired, the most important thing accomplished is in the establishment of non-partisanship in the city. Among other things, the result of the election means a free harbor, and that the water and the power derived from the Owens River Aqueduct will be owned, controlled and distributed by the city for the benefit of all.

* * *

By J. M. Elliott

The policy of the primary election has been tried and not found wanting. It has allowed a free expression of the desires of a majority of the voters of Los Angeles and they have elected a list of officers such as we have never had as a whole. Can and will these men work together to give us the best managed city in the country? We hope and believe yes. The responsibilities resting on the incoming council are specially heavy and unlike the other officers elected they have had little previous experience on these lines, and have never worked together as a body. The Good Government organization has appealed to the city of Los Angeles and the opportunity is now offered it to show what it can do. If the incoming officials fail to substantially improve our conditions, popular government will receive a serious reverse, and instead of the city being a shining light among the municipalities of the world it will lose its present prestige. Will this calamity befall us? We confidently believe—no.

* * *

By William D. Stephens

Tuesday's election was a splendid victory for the people. The people have said in no uncertain terms, that they propose to control the city's affairs themselves. They have indicated that they intend to administer the Owens River water and power to be generated therefrom, and the harbor improvements in such a way as would absolutely insure the benefit of the whole people.

* * *

By W. J. Hunsaker

The affairs of the city will be wisely administered by Mayor Alexander and the nine councilmen just elected. I venture to say that the personnel of the governing body of no other American city equals that of these councilmen. The wisdom of the people in adopting the charter amendments providing for a non-partisan primary election and the election of councilmen at large instead of by wards, has been vindicated. Both of these measures were intended to eliminate partisan politics and the political boss from domination in municipal affairs. The result of this election demonstrates their effectiveness.

* * *

By James Slauson

Los Angeles, although a young city, has for so long a time taken such an advanced position in Good Government. I would have been greatly disappointed had the election results been different.

It proves that there are more citizens who stand for what is right, and for what will result in bringing about the best interests of our city, when they go to the polls, and give expression to what they believe in by casting their votes.

The results of the past election will be far reaching and will serve as a splendid advertisement throughout the country.

We are to be doubly congratulated in having as our chief executive, a man who has been tried out and proven, and who stands for the BEST—for such a man is

Mayor Alexander, and now with the support of the Council, as elected, we can and will have, a first class administration; and I look for our city to make most rapid strides forward during the next two years.

* * *

By C. F. McNutt

In respect of the election of Tuesday last, I suppose I feel much as several thousand other citizens do,—that it is the beginning of a new era in the history of Los Angeles; that the beneficial results to flow from it are immeasurable. The most enthusiastic and optimistic do not and cannot realize the mighty influences for good which will result from it.

The note of disappointment and sorrow everywhere shown at the result of the recent election in San Francisco clearly indicates the effect of the result in this city upon the whole country. All good people everywhere in the land will rejoice at that result, just as they sorrowed at that in San Francisco.

But there is one thing we must not forget. The enemy whose defeat was so signal and thorough on Tuesday last, while frightfully wounded is not destroyed and the great work must continue not only in this city, it must be extended to the county and to the State. There are indeed other and worse Augean Stables to be cleansed by our young Hercules,—the Good Government Organization. Let us not forget this for one moment.

* * *

By O. J. Johnson

I appreciate fully the result of Tuesday's election, and the far-reaching effect it will have on the city.

The outcome will give confidence, not only to our own citizens, but to the strangers who come to Los Angeles with money to invest. People naturally feel a greater security for their investments in a city of clean government than in one that is boss-controlled.

PRESS COMMENT

Chancellor Lloyd-George, speaking in sarcastic vein of the attitude of the English nobility toward the new budget, says: "There is bound to be a great slump in Dukes." This is news that should be broken gently to the American heiress.—Portland Telegram.

People in New York or Washington seem to have no intellectual difficulty whatever in imagining a central bank located at one edge of this great and growing country.—Indianapolis Star.

Now going to indict "the man higher up" in the sugar weighing frauds. That fellow must be about 150 years old by this time.—New York Herald.

"If Senator La Follette is a Republican, I am something else," says Speaker Cannon. We believe we have heard Mr. Cannon called something else.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Civilization has about driven the pirates off the sea; but there are still a few of them on land.—Galveston News.

No proclamation is needed for Christmas. It just naturally comes on the regular date.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The natural impression over here is that Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing to revive the admiration that has so long been felt for him as a good loser.—Washington Star.

Speaker Cannon acts as though he thought he was one of the national resources that should be conserved.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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A Triumph for the Referendum

The Story of the Campaign to Rid Boston of Boss
Controlled Conventions.

Robert J. Bottomly, in La Follette's

The adoption of Plan Two by the voters of Boston at the State Election, November 2, was a splendid demonstration of the value of the referendum. The Legislature submitted two plans of charter revision in such a manner as to confuse the voters. Each plan contained four distinct issues in no way logically connected with each other. The machine men, the ward bosses of both parties, and the liquor dealers lined up in a solid front for Plan One. The people looked beneath the surface of the two plans, seized on the real issue and chose Plan Two by a vote of 39,170 to 35,276.

The original Boston Finance Commission, consisting of seven representative citizens appointed by the Mayor of Boston on the recommendation of the various business bodies, began its work in August, 1907. The Commission comprised among its members an ex-mayor, an ex-congressman, an ex-city treasurer and others of wide administrative experience in city affairs. Working without pay for eighteen months they made an exhaustive investigation of the condition of the city government. They found some graft, much waste and a system under which the correction of existing evils seemed hopeless. They framed a charter, aimed to correct the abuses which were discovered, and reported it to the Legislature in January, 1909.

Citizens vs. Machine Leaders

The Legislature held protracted hearings upon the proposed charter amendments of the Finance Commission and the numerous charter amendments submitted by other citizens. The removal of party designations from the ballot at city elections and the direct nomination by petition signed by 5,000 of the candidate's fellow citizens were distasteful to the Republican machine leaders. A committee of one hundred representative citizens was organized late in February to back up the Finance Commission. The Chamber of Commerce marched in a body from its building up to Beacon Hill and demanded the Finance Commission charter amendments as a whole with a complete referendum to the people.

It seemed doubtful for a time whether at the best more than a part of the proposed amendments could be secured. The committee of one hundred undertook an extensive campaign in all parts of the State, but especially in Boston, with a view of organizing public opinion in favor of the Finance Commission charter, and bringing the pressure of this public opinion to bear upon the Legislature. This pressure finally became so strong that the legislative committee saw that some sort of radical action would be absolutely necessary. Several members of the legislative committee to which the recommendations were referred, maintained an entirely public spirited point of view and demanded a trial of the Finance Commission charter as a whole.

Politicians Forced to Yield

The machine leaders saw that some very substantial concessions must be made. They conceived the idea of using the public opinion which was behind the Finance Commission charter to strike a blow at direct nominations in Massachusetts. The Senate Chairman of the legislative committee made a midnight trip to Washington to consult with Senator Lodge. One

of the Federal office holders prominent in the Republican machine took an active part in shaping the report.

The bill as it came from the Committee was divided into two parts. The first part embodied the administrative features of the recommendations of the Finance Commission; it provided for a permanent Finance Commission; the administration of departments by trained experts approved by the Civil Service Commission; the initiative of appropriation and loan orders by the Mayor; the more careful safe-guarding of long time contracts entered into by the city; the increase in power of the auditor; carefully drawn provisions preventing the interference of the City Council in matters of city contracts and city labor; the regular publication of a city record and various other excellent details. These administrative features were to be adopted by the Legislature without the referendum.

The second, or so-called "political" part of the bill was to be referred to the people in alternative form. Plan One provided for the continuance of the two-year term of the Mayor, a city council of thirty-six, twenty-seven to be elected by wards and nine at large with minority representation, the retention of party names on the ballots, and nominations for the office of mayor and aldermen at large by the old convention system. Plan Two contained the Finance Commission recommendations which had not been embodied in the administrative section of the bill. These were a four-year term for Mayor subject to a recall after two years by a majority of the voters; a city council of nine members elected at large for three year terms, three to be elected each year, each voter to vote for all three; all nominations by petition signed by 5,000 of the candidate's citizens; and the abolition of party designation on the ballot at city elections.

"Joker" in Plan One

Plan One was an attempt to secure a return to the old convention system, which had been discarded six years previously in Boston, by sugar-coating it with the popular features of local ward representation and a short term for the Mayor. The thought was that if the citizens of Boston, the Democratic stronghold of the State, declared by their ballots for the convention system, this would be a crushing blow to the spread of direct nominations in Massachusetts. With the power of the Republican machine behind this bill, it was crowded through the Legislature. The committee of one hundred felt that they must remain satisfied to secure a part of the Finance Commission recommendations in the Legislature and to go to the people of Boston for the remainder.

As soon as the bill was signed by the Governor in June, the committee of one hundred began its campaign for Plan Two by tendering to the Finance Commission a big dinner in the American House. Through the summer a special committee started organizations in every ward. By means of house to house canvasses, letters to every voter and bill-board and newspaper advertising, an attempt was made to put before every citizen of Boston the fact that the whole issue was: which shall nominate the city officials—the boss-controlled conventions or the people? The suc-

cess of their campaign depended entirely upon the public spirit of the citizens in the different wards who gave freely of their time in promoting the Finance Commission's recommendations as embodied in Plan Two, the People's Plan.

On the other side, behind Plan One which was dubbed "the bosses" or "politicians'" plan, was arrayed the whole strength of both party machines in Boston together with the free-lance ward bosses and the liquor dealers. Plan One literature, bearing the stamp of the Republican City Committee, was to be found in the headquarters of the Democratic City Committee. Federal office holders high in the Republican machine were in frequent conference with the various Democratic ward bosses. The issue was so obscured that many well meaning citizens were uncertain.

Triumph for Referendum

Everyone was agreed that neither plan was perfect. The committee of one hundred knew that Plan Two was an honest attempt to step forward, while Plan One was a tricky device to make the people step back.

During the last week of the campaign, all the so-called practical politicians predicted a land-slide for Plan One. When the votes were counted, the people had declared for Plan Two by nearly 4,000 majority.

Plan Two is not, and was not believed to be, a perfect remedy for the evils in Boston's city government. Its adoption, however, shows that the people can be trusted to go forward, even though the politicians try to confuse the issue. It is a great triumph for the supporters of the Referendum.

* * *

The Sugar Trust And The Tariff

Sugar is not to any large extent a product of our own soil. We are the greatest consumers of sugar in the world, and we have to import most of our supply from other countries. Cuba and West India islands are better adapted to sugar culture than any other parts of the world. Our limited Louisiana sugar-growing area is not well adapted to that purpose, and would abandon sugar but for the high duty that gives the planters of a limited coast strip some profit on their crop. The best agricultural experts of the country would strongly advise Louisiana to give up sugar for various other crops that can be advantageously grown on her soil. But even if Louisiana sugar is to be protected for some years to come, this can be done all the better by a simple specific duty on imported sugar that shall wholly or

practically ignore the distinction between refined and unrefined grades. The same thing may be said of the persistent efforts to develop beet sugar in our Western States into a great and standard American product. The heavy differential between raw sugar and refined sugar benefits the Sugar Trust alone. It is a swindle upon the American public, and it has given the Trust a club by means of which it has intimidated, first, the honest Louisiana cane-growers, and, second, the ambitious and entirely reputable leaders in the movement for the Western growth of beets and the making of sugar from that crop.

As sugar is made nowadays in a country like Cuba, the cane is crushed and the initial processes are carried on in great factories in the cane-fields known as centrales. These are now so well organized and equipped with machinery that it would be in accordance with natural economies of production to refine the sugar on the spot and make it ready for use. But the American Sugar Refining Company will not permit this. It keeps our tariff law in such a shape that the Cuban cane-grower and sugar-maker must sell his product while it is dirty and of bad color, so that it may be brought to certain spots in the United States where the Trust has built its refineries, in order to be cleaned up and put in condition for a fastidious market.

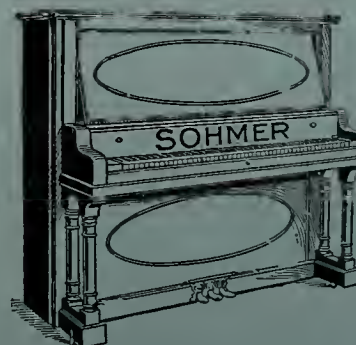
Is there honesty enough and courage enough at Washington to look the facts in the face, and rectify this scandalous abuse of the tariff principle? Or are we simply to hear innuendos against officials on account of the Sugar Trust's stealings on the dock? Certainly such dishonesty must be ferreted out and punished; but statesmanship will strike at the Trust in the seat of its real strength and power. Let no tender-hearted person suppose for a moment that any injustice would be done to the Trust by abolishing the differential between dirty sugar and clean sugar. The Trust has been looking far ahead and anticipating just such a deserved fate. It has been getting large control of sources of sugar supply in the West Indies, and will be in ample position to use its present factories for refining its own unfinished sugars if it prefers to do that rather than to complete the process in Cuba or elsewhere.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for December.

* * *

"This is an age of steel," said the after-dinner speaker.

"Permit me to suggest," interrupted the chairman, courteously, "that for the benefit of the reporters present you spell that last word."—Tit-Bits.

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Fleming Talks on Law Enforcement

Former City Prosecutor Has Some Striking Things to Say to the City Club.

E. J. Fleming, former City Prosecutor, and for many years Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, spoke before the City Club last Saturday on "The Enforcement of Law," and made a stirring appeal for an interpretation of the laws on our statute books that would convict the guilty "higher-ups" as well as the poor malefactor. The speaker came with a first hand knowledge of his subject; he was in office during the stormy days of the late Recall and was instrumental in first uncovering the vice that was fostered by the Harper mal-administration.

As Dr. Sherwin Gibbon,—who presided in the absence of Judge Works,—said, he was one of the first men in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Los Angeles who understood the responsibility of his position and endeavored to fill it, he realized that his duty was not only to receive complaints but to enforce the law as he understood it.

Mr. Fleming said the enforcement of the law was a subject that had been engaging the attention of the people of this County for a great many years, and the interest was manifested principally in criticising the laxity of law enforcement. "The courts attach too much importance to technicalities. Our citizens are too busy making money to do jury service, they resort to subterfuge to escape the jury box with the result that incompetents are more often selected, thereby bringing about mis-carriages of justice.

"Unbridled license, the dime novel, yellow journals that depict the nude and comment on marital infidelity, that enlarge on robberies and murders, gambling halls, private rooms in cafes and side entrances to saloons; all these are evils that must be combated. Some people say, 'don't paint the dark side of the picture, talk about the great things this country is doing, it cannot be possible that retrogression could take place with our country making such tremendous commercial strides.' This is all very pleasant to dwell on but we must look the facts in the face. Babylon was quoted as an example of a city that had reached the zenith of its power and thought itself invulnerable against the attacks of vice and immorality, but where is Babylon today? We should profit by such lessons and learn that when a country becomes dominated by predatory interests and when such crimes exist as do exist in this country retrogression is certain.

"Our criminal laws are those of three hundred years ago rather than now, the poor man has not half the chance before the law that a rich one has, a hypothetical case will prove this: A complaint comes in against a poor man, it is taken up by the prosecuting officer, and turned over by him to a usually incompetent assistant, the case is put through without any investigation and a warrant is sworn out for his arrest, he comes before the judge and is remanded for trial and sent back to jail; when the case finally comes to trial it is found that the man did not commit the crime charged against him; the prosecuting attorney moves that the case be discharged for lack of evidence, and the man is sent into the world branded as a criminal though entirely

innocent of the charge, and is ostracised by his friends and acquaintances.

"Now, what happens when a complaint is laid against the rich, influential citizen: the case is taken up by the prosecuting attorney himself and a thorough investigation made before steps are taken to indict the offender.

"The office of prosecuting attorney in this country is too closely linked with the interests, it is alright so long as he prosecutes the creatures who prey on fallen women, the murderer and robber; then he is lauded by press and people, but how about it, when he strikes the interests? It is a different story then, he is no longer the idol of the people, and the subsidised press brand him a fanatic and demagogue, and a sentiment is created against him in the minds of the people."

Mr. Fleming went on to say: "The law would be better enforced if more intelligent policemen were employed. The position draws a good salary and more efficient men should be selected to fill it. A man who knows of a gambling hell or house of ill-fame on his beat and does not report it, allowing the prosecuting attorney's office to ferret it out, should be discharged as incompetent." To show the incompetency of the average policeman or detective the speaker cited a case in this city, when a man was murdered by his wife's paramour, she being a witness to the deed. Immediately after the murder, which was one of shooting, the woman rushed out and raised a cry of "Burglars" which brought officers on the scene; they immediately seized the clew and spent two days hunting for Mexican burglars when in the room where lay the murdered man was a box of letters from the paramour to the wife. Finally she was granted immunity in order to secure a confession and when she related the circumstances and the murderer's room was searched the revolver with which the shooting had been done was found in a chimney hole that had been neglected in a previous search. The inefficiency of the police officers in this case allowed the woman, a partner in the crime, to go free.

"The great step in the enforcement of law will be the reformation of the young criminal. It is a well known fact that seventy-five per cent of criminals convicted of crime are men under twenty-five years of age. Men like Judge Wilbur, Mr. Murphy, the temperance worker, and Dana W. Bartlett are doing much to better conditions in this respect.

"To ensure a proper enforcement of law," said the speaker, "you must take the office of prosecuting attorney out of politics; a man cannot expect to discharge his trust faithfully while owing allegiance to a political party."

J. F. SARTORI TO SPEAK AT CITY CLUB

At the regular weekly luncheon to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m. J. F. Sartori, president of the Security Savings Bank, will address the Club on the subject, "The New California Bank Law." This is an interesting subject with which all business men should be familiar, and it is expected that a large number will attend.

LURE OF PARTY REGULARITY

Patriotism Not Partisanship

The Chicago Tribune, one of the great Republican papers of the country, published a leading editorial a short time ago which startled that western metropolis. Though intended to be for local hearing, its call to arms has echoed throughout the land.

The appeal was addressed to the multitude of civic associations, big and little, that, without concerted action, are struggling for the purification of municipal government and neighborhood improvements in that as yet inchoate capital of illimitable possibilities.

That editorial utterance was that the city—and this means every city—is filled with unrest. In the words of the Tribune:

"A multitude of civic associations are struggling for municipal efficiency and economy, for beauty and physical improvement, for more trade. They profess to want to rid Chicago of its filth and discomfort, its crime and sordidness. But they are blindly groping along different paths and stumbling over each other in the pursuit of their particular ends."

Heretofore the Tribune, of Chicago, has been a "booster." Saturated with the falsest sort of materialism, it has expounded only the doctrine, "I come of no mean city," and so has been self-deluded, though with the best motives, into continuous proclamation of Chicago's unquestionable greatness, and silence or extenuation of the canker eating toward the city's heart.

But the Tribune has seen a great light. It has seen that open defense or deliberate ignoring of civic wrongs does not befriend but degrades the

city of its love. Therefore in its enlightenment the Chicago Tribune promulgates this declaration of war:

"Long ago the cities of Germany and of England cast aside the old doctrine of laissez faire; they abandoned the principle of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

"It cost too much in men and money. Men in public life, in business and the professions and the ranks of labor united for their common cause—the improvement of the great plants which gave all citizens housing and livelihood.

"Long ago those cities planned and builded for business, for work, for health and beauty, with the same decision, the same forethought and the same daring which have characterized the great industrial enterprises of this country.

"The prophetic energy, the practical idealism which, in America, built transcontinental railroads and created great engines of manufacture, in England and Germany developed cities beautiful and prosperous, able to pay dividends to their taxpayers for the cost of their improvement. * * *

"Thus there is a vast unfocused protest against conditions which damn us in our own eyes and humiliate us before outside observers. A crying need exists for concert of action. The disunited civic bodies fritter away their energy because they have no common means for co-operation and concentration of effort."

And the warning is given that, if the cleansing of Chicago's affairs does not come spontaneously, the activities necessary to bring about that result will be stirred to work under the lash of unsparring criticism of every wrong.

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This declaration, which, in substance, is that no sinister influence, however politically and financially powerful, and that no false lure of party "regularity" shall be permitted to impede the application of honesty and economic wisdom to the development of Chicago gives more than ordinary gratification, coming, as it does from a great, stalwart Republican newspaper that has represented always the honest vested rights and the conservative forces of the chief city of the Central West.

The advent of such a powerful co-worker and ally in any cause and in any circumstances would be a heartening benefit. But the significance is deeper and broader, insists the Philadelphia North American. It is a sign—a portend. It is assurance of the constantly increasing sense of that true responsibility which rests upon newspapers trusted and trustworthy—the agency that in the end must be depended upon to save American institutions from the forces that, some insidiously, some unconsciously, are working to destroy them.

The stand taken by the Tribune shows that the heaven is working. It shows that the pioneers everywhere soon will have much and good company. It is another sending of the message that we find in Kipling's lines:

We were dreamers, dreaming greatly
in the man-stifled town;
We yearned beyond the skyline where
the strange roads go down.
Came the Whisper, came the Vision,
came the Power with the Need,
Till the Soul that is not man's soul
was lent us to lead.

—Citizens' Bulletin, Cincinnati.

FOUR THOUSAND CONSUMPTIVES STARVE YEARLY

Many Indigent Dying Cases Are Being Sent to Southwest.

The following communication from the New York Tuberculosis Association should be carefully read and pondered by every physician:

"Cruel and inhuman practices are alleged in a statement given out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis against the eastern doctors who persist in sending dying cases of consumption to the Southwest.

"Fully 7,180 persons hopelessly diseased with tuberculosis annually come to die in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Colorado, most of them by order of their physicians. The statement, which is based upon the testimony of well-known experts, and all available statistics, shows that at least 50 per cent. of those who go to the Southwest every year for their health are so far advanced in their disease that they cannot hope for a cure in any climate, under any circumstances. More than this, at least 60 per cent. of these advanced cases are so poor that they have not sufficient means to provide for the proper necessities of life, which means that 4,315 consumptives are either starved to death, or forced to accept charitable relief every year.

"It is not an uncommon thing, the National Association declares, for whole families, who can hardly eke out a living in the East, to migrate to the West in the hope of saving the life of some member of the family. In most instances, the abject poverty

of such cases forces them to beg, or to live on a very low level. Often consumptives who cannot afford the proper traveling accommodations are found dead on the trains before reaching their destination. The resources of almost every charitable organization in the Southwest are drained would be self-supporting in their Eastern homes.

"It costs on an average, at least every year to care for cases which \$50 per month for the support of a consumptive in the Southwest, including some medical attention. The National Association strongly urges no one to go to this section who has not sufficient funds to care for himself at least one year, in addition to what his family might require of him during this time. It is also urged that no persons who are far advanced with tuberculosis go to so distant a climate.

"Consumption can be cured, or arrested in any section of the United States, and the percentage of cures in the East and the West is nearly the same. Any physician, therefore, who sends a person to the Southwest without sufficient funds, or in an advanced or dying stage of the disease, is guilty of cruelty to his patient. Renewed efforts are being made to stop this practice, and to encourage the building of small local hospitals in every city and town of the country. Attempts are also being made in Southern California and in Texas to exclude indigent consumptives or to send them back to the East."—N. E. Medical Gazette, Boston, Mass.

An Interesting Report on the Relative Merits of the Contract and the Day Labor Systems

"The report of Metcalf & Eddy, of Boston, Mass., consulting engineers to the Boston Finance Commission, is a document of unusual character and very instructive. It is unusual in that the economic efficiency of a municipal department is rarely the subject of a report made by engineers not connected with that department. It is instructive because of the thoroughness of the investigation as to unit costs under the contract and the day labor systems in New England cities. While no engineer who has had wide experience doubts that the contract system is much more economic than the day labor system, it is seldom that an array of statistics is produced to prove the fact. In a recent issue data were given from the Metcalf & Eddy report showing that the cost of sewer work in Boston done by day labor is more than double the average contract price for precisely similar work.

"Of late years there has been a very marked tendency among New England cities to adopt the day labor system for municipal work. This is well brought out by the fact that of 18 cities in Massachusetts that replied to the inquiries of Metcalf & Eddy, only one was found to be doing its sewer construction by contract! This astonishing condition of affairs has doubtless come about largely because of the general freedom from political graft that has characterized New England. Taxpayers had been taught to believe that not only could the contractors' profits be saved by day labor, but that better work could be secured. The shock that this illusion now receives is likely to cause a marked change in municipal construction practice in Massachusetts and in all other parts of New England where the contract system had been, or was being, exterminated. Metcalf & Eddy find that in the cities of Brooklyn, Portland, Providence and Somerville, the average employe of a contractor does as much sewer work in two days as the average city laborer does in three days.

"In their admirable summary of

the disadvantages of performing municipal work by day labor, Metcalf & Eddy emphasize the political influences that result not only in the employment of inefficient workers but in keeping them on the payroll during winter months when out of door work can be done only at an excessive cost. Important as such political factors are in causing high costs where the day labor system prevails, a factor of much greater importance, in our judgment, is the lack of incentive to reduce costs and increase daily outputs when men are employed at fixed salaries, or at fixed wages. A contractor's salary is paid in the form of profits. Hence he has the strongest sort of an incentive to secure competent men and to stimu-

late them to the greatest activity. By the payment of bonuses, by increases in salaries, and otherwise, the contractor gives his superintendents a stimulus that 'strikes them where they live'—in the pocketbook.

"Why," it may be asked, 'can not a city government do likewise? What is to prevent a city from paying bonuses to its superintendents of construction?' Graft. Conditions are bad enough now, but imagine what would follow a departure from civil service rules fixing the salaries of superintendents and foremen."—Engineering-Contracting.



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AGAIN IT RAINED

The elements, in sorrow that so many good men were being led astray by the misrepresentation of press and people who knew better but would not follow the flag of the greatest good to the largest number, silently wept all day Tuesday and are still at it as we go to press. Sorrow that so-called good men could not see the Truth. It was a fight not between Alexander and Smith but the fight for the existence of our democratic institutions and the conservation of our American ideals. It has proved once more that you can trust the American people when you put squarely before them the issue of right and wrong. It means that manhood and womanhood will have an opportunity to develop on this western shore as it never has had opportunity before. It means (if we are wise) that in Los Angeles we will have a new civilization, a new art and the finest race of people that the world has ever seen, but it can only come through the application of natural laws to the government of a people.

It means the literal acceptance of the message of the Christmas tide of "Peace on earth toward men of good will."

The first free city in America has proved herself worthy of her responsibility and will try and do unto others as she would have others do to her.

Politics is nothing but business and a beautiful city is good business; also a good council must see the advantage of making this city what it really means, a city of the angels. The first meaning of angel is messenger and let us literally be messengers to the rest of the United States of what good government really means. That it means beauty of the physical surroundings of our city as well as the moral and that we must make good in every way to show the world that we are big enough to stand the test of the working out of the ideal of Americanism. This town is Roosevelt Republican and has proved that she is from the vote yesterday. Here's to the conservation of our natural beauty and the greatest city of the new world.

"Father, I have work to do. It is not easy work, nor is it exactly what I would choose if I had my way. But it came to me along the Path of Circumstance, and stood there, fronting me, and challenged me to dare it. And I said yes, and am at it. Sometimes it irks me, and parts of it are sharp and sting me like nettles. But it is my work and not another's. I would do it well, not merely with my hand

and brain, but investing my very self in it and accompanying the task with singing.

"The pay—the jingling pay—ah, that does not matter so much if only I may know that I have wrought with skill and gladness, heartfully.

"Help me to be grateful for this toil of mine and for the little acre

Everybody who is familiar with such subjects knows that the Mormon Tabernacle contains one of the great organs of the world, celebrated among musicians everywhere for the sweetness of its tones, and the remarkable effects which may be produced by a skillful performer. It is often referred to as a "freak" organ

of 1893. About that time, or soon thereafter, the spirit of civic improvement began to be appreciable in Chicago, and its concrete results were first seen in this country when it was positively decided to improve the City of Washington. These improvements, as well as those that are contemplated for the future, were illustrated by stereopticon.

"When a stranger comes to a city," said Mr. Burnham, "he should be given a broad welcome by the views that meet his eye as he steps from the train. He should receive this welcome at the threshold of the city. That is why we should see to it that our railroad stations are approached by handsome surroundings."

Step by step Mr. Burnham took his hearers through the wonderful scheme of the useful combined with the beautiful which the builders of the new Chicago have in mind.

Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing of a Texas cyclone a Lone Star paper says "it turned a well inside out, and cellar upside down, moved a township line, blew the staves out of a whiskey barrel and left nothing but a bungle, changed the day of the week, blew a mortgage off a farm, blew all the cracks out of a fence and knocked the wind out of a politician."—St. Louis Censor.

To make Cities—that is what we are here for. For the City is strategic. It makes the towns; the towns make the villages; the villages make the country. He who makes the City makes the world. After all, though men make Cities, it is Cities which make men. Whether our national life is great or mean, whether our social virtues are mature or stunted, whether our sons are moral or vicious, whether religion is possible or impossible, depends upon the City.—Henry Drummond.

where I toil and sow and garner. And may I reckon that in the task itself, and in the joy of it, is the real and ample reward for what I am doing through the days and years. And whether the sun be out or hid, whether the air be mild or chill, help me to stand strong as a man should stand, hailing the passing planets with the zest that only the toiler knows."—From the Prayers of Man-alive.

It is estimated that there are at the present time, in America, in successful operation, seven thousand theatres, more or less, in which innumerable plays and near-plays are produced daily without the actual presence of a single actor. The age which has given us horseless carriages, smokeless powder and noiseless guns has, in other words, also developed the actorless theatre. The investment in this form of amusement already reaches the sum of \$50,000, and the audiences that are attracted to it are composed of four million men, women and children, on an average, every day of the year.

We are speaking, of course, of the moving picture theatre, of which there are 300 in New York city, an equal number in Chicago, 205 in St. Louis and 196 in Philadelphia.—Current Literature.

Every week day between 12 and 1 o'clock there is an organ recital in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City, says the Chicago Record Herald, which is free to all comers, and it is attended by clerks, merchants, business men, tourists and large numbers of women. It is a part of the educational system of the Mormon Church, which devotes a great deal of attention to physical, musical and literary culture, and furnishes diversion and amusements of various kinds to protect the morals, cultivate the taste and promote the contentment and happiness of its members.

for that reason. Some of the stops are remarkable for their tone, particularly those which imitate the human voice and the notes of birds.

The programmes of these daily recitals are made up chiefly of classical music with at least one popular air, usually a familiar melody with variations by the performer. The recitals are worth going across the continent to hear, particularly those of Mr. John J. McClellan, the chief organist.

Chicago, rationally remade into a city in which to live, would be a pleasure; its freight traffic all put away invisible underground, its shrubbery, arborescence and human life above ground, was the theme with which D. H. Burnham, the architect and creator of modern civic beauty in America, entertained the Parnassians of Lewis Institute in Chicago, recently.

The Parnassians, composing one of the progressive societies of Lewis Institute, invited Mr. Burnham to tell them about the plans of the Commercial Club for the Chicagoans of the future, among whom may be numbered the Parnassians themselves.

Mr. Burnham introduced his topic by explaining the wave of desire for a rational civic life that has passed over the country in recent years. The movement, he said, had its origin in the possibilities disclosed by the architectural and landscape triumphs of the Chicago-Columbian exposition

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Famous Short Stories

THE FOUR-FIFTEEN EXPRESS

By Amelia B. Edwards

(Continued from Last Week)

"You may say, if you please, Mr. Langford, that I wished I could have been your companion all the way, and that I will come over, if possible, before Christmas."

"Nothing more?"

Mr. Dwerrihouse smiled grimly. Well," he said, "you may tell my cousin that she need not burn the hall down in my honor this time, and that I shall be obliged if she will order the blue-room chimney to be swept before I arrive."

"That sounds tragic. Had you a conflagration on the occasion of your last visit to Dumbleton?"

"Something like it. There had been no fire lighted in my bedroom since the spring, the flue was foul, and the rooks had built in it; so when I went up to dress for dinner, I found the room full of smoke, and the chimney on fire. Are we already at Blackwater?"

The train had gradually come to a pause while Mr. Dwerrihouse was speaking, and, on putting my head out of the window, I could see the station some few hundred yards ahead. There was another train before us blocking the way, and the guard was making use of the delay to collect the Blackwater tickets. I had scarcely ascertained our position, when the ruddy-faced official appeared at our carriage-door.

"Tickets, sir!" said he.

"I am for Clayborough," I replied, holding out the tiny pink card.

He took it; glanced at it by the light of his tiny little lantern; gave it back; looked, as I fancied, somewhat sharply at my fellow-traveller, and disappeared.

"He did not ask for yours," I said with some surprise.

"They never do," replied Mr. Dwerrihouse. "They all know me; and, of course, I travel free."

"Blackwater! Blackwater!" cried the porter, running along the platform beside us, as we glided into the station.

Mr. Dwerrihouse pulled out his deed-box, put his travelling cap in his pocket, resumed his hat, took down his umbrella, and prepared to be gone.

"Many thanks, Mr. Langford for your society," he said, with old-fashioned courtesy. "I wish you a good evening."

"Good evening," I replied, putting out my hand.

But he either did not see it, or did not choose to see it, and, slightly lifting his hat, stepped out upon the platform. Having done this, he moved slowly away, and mingled with the departing crowd.

Leaning forward to watch him out of sight, I trod upon something which proved to be a cigar-case. It had fallen, no doubt, from the pocket of his water-proof coat, and was made of dark morocco leather, with a silver monogram upon the side. I sprang out of the carriage just as the guard came up to lock me in.

"Is there a minute to spare?" I asked eagerly. "The gentleman who travelled down with me from town has dropped his cigar-case; he is not yet out of the station!"

"Just a minute and a half, sir," replied the guard. "You must be quick."

I dashed along the platform as fast as my feet could carry me. It was a large station, and Mr. Dwerrihouse had by this time got more than half-way to the farther end.

I, however, saw him distinctly, moving slowly with the stream. Then, as I drew nearer, I saw that he had met some friend,—that they were talking as they walked,—that they presently fell back somewhat from the crowd, and stood aside in earnest conversation. I made straight for the spot where they were waiting. There was a vivid gas-jet just above their heads, and the light fell upon their faces. I saw both distinctly,—the face of Mr. Dwerrihouse and the face of his companion. Running, breathless eager as I was, getting in the way of porters, and passengers, and fearful every instant lest I should see the train going on without me, I yet observed that the new-comer was considerably younger and shorter than the director, that he was sandy-haired, mustachioed, small-featured, and dressed in a close-cut suit of Scotch tweed. I was within a few yards of them. I ran against a stout gentleman,—I was nearly knocked down by a luggage-truck,—I stumbled over a carpet-bag,—I gained the spot just as the driver's whistle warned me to return.

To my utter stupefaction they were no longer there. I had seen them but two seconds before,—and they were gone! I stood still. I looked to right and left. I saw no sign of them in any direction. It was as if the platform had gaped and swallowed them.

"There were two gentlemen standing here a moment ago," I said to a porter at my elbow; "which way can they have gone?"

"I saw no gentlemen, sir," replied the man.

The whistle shrilled out again. The guard, far up the platform, held up his arm, and shouted to me to "Come on!"

"If you're going on by this train, sir," said the porter, "you must run for it."

I did run for it, just gained the carriage as the train began to move, was shoved in by the guard, and left breathless and bewildered, with Mr. Dwerrihouse's cigar-case still in my hand.

It was the strangest disappearance in the world. It was like a transformation trick in a pantomime. They were there one moment,—palpably there, talking, with the gaslight full upon their faces; and the next moment they were gone. There was no door near,—no window,—no staircase. It was a mere slip of barren platform, tapestried with big advertisements. Could anything be more mysterious?

It was not worth thinking about; and yet, for my life, I could not help pondering upon it,—pondering, wondering, conjecturing, turning it over and over in my mind, and beating my brains for a solution of the enigma. I thought of it all the way from Blackwater to Clayborough. I thought of it all the way from Clayborough to Dumbleton, as I rattled along the smooth highway in a trim dog-cart drawn by a splendid black mare, and driven by the silentest and dapperest of East Anglian grooms.

We did the nine miles in something less than an hour, and pulled up before the lodge-gates just as the church-clock was striking half past seven. A couple of minutes more, and the warm glow of the lighted hall was flooding out upon the gravel, a hearty grasp was on my hand, and a clear jovial voice was bidding me "Welcome to Dumbleton."

"And now, my dear fellow," said my host, when the first greeting was over, "you have no time to spare. We dine at eight, and there are people

coming to meet you, so you must get the dressing business over as quickly as may be. By the way, you will meet some acquaintances. The Bidulphs are coming, and Prendergast (Prendergast, of the Skirmishers) is staying in the house. Adieu! Mrs. Jelf will be expecting you in the drawing-room."

I was ushered to my room,—not the blue room, of which Mr. Dwerrihouse had made disagreeable experience, but a pretty little bachelor's chamber, hung with a delicate chintz, and made cheerful by a blazing fire. I unlocked my portmanteau. I tried to be expeditious; but the memory of my railway adventure haunted me. I could not get free of it. I could not shake it off. It impeded me,—it worried me,—it tripped me up,—it caused me to mislay my studs,—to mistie my cravat,—to wrench the buttons off my gloves. Worst of all, it made me so late that the party had all assembled before I reached the drawing-room. I had scarcely paid my respects to Mrs. Jelf when dinner was announced, and we paired off, some eight or ten couples strong, into the dining-room.

I am not going to describe either the guests or the dinner. All provincial parties bear the strictest family resemblance, and I am not aware that an East Anglian banquet offers any exception to the rule. There was the usual country baronet and his wife; there were the usual country parsons and their wives; there was the sempiternal turkey and haunch of venison. Vanitas vanitatum. There is nothing new under the sun.

I was placed about midway down the table. I had taken one rector's wife down to dinner, and I had another at my left hand. They talked across me, and their talk was about

(Continued on Page 15)

Lecture on Christian Science

The Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles, has arranged with Mr. William D. McCrackan, M. A., C. S. B., to lecture at Shrine Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, December 12th, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. McCrackan's lecture is awaited with considerable interest as he is well known as a scholar and historian. His book "The Rise of the Swiss Republic" has made him familiar to all readers of history.

He received his early training at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and graduated from Trinity University, Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the Authors' Club of New York and is well known in literary circles.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"GOD, THE PRESERVER OF MAN"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 704 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

La Follette's and Pacific Outlook Announcement

Pacific Outlook has made arrangements with the publishers of La Follette's Weekly Magazine to combine subscriptions with this paper. Readers of Pacific Outlook know our paper and its policy.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

La Follette's Weekly stands for an honest government, administered by true representatives who really represent the people—not special interests.

SUPPOSE you were the owner of valuable property and chose and paid servants for stated periods to guard and administer this property for you. AND SUPPOSE one of your servants should write you a personal letter each week telling you the plain truth about your property and about some of your servants and how they were squandering and giving away your property which you paid them to guard and conserve for you. Wouldn't you be willing to pay the postage—2 cents per week—on those letters?

THIS LETTER IS CALLED LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY NEWS-MAGAZINE

It is written under the direction of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, from behind the scenes at headquarters each week, and it is a personal letter intended for you because you are one of the owners of the United States the property of which is being confiscated and given away to moneyed interests by some of your public servants.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK CO.

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Los Angeles, Cal.



The usual large crowd assembled last Monday evening to greet the Orpheus Club at its opening concert of the season in Simpson Auditorium, and showed enthusiastic appreciation of the evening's program. The club has made a distinct advance since the final concert of last season in fullness and resonance of tone, while the same nicety of attack, phrasing and shading was observed as has characterized the Orpheus club in the past. In no number of the program were the good qualities of this excellent chorus more evident than in the "Ave Maria" which opened the entertainment. This is a composition of much beauty, and the interpretation given by Mr. Dupuy and the Orpheus Club was entirely satisfactory. Another popular number was Buck's setting of "Annie Laurie," which was so well received that a repetition was necessary. Other numbers were "The Tear," Witt; a descriptive chorus, "The Devastating Storm" by Paul Bliss; "Wistfulness", Browne, and Ballard's "Winter Song", a well rendered chorus with a taking refrain.

Mr. Leroy Jepson, in his obligato solo, was most effective; this selection sharing the first place with the Von Wilm "Ave Maria".

The concert served to introduce Mrs. Stanley Ross Fisher, soprano, and Will Garroway, pianist and accompanist. Mrs. Fisher's soprano is of a pleasing quality, and her contributions to the program were well received.

Of Mr. Garroway, as a solo pianist it is difficult to say anything very final, but he possesses considerable technic and is a player of promise. As an accompanist he is inclined to lag behind, and to give insufficient support, though both of these faults will certainly be remedied by experience.

As the purpose of the concert of the American Music Society is "to advance the interests of American music" it was to the compositions presented rather than to the performers that our interest was particularly attracted. Those taking part were all well-known local musicians, and their work was uniformly good. The Dominant Club Ladies' Quartette, which is not very familiar to local audiences, well deserves to be known in future.

The composition which proved the most interesting of the evening was the Trio by Arthur Foote. Although following well-established lines, it possesses much beauty, notably in the opening theme which is introduced by the 'cello, then taken up by the violin. It is flowing, dignified and melodious.

With the possible exception of the beginning of the second movement, the MacDowell Sonata did not show this composer at his best. Parts were both uninteresting and incoherent. The technical difficulties of the composition were well handled by Miss Coleman.

As we were, unfortunately enough to miss the opening organ selections we cannot speak of them, but the remaining numbers were of a lighter nature, and of varying interest. "Little Papoose" by Josephine Sherwood, proved taking, as also the "Seed Song" by Huntington Woodman.

The Educational Choral Society under the direction of Mr. J. N. Whybark gave a concert last Saturday evening in Blanchard Hall which I was unfortunately unable to attend. I know, however, of the splendid

work Mr. Whybark has been doing along the lines indicated by the name of his society, and have no doubt that the results would be of the highest order.

Mr. Archibald Sessions' next organ recital will be Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15th, at 4 o'clock.

—MAY R. THORN.

The lecture on "Symphony Programs" at Hotel Alexandria Saturday morning last, proved the best of the series so far. Miss Elliott seemed very much at home in the birth, growth and development of the symphony and its aesthetic and ethical value among musical compositions was well brought out. Beethoven, from a political and metaphysical aspect as portrayed in his music, proved even more interesting. His ground was covered in a connected, clear style of delivery that led easily and well up to the subject proper, the "Eroica Symphony".

This great work was handled in a most satisfactory manner, Miss Elliott giving its technical analysis and instrumentation, as well as the interesting story of how Beethoven came to write it. Mrs. Hennion Robinson at the piano gave a brilliant rendering of the powerful first movement as Miss Elliott analyzed. She also did splendid work in The Funeral March and other movements, the overtures to Saint-Saens "Samson and Delilah" and Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens", which Miss Elliott gave in brief analysis.

The program was completed by two Beethoven songs and a few of Wein-gartner's, sung by Miss Margaret Goetz.

Sembrich's singing is and has always been an unflinching source of delight to the student of music, to the casual music-lover and to the general public, and among the famous prima donnas of the past century, no name shines more brilliantly, while no coloratura soprano of the present day can even be mentioned in the same breath with the peerless Sembrich.

For her assistant on her American tour she brings Mr. Francis Rogers, an American baritone, who enjoys a reputation second to none among American baritones of the younger generation.

Mr. Frank La Forge, who will be remembered for his work on the Gadski tour, is to be with Mme. Sembrich again on this farewell tour, for it was Mme. Sembrich who first gave this American artist his chance before the public some years ago.

The complete program for next Tuesday evening is given below:

PART I

1. Fantaisie Impromptu.....Chopin
Mr. Frank La Forge
2. Aria from Ernani—"Ernani in-
colami".....Verdi
Mme. Sembrich
3. Eri tu (The Mask Ball).....Verdi
Mr. Francis Rogers
4. a. Forelle.....Schubert
b. Nussbaum.....Schumann
c. Fruhlingsnacht.....Schumann
d. The Lass With the Delicate
Air.....Dr. Arne
Mme. Sembrich
- PART II
5. a. Der Liebe Holdengluck (Magic
Flute).....Mozart
b. La ri darem la Mano (Don
Giovanni).....Mozart
Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Rogers
6. a. Nocturne—F Sharp Major....
.....Chopin

- b. Study in Octaves.....Boothie
Mr. Frank La Forge
7. a. Pastorale.....Bizet
b. Love Has Wings.....J. Rogers
c. To a Messenger.....La Forge
d. There Sits a Bird.....A. Foote
Mme. Sembrich
8. a. Du Bist wie eine Blume (Heine)
.....Rubenstein
b. Clown's Serenade.....
.....Isidore Luckstone
c. Border Ballad (Walter Scott)
.....Cowen
Mr. Francis Rogers
9. Valse—"Voce di Primavera"....
.....J. Strauss
Mme. Sembrich

Those who have missed the opportunity of hearing Dr. Ludwig Wullner at his evening concerts, as well as those who want to hear him again, will be glad to know that he is to give a special Saturday matinee this afternoon in Simpson Auditorium, when the following program will be heard:

- "Nachtseuch" (Mayrhofer).....Schubert
"Der Kreuzzug" (Leitner).....Schubert
"Gruppe aus Dem Tartarus"
(Schiller).....Schubert
"Prometheus" (Goethe).....Schubert
"Liebesbotschaft" (Rellstab).....Schubert
"Das Lied im Gruenen" (Reil) By
request.....Schubert
"Keim Haus, Keine Heimat" (Halm)
.....Brahms
"Minnelied" (Hoelty).....Brahms
"Aufrege" (L'Egru) By request....
.....Schumann
"Frauelingsnacht" (Eichendorff)....
.....Schumann
"Amakreons Grab" (Goethe).....
.....Hugo Wolf
"Das Standchen" (Eichendorff)....
.....Hugo Wolf
"Der Freund" (Eichendorff).....
.....Hugo Wolf
"Lied vom Winde" (Moerike).....
.....Hugo Wolf
"Der Feuerreiter" (Moerike).....
.....Hugo Wolf
"Drei Wanderer" (Busse)H. Hermann
"Ein Weib" (Heine) By request....
.....Ch. Sinding
"Sehnsuch (Liliencron).....R. Strauss
"Heimliche Aufforderung" (Mackay)
.....R. Strauss
"Die Beiden Grenadiere" (Heine)
By request.....Schumann
C. V. Bos at the piano.

Attention is called to the change of date in the Kreisler engagement in this city, December 30th being selected as the new date. Kreisler is now in the Northwest enjoying an unprecedented success in addition to enjoying the trip through Canada with his talented wife, Harriet Kriesler.

Georg Kreuger, the German pianist who is making his home in Los Angeles during this winter, will give his initiatory recital in this city in Blanchard Hall, January 10th. Mr. Kreuger will give a recital before the members of the Friday Morning Club next Friday.

Mary Le Grand Reed, who, since her arrival in Los Angeles, has had every day busy, and every week with its recital at the many clubs in and around Los Angeles, is preparing a program for her debut recital in this city on January 14th in Blanchard Hall.

It is reported that arrangements are rapidly progressing for a Strauss Festival to be held in Munich next summer. The programme is to be both orchestral and operatic, and it is proposed to revive the early opera, "Guntram," which will also be given, it is said, in Berlin. The new comic opera of Strauss will be produced in Berlin in January or February,

JESTER'S BELLS

The Limit

Would-be Hunter—Aw, me man, what's the game law limit in this locality?

Guide (grimly)—Two deer and one guide.—Life.

Of Course

"I am looking for a husband."

"How would I do?"

"All husbands are."—Houston Post

Waiting

One year the ladies rounded grow, Another, slim and fat.

I wonder what this fall will show In feminine anat.

—Kansas City Journal.

Easy

Mrs. Knicker—What do you suppose it was that Katy did?

Mrs. Bocker—Left, of course.—Harper's Bazar.

"What's a pyromaniac, sis?" "One of them folks that's crazy about burnt wood work."—Baltimore American.

Sillicus—"Do you believe there is honor among thieves?" Cynicus—"No, they are just as bad as other people."—Philadelphia Record.

After the Mass Play—"How's yer boy doin' at college, Cy?" "Fast rate. He hopes to be out o' the hospital some time afore Christmas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jess—"He said my face was a poem." Bess—"It is—like one of Browning's." Jess—"How do you mean?" Bess—"Some of the lines are so deep."—Cleveland Leader.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," said the ready-made philosopher. "Yes," answered the discouraged New Yorker, "but Tammany frequently does the same thing."—Washington Star.

Jack—"I was in a box at the opera last night." Tom—"Were you?" Jack—"I should say I was. I took two ladies there and then discovered that I had left the tickets at home."—Boston Transcript.

A priest went to a barber shop conducted by one of his Irish parishioners to get a shave. He observed the barber was suffering from a recent celebration, but decided to take a chance. In a few moments the barber's razor had nicked the father's cheek. "There, Pat, you have cut me," said the priest, as he raised his hand and carressed the wound. "Yis, ye riv'rance," answered the barber. "That shows you," continued the priest, in a tone of censure, "what the use of liquor will do." "Yis, y'r riv'rance," replied the barber humbly, "it makes the skin tender."—St. Louis Censor.

An Irishman fell from a house and landed on a wire about twenty feet from the ground. After he had struggled for a moment the man let go and fell to the ground. Some one asked his reason for letting go. "Faith," was the reply, "I was afraid the domnd wire would break."—Medical Sunday.

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Theatre

"The Prima Donna"

Fritzi Scheff—the words spell compact daintiness, compressed temperament, a voice that is liquid delight, and a clear, sparkling audacity as wholesome as a madcap sea breeze. That is the magnet that attracted brilliant capacity houses to the Mason this week—not Victor Herbert's music, which is at its best, nor Henry

gent interpretations, and the former possesses a voice of unusually appealing quality, evidenced in his song at the opening of the play.

The stage settings are picturesque in the second act, the chorus is comely and magnificently gowned, and the concerted action is spirited and finished. There are no dull moments, but if there were, who would not find solace in a single exquisite trill from Fritzi Scheff's throat?

"The Bachelor"

Ephemeral and sentimental as a boarding-school girl's day-dream is Clyde Fitch's comedy, "The Bachelor," at the Auditorium this week. A fair young stenographer, of good family but reduced circumstances, who secretly adores her employer, lets the fact leak out to her brother. The boy pompously accosts Goodale, the bachelor, with the asinine demand that Goodale marry the girl, having made her care for him by taking her to luncheon and to the theater. The honorable bachelor worriedly and unwillingly proposes, and is accepted with too-ready naivete. Then comes a cobweb of pretty trivialities—retractions, explanations, misunderstandings and ruses, between the girl, her family, and Goodale. The play ends with the bachelor dictating to the girl a letter declaring that he really loves her, which settles the one mooted point.

In this saccharine setting, big Charles Cherry moves as if he were afraid he would break something. He plays the bachelor about as well as the part could be played, with finished comedy, a sort of gentlemanly forcefulness, and a refreshing unconsciousness that he is a very prepossessing figure of a man. His involuntary edging away from the girl's extended hand, and the annoyed settling of his cuffs after her disturbing touch, are well done. The support does very well with the pusillanimous material afforded them. Miss Ruth Maycliffe is radiantly pretty, and her charm of personality makes believable the character's supposedly endearing silliness. It is impossible to fancy her an efficient typewrist, however, and some of her bursts of weeping could be eliminated without being missed. Mr. Ralph Morgan has quite as hard a role in the idiotic Billy Rendell, but he plays it intelligently. Miss Alace River as a servant has a good dialect and is realistic. The rest of the company are average.

DOROTHY RUSSELL LEWIS.

MONTE CRISTO

An elaborate and vivid revival of the rather antiquated Monte Cristo is being presented by the capable Belasco Company this week. The well known tale of the many vicissitudes of one Edmond Dantes, mate of the good ship Pharon, who is thrust in a dungeon of the Chateau D'Off on his wedding hour, charged with conspiracy against the government, and after eighteen years of unutterable torture and suffering, learns of the colossal treasure of Monte Cristo, escapes to return, dealing death to those implicated in his unjust incarceration, with of course, the usual happy finis, needs hardly to be given in detail here.

The play is melodrama, pure and simple, but of the better class, rotating around an atmosphere of the mysterious, which keeps you in pitch of subdued excitement. There are very few dull moments in Monte

Cristo. Lewis Stone, who enacts Dantes, afterwards the Count of Monte Cristo,

is deliberate and forceful. His repose is elegant. He is strictly in the atmosphere and strictly out of the French pronunciation.

Howard Scott's portrait of the weak Villefort, Minister of Justice, is immense, while Frank Camp as Nortier, his brother, is seen at a disadvantage.

Miss Magrane seems to take very little interest in the thankless role of Mercedes. Charles Ruggles looks well and is pleasing in the short part of Dante's son. The remaining support are capable. Designer of Scenery Brunton gives us five acts and nine scenes of appropriate and appreciated sets. This is strictly a "popular" offering and well worth seeing.

ST. ELMO

Is it, or is it not a melodrama? Judge for yourself—

The regular church goers will say St. Elmo, at the Burbank this week, is a realistic illustration of the compelling power of innocent good upon the cynical and brutal bad, and yet:—there is a duel in the first act, in which man kills man. In the second a woman shoots a woman at the conclusion of an argument, in the third, a young lover shoots a woman at the conclusion of an argument, in the third, a young lover throws his spurned jewelry about the stage. In the fourth, and last act, the hero is saved the trouble of blowing his brains out by the opportune appearance of the heroine, who consents to marry him. Through it all runs a vein of low comedy in the guise of an old negro house-servant.

Are not those the elements essential to melodrama? But, after all, these same elements are not really apparent because of their submersion in the beautiful, impellent lines and powerful scenes of this truly great dramatization, which indeed, does justice to Mrs. Wilson's famous novel.

Mr. Morosco has produced this play, for the first time in the west, under heavy bond, and from the "big houses," apparently he will be well repaid for his trouble.

Not until the last scene of the third act, in which Edna Earl refuses to wed St. Elmo Murray, do you realize and appreciate the artistic portrayal of the exciting, difficult role. It could so easily be overdone by a less consistent actor than Byron Beasley.

Miss Hall is innocence personified in the part of Edna Earl and seems to satisfy everyone. St. Elmo's cousin falls to Miss Taylor, who instills a "pure cussedness" into the part very few actresses could have done. Louise Royce is every inch the aristocratic, charitable, refined, southern mother and as part of her household comes the old colored servant, Willis Marks. Mr. Marks is the best grease-paint artist on the coast and when doing a character very seldom fails to please. The remaining nine completing the cast are well received. The scenery is far above the average and—all in all—it looks as though it had been a good business week.

—SCHEU.

MASON

Jos. M. Gaites will offer at the Mason Opera House all next week, commencing Monday night and with the usual Saturday matinee, the musical comedy "Three Twins" which had a run of five months at the Whitney Opera House, Chicago, and one year at the Herald Square Theatre, New York.

"The Three Twins" received many press endorsements on its opening in New York which stamped it as a high class attraction, and Mr. Ashton Stevens of the New York Journal said "The Three Twins" was a credit to Broadway.

There are many novelties in "Three Twins"—"The Dancing Yama Yama Chairs," the wonderful Faceograph, and the gigantic electric Aerial Swing.

AUDITORIUM

The Clyde Fitch comedy "The Bachelor" which had a successful run last week at the Auditorium, will run another week.

MAJESTIC THEATER

The attraction at the Majestic theater next week will be a production of Rex Beach's dramatization of his own novel, "The Spoilers," acclaimed generally as the best of all Alaskan plays and which at once won fame for its talented author, both as novelist and playwright. "The Spoilers" will open at the Majestic Sunday night and will continue through the week with a popular priced matinee Wednesday and a matinee Saturday. At the head of the producing cast is Miss Margaret Oswald, an actress of fine attainments and extended reputation.

In "The Spoilers" Rex Beach tells the story of a great conspiracy, a conspiracy which had as its object the acquisition of the rich Nome mining claims, under cover of the law, which involved malfeasance on the part of a United States judge and other governmental officials. The story of the play is based on fact and its characters are drawn from life.

BELASCO

Cooke Hamilton's new play, "The Master Key," which will be presented next week at the Belasco Theatre by Lewis S. Stone and associates has to do with a mighty struggle between the forces of capital and labor—but in the end "the master key," which the author terms his love interest—dominates all else and the curtain descends on a pair of happy young people, even if the sociological problem that has engaged the attention of the players for three acts is lost sight of for the moment.

Mr. Hamilton's play was produced at the Bijou Theater, New York, by Wm. A. Brady five months ago and was received with much critical praise. Its production at the Belasco will be the first presentation of the piece on any western stage.

The part of the young foundry owner will afford Lewis S. Stone splendid chances for good acting, while the role of the school teacher will enable Thais Magrane not only to display her talents as an actress but offer a delightful stage portrait as well. Frank Camp, William Yerance, Richard Vivian, Charles Ruggles, James K. Applebee, Charles Giblyn, Grace Gardner, Beth Taylor and the other Belasco players will all be furnished with roles of importance.

Following "The Master Key" the Belasco company will present Lee Detrichstein's well known and always popular farcical success, "Are You a Mason," with a special Christmas matinee.

BURBANK

The success of St. Elmo at the Burbank theater has induced Manager Oliver Morosco to continue that play at his popular Main street stock house for a second and final week, beginning with the usual matinee performance Sunday and including the customary Saturday matinee. No changes will be made in the cast which includes A. Byron Beasley in the name role and Miss Blanche Hall in the part of Edna Earl, the sweet, young girl who brings about a reformation in the character of St. Elmo Murray through the power of her love.

For the following week Miss Blanche Hall's farewell—Manager Morosco announces a production of "Divorcons," the very best of all the Sardou plays, adapted for the American stage by Margaret Mayo and used for several seasons as a starring vehicle by Grace George. Miss Ethel von Waldron, the new ingenue, will make her debut in this piece.



Victor Morely, in "The Three Twins"

Blossom's wit, which is not quite at its best in "The Prima Donna." The melodic beauty of Madame Scheff's vehicle will appeal to any music lover, while its breezy French atmosphere and the military tinge which seems inseparable from Fritzi Scheff, are very taking. There are fewer laughs in the lines than Mr. Blossom usually evokes, but there are some exceptionally clever lyrics, such as "Everybody Else's Girl Looks Better to Me Than Mine," and the "Military Band" song. The first act ends in a scene of dramatic intensity unusual in comic opera, giving the star opportunity to display marked emotional talent.

Vernon Davidson is somewhat insipid as Armand, but his mellow voice harmonizes pleasantly with the prima donna's bird-like tones. John E. Hazard as an old bandmaster furnishes capital comedy, and sings tunefully and with such clear enunciation that not a point is lost. Martin Haydon as a merry officer and William Harcourt as a dissolute one give intelli-

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 19; protest from R. B. Hayes, et al, against change of grade as contemplated by ord. No. 18969. Ref. to City Eng.

Ave. 54, bet. Pasadena ave. and Longfellow St.; draft of ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Tenth St., bet. Blaine and Albany; draft of ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

42nd St., Menlo Ave. to Hoover; pet. from P. W. Brooks, et al, for improvement. Granted and ref. to City Eng.

42nd St., Menlo Ave. to Hoover; pet. from Wm. J. Gray, et al, for improvement. Granted and ref. to City Eng.

43rd St., Menlo Ave. to Hoover; pet. from Mrs. M. Navarro and Mrs. B. A. Stephan, et al, for improvement. Granted and ref. to City Eng.

51st St., bet. Long Beach Ave. and easterly terminus; draft of ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

52nd St., bet. Long Beach Ave. and the easterly terminus; draft of ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Albertine St., from Stephenson Ave. to Adelaide St.; draft of ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Arapahoe St., 11th to 12th; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Bonnie Brae St., east side, from 7th to 8th Sts.; draft of ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Berkeley Square, bet. Gramercy Place and Western Ave.; draft of ord. authorizing property owners to sewer said portion by private contract. Adopted.

Bartlett St., bet. Grand and Figueroa; draft of ord. establishing name. Adopted.

Delta St., east from Alvarado St.; draft of ord. establishing name. Adopted.

Elsinore Ave., bet. Alvarado and Waterloo; draft of ord. changing name to Elsinore St. Adopted.

Evergreen Ave., from Fairmont to Winter Sts.; draft of ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Elden Ave., from 11th to 12th; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Eastlake Ave., George to Manitou Ave.; protest from Mrs. Orah Morton, et al, against change and estab. of grade. Ref. to City Eng.

Grand Ave., 1st to Court; pet. from W. M. Padery, et al, to change and estab. grade. Granted and ref. to City Eng.

Hooper Ave., 50th St. to South boundary of city; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Industrial St., Alameda to Mill St.; final ord. for sewerage said portion. Adopted.

Kent St., Coronado to Waterloo; protest from E. C. Clapp, et al, against improvement. Continued to Dec. 14.

Lookout Drive, Park Terrace to Mora St.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Lake Shore Ave., 1st to Temple; protest from J. D. Morrison, et al, against assessment warrant and diagram for improvement. Set for hearing Dec. 14th, 1909.

North Main St.; Ord. changing name of Main St. from 1st St. to Mission Road to North Main St. Adopted.

Marengo St., from Cornwall to Soto; draft of ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Montana St., from Waterloo to Mohawk; draft of ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Maubert Ave., Sunset Blvd. to Prospect Ave.; pet. from Chas. A. Shaw, et al, for improvement. Granted and ref. to City Eng.

Occidental Blvd., Bellevue Ave. to a point 600 ft. west; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Pomona and Sierra Sts.; protest from C. E. Livingston, et al, against proposed change of grade. Ref. to City Eng.

Prewett St., ord. designating and establishing name. Adopted.

Patton St., bet. Court and Lake Shore; draft of ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Percy St., from Lorena to Bernal Ave.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

Royal St., bet. a point 120 ft. N. E. of Jefferson and 32nd Sts.; draft of ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Railroad St., west of Main; pet. from Pacific Plating Co. for sewer in said street. Filed.

Stephenson Ave., each side bet. Alameda and Rose; also N. E. side bet. Rose and 3rd; also S. W. side bet. Rose and 3rd; draft of ord. fixing curb lines. Adopted.

Santa Barbara Ave., from Figueroa St. to Vermont Ave., and from Normandie to Western; City Eng. instructed to confer with Santa Barbara Improvement Association re. opening of said section.

Sunset Boulevard, from Benefit St. to Maubert Ave.; pet. from S. R. Ibbotson, et al, for improvement. Cash act. Granted and ref. to City Eng.

Sunset Blvd.; pet. from Byron Marsh, et al, for removal of retaining walls on Sunset Blvd., near Waterloo St. Granted and referred to Bd. Pub. Wks. and City Eng.

Vermont Ave., 4th to Temple; assessment and diagram for widening said portion. Adopted.

Wallace Ave., Ridgeway to Carrillo; protest from Louis J. Moore, et al, against improvement. Continued to Dec. 14.

Wabash Ave., Soto to Evergreen Ave.; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

O. W. Childs Tract, deed presented for acceptance from I. N. Van Nuys

for alley purposes, portion of Block 18 of said tract; being extension of alley into Pico St. Accepted.

General Legislation

Berry Baskets; petition from Marston & Martin, et al, for amendment to ordinance regulating the size, etc., of berry baskets. Referred to the Supply Committee.

Band Concerts at San Pedro; petition from Jno. T. Gaffey, et al, asking that a fund be provided to be used in paying for band concerts in the park at San Pedro. Ref. to Music Commission.

Legality of Issuing Harbor and Power Bonds; City Atty. reported to City Council that there was a question as to whether city could legally issue bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 for harbor improvements and \$3,500,000 for acquiring and constructing works for generating and distributing light, heat and power. Atty. recommended that he be authorized to take action in the Supreme Court against City Clerk in order to get a decision. Report adopted and \$250 voted for expenses of case.

Moving Pictures Ordinance; draft of ord. regulating moving picture exhibitions. Adopted.

Quit Claim Deed; petition from Wells, Fargo & Co., for quit claim deed to abandoned zanja right of way. Ref. to the City Atty.

Street Assessment Claims; pet. from Crouch & Crouch for allowance of claims for street assessment in re O. & W. of San Pedro street. Ref. to the City Atty.

Storm Water Trouble; pet. from Quartz Glass & Mfg. Co. asking for relief from collection of storm water in the block bounded by Humboldt St., Ave. 19, the Salt Lake R. R. and the Santa Fe R. R. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Water Works Bonds; motion that city purchase from Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, for fund known as the Water Works Bond Election 1907 Interest and Sinking Fund, fifty \$1000 bonds being part of the \$2,000,000 issue of waterworks bonds of city authorized in 1901, with ac-

rued interest from June 1st to December 3rd, 1909, at the price of \$50,363.91; and further, that a demand, in favor of First National Bank of Los Angeles drawn by President Pease of the City Council, be approved, and that City Treasurer be authorized to pay said demand to First Nat. Bk. upon delivery of bonds. Adopted.

Bids Awarded

For certain work of street improvement on Bellevue Avenue from the northwesterly line of Micheltorena Street to the easterly line of Hoover Street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19018 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Geo. R. Curtis, at \$2.75 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling, Spec. 81; 35c per lin. ft. for cement curb, Spec. 53; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutters, Spec. 66; 14c per sq. ft. for cement gutters, Spec. 67; \$25.00 for vitrified pipe sidewalk drain complete, Spec. 73.

For certain work of street improvement on Jarvis street from the north-easterly line of Amador street to the southwesterly line of Casanova street, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19020 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the city of Los Angeles.

Awarded to H. H. Curtis, at 5c per sq. ft. for regrading, regrading and reoiling. Specifications 81; \$1.75 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 33c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 13c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 10c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$75.00 for vitrified pipe culvert and appurtenances complete, Spec. No. 73 (New Series).

For furnishing 2-in. Merchantable Screw Pipe with couplings, under Specifications No. 203-B.

Awarded to the California Hardware Co., at \$7.01 per 100 feet, f.o.b. Pittsburg, or point taking same rate; delivery in about 20 days; shipping weight about 106,000 lbs.

Engine Distillate under Specifications No. 202-B.

Awarded to the Union Oil Company

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from December 2nd to 8th inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909.	1908	1907
December 2	\$ 2,896,706.67	\$1,993,508.03	\$1,187,976.39
December 3	2,509,433.14	1,967,068.90	1,077,412.64
December 4	2,340,006.69	1,874,618.66	1,036,456.87
December 6	2,524,808.99	2,027,923.77	1,137,092.20
December 7	2,625,199.97	1,920,382.34	1,195,180.00
December 8	2,781,914.29	1,996,618.21	1,178,297.05
Total	\$15,678, 069.75	\$11,780,119.91	\$6,812,415.15

of California, at 8c per gallon f.o.b. cars Los Angeles.

Transformers under Item 1 of Specifications No. 111.

Awarded to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., at \$400.00 each f.o.b. East Pittsburgh, Penn.; time of shipment 75 to 85 days; shipping weight 2500 lbs. each.

For furnishing Sheet Steel, under Specifications No. 201-B.

Awarded to Harper & Reynolds Co.

Item 1, 600 pieces No. 18 gauge sheet steel, 30x90, \$2.179 per cwt.; delivery six weeks, f.o.b. Wheeling, W. Va.; shipping weight 24,000 lbs.

Item 2, 500 pieces No. 18 gauge sheet steel, 36x96, \$2.179 per cwt.; delivery six weeks, f.o.b. Wheeling, W. Va.; shipping weight 24,000 lbs.

Time

Building Permits

BUILDING PERMITS

The following permits were issued Tuesday, Dec. 7th, and classified according to wards:

Wards—	Permits.	Valuc.
Third	1	\$ 30,000
Fourth	4	13,660
Fifth	8	74,000
Sixth	5	5,078
Ninth	2	1,200
		20 \$124,338

San Pedro—Ninth street, 272 West—one-story five-room residence, \$1500.

Pico street, 400 West—one-story three-room garage, \$9760.

Michigan avenue, 1818—one-story four-room residence, \$1050.

Jefferson street and Arlington avenue—one-story seven-room residence, \$2000.

Fifty-sixth street, 920 West—one-story six-room residence, \$1700.

Sixty-first street, 117-23 West—three-story thirty-room store and office building, \$30,000.

Seventy-third street, 1022 West—one-story six-room residence, \$2250.

Second street, 2802 East—alteration of residence, \$150.

Main street, 919 South—one-story store-room, \$700.

Twenty-second street, 2338 West—two-story ten-room residence, \$4250.

Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue—two-story twenty-room brick residence, \$60,000.

Fiftieth street, 158 West—one-story five-room residence, \$900.

Twenty-first street, 1745 East—alterations of residence, \$200.

Hill street, 1022 South—one-story residence, \$200.

Fifty-second place, 327 West—two-story six-room residence, \$1800.

Vernon avenue, 466 East—one-story five-room residence, \$1500.

Vernon avenue, 468 East—one-story residence, \$939.

Vernon avenue, 472 East—one-story five-room residence, \$1500.

Vernon avenue, 470 East—one-story three-room residence, \$939.

Western avenue, 1800—two-story eight-room residence, \$3000.

THE FOUR-FIFTEEN EXPRESS

(Continued from Page 11)

babies. It was dreadfully dull. At length there came a pause. The entrees had just been removed, and the turkey had come upon the scene. The conversation had all along been of the languidest, but at this moment it happened to have stagnated altogether. Jelf was carving the turkey. Mrs. Jelf looked as if she was trying to think of something to say. Everybody else was silent. Moved by an unlucky impulse, I thought I would relate my adventure.

"By the way, Jelf," I began "I came down part of the way to-day with a friend of yours."

"Indeed!" said the master of the feast, slicing scientifically into the breast of the turkey. "With whom, pray?"

"With one who bade me tell you that he should, if possible pay you a visit before Christmas."

"I cannot think who that could be," said my friend, smiling.

"It must be Major Thorp," suggested Mrs. Jelf.

I shook my head.

"It was not Major Thorp," I replied. "It was a near relation of your own, Mrs. Jelf."

"Then I am more puzzled than ever," replied my host. "Pray tell me who it was."

"It was no less a person than your cousin, Mr. John Dwerrihouse."

Jonathan Jelf laid down his knife and fork. Mrs. Jelf looked at me in a strange, startled way, and said never a word.

"And he desired me to tell you, my dear madam, that you need not take the trouble to burn the hall down in his honor this time; but only to have the chimney of the blue room swept before his arrival."

Before I had reached the end of my sentence, I became aware of something ominous in the faces of the guests. I felt I had said something which I had better have left unsaid, and that for some unexplained reason my words evoked a general consternation. I sat confounded, not daring to utter another syllable, and for at least two minutes there was dead silence round the table. Then Captain Prendergast came to the rescue.

"You have been abroad for some months, have you not, Mr. Langford?" he said with, the desperation of one who flings himself into the breach "I heard you had been to Russia. Surely you have something to tell us of the state and temper of the country after the war?"

I was heartily grateful to the gallant Skirmisher for this diversion in my favor. I answered him, I fear, somewhat lamely; but he kept the conversation up, and presently one or two others joined in, and so the difficulty, whatever it might have been, was bridged over. Bridged over, but not repaired. A something, an awkwardness, a visible constraint, remained. The guests hitherto had been simply dull; but now they were evidently uncomfortable and embarrassed.

The dessert had scarcely had been placed upon the table when the ladies left the room. I seized the opportunity to select a vacant chair next Captain Prendergast.

"In Heaven's name," I whispered, "what was the matter just now? What had I said?"

"You mentioned the name of John Dwerrihouse."

"What of that? I had seen him not two hours before."

"It is a most astounding circumstance that you should have seen him," said Captain Prendergast. "Are you sure it was he?"

"As sure as of my own identity. We were talking all the way between London and Blackwater. But why does that surprise you?"

"Because," replied Captain Prendergast, dropping his voice to the lowest whisper,—"because John Dwerrihouse absconded three months ago, with seventy-five thousand pounds of the company's money, and has never been heard of since."

II.

John Dwerrihouse had absconded three months ago,—and I had seen him only a few hours back. John Dwerrihouse had embezzled seventy-five thousand pounds of the company's money, yet told me that he carried that sum upon his person. Were ever facts so strangely incongruous, so difficult to reconcile? How should he have ventured again into the light of day? How dared he show himself along the line? Above all, what had he been doing throughout those mysterious three months of disappearance?

Perplexing questions these. Questions which at once suggested themselves to the minds of all concerned, but which admitted of no easy solution. I could find no reply to them. Captain Prendergast had not even a suggestion to offer. Jonathan Jelf, who seized the first opportunity of drawing me aside and learning all I had to tell, was more amazed and bewildered than either of us. He came to my room that night, when all the guests were gone, and we talked the thing over from every point of view; without, it must be confessed, arriving at any kind of conclusion.

"I do not ask you," he said, "whether you can have mistaken your man. That is impossible."

"As impossible as that I should mistake some stranger for yourself."

"It is not a question of looks or voice, but of facts. That he should have alluded to the fire in the blue room is proof enough of John Dwerrihouse's identity. How did he look?"

"Older, I thought. Considerably older, paler, and more anxious."

"He has had enough to make him look anxious, anyhow," said my

friend, gloomily; "be he innocent or guilty."

"I am inclined to believe that he is innocent," I replied. "He showed no embarrassment when I addressed him, and no uneasiness when the guard came round. His conversation was open to a fault. I might almost say that he talked too freely of the business which he had in hand."

"That again is strange; for I know no one more retiring on such subjects. He actually told you that he had the seventy-five thousand pounds in his pocket?"

"He did."

"Humph! My wife has an idea about it, and she may be right—"

"What idea?"

"Well, she fancies,—women are so clever, you know, at putting themselves inside people's motives,—she fancies that he was tempted; that he did actually take the money; and that he has been concealing himself these three months in some wild part of the country,—struggling possibly with his conscience all the time, and daring neither to abscond with his booty nor to come back and restore it."

"But now that he has come back?"

"That is the point. She conceives that he has probably thrown himself upon the company's mercy; made restitution of the money; and, being forgiven, is permitted to carry the business through as if nothing whatever had happened."

"The last," I replied "is an impossible case. Mrs. Jelf thinks like a generous and delicate-minded woman, but not in the least like a board of railway directors. They would never carry forgiveness so far."

"I fear not; and yet it is the only conjecture that bears a semblance of likelihood. However, we can run over to Clayborough to-morrow, and see if anything is to be learned. By the way, Prendergast tells me you picked up his cigar-case."

"I did so, and here it is."

(To be Continued)

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. VII, No. 25,

Los Angeles, California, December 18, 1909.

5 Cents—\$1.00 a Year

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL

There is an old newspaper story to the effect that Horace Greeley, who had the worst handwriting ever known to man—yes, worse even than Lincoln Steffens—once wrote a notice to be posted on the editorial door, when changes were being made that caused the door to be closed: "Entrance on Spruce street," and that everyone who looked at the sign went away smiling, because it seemed very plainly to read: "Editors off on a spree."

A few days before the appearance of the last number of Pacific Outlook, an election took place in Los Angeles, the result of which was such an overwhelming victory for the cause this paper maintains that the reader, who had to wrestle with the amazing typographical mixups that permeated the editorial columns of that issue, might be pardoned for entertaining a theory to the effect that the "Entrance was on Spruce street." But such was not the case. We can prove an alibi. Just after finishing the "stuff" for the issue of Nov. 27—maybe it was the Flint editorial that did it!—the writer of these columns went to pieces and to bed, and for the space of ten days was not allowed to lift his head from the pillow. Hard luck for an old campaigner that he had to take the election returns—and such election returns!—in homeopathic doses! The editorial for the last issue was dictated in a whisper to the nurse, and not reread. The things that happened to some of it were calculated to bring tears to the eyes of the most case-hardened linotype machine. The English article—not even near-English at the finish—was evidently used by someone to play jack stones with, and the article on Protection was filled in here and there with handfuls of hash slugs extracted from the hell box.

However, even that is not so hard to endure as the fond assurances of ones nearest relatives that "It doesn't matter much anyway," and that "no one will ever notice the difference."

* * *

RIVER BED GHOST

Ever since the Spring of 1906 a specter arises at intervals from the River Bed and walks for a few weeks among the political highways of the city. It carries a huge scythe, somewhat after the manner of Father Time, and on each trip it mows down a few more victims and dispatches them to the limbo of the not-wanted. The name of this specter is the River Bed Franchise.

Sometimes the ghost misses his aim, but as a rule he strikes pretty true. In the fall of 1906, when a new council was to be elected he mowed down Ford of East Los Angeles, Hiller of the Second Ward, and Houghton of the Sixth. All these would have been glad of a renomination, but failed to make it. The cut delivered to Houghton

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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failed quite to finish him, so the ghost came back a few months later when the Doctor thought it was all arranged for him to take charge of the Smallpox hospital and gave him another dig. Later, by almost three years, when the Doctor once more essayed to break into public life, the ghost was there waiting; and the job is now, let us hope, done once and for all.

But Blanchard of the Ninth Ward and Healy of the Eight seemed quite ghost proof. They came back for another term, in spite of the fact that they had voted for the River Bed Franchise. The public conscience was not quite awake yet—indeed, is it awake now, when over sixteen thousand people are willing to vote for Smith and Healy? Hammon, one of the most brazen of the lot, escaped the scythe and got into the Legislature. There he voted programme faithfully—Southern Pacific programme—and was rewarded by a place in the District Attorney's office. Maybe the scythe will gather him in later.

Theodore Summerland, who, as acting mayor, stood ready to sign the franchise, also drew a reward instead of punishment, a \$4000 a year job as State Railway Commissioner. Well, there is nothing like the sweet smile in politics. And Ed Kern was made Chief of Police.

When nearly three years had passed, it seemed that the River Bed story must have been forgotten, and Mayor Harper appointed Ed Kern on the Board of Public Works. The Municipal League protested, as it is bound to protest, every time any River Bed Franchise man tries for office. Again the specter walked and swung the scythe, and Kern went into the discard taking Harper with him.

Anon comes in the campaign of 1909 and here are three River Bed Franchisettes asking for another chance to do us—to do us a service. Smith, Healy and Houghton—

down they go under a defeat monumental enough, let us hope, to hold them permanently.

And the old specter returns to the River Bed, where he sits all day long under the shadow of the cement piers of a bridge, sharpening his scythe on a piece of whetstone he has found in the sand, and waiting, waiting for his next victim.

* * *

AN ABSOLUTE WRECK

The extreme test of the merit of a leader and of the morale of an organization is their capacity to save something out of the ruin of defeat.

If the local Republican party has rescued anything at all out of the recent disastrous rout, it is not visible to the naked eye. The wreck seems absolute and complete.

It is not alone the loss of the offices on the ticket, every one of which came into the possession of the Good Government people. It is not merely the humiliation and the broken prestige, the blasted reputation and the disgrace. Back of all that, and worse than all, is the internal demoralization, the desertion of the old-time leaders, and of the substantial rank-and-file, the rotting out of the whole organization, so that when it went down it crumbled almost into nothingness.

These conditions showed from the assembling of the convention all the way through the campaign to the counting of the votes. The convention was called by a Southern Pacific attorney and presided over by a new-comer, an oratorical false alarm. Some well-known men were elected to go to the convention, but they cautiously stayed away. About half of all who attended put in their time geying the proceedings. In their hearts they felt the convention had no standing either in law or reason, and they treated it with contempt. The man they nominated for Mayor disdained to offer his name to the convention as a candidate, and his party record was that he supported the Democrat at the last preceding city election. In the remaining list of 6 city officials and 9 councilmen there were none of genuine civic standing, and many of the nominations were little else than ludicrous.

Then followed a campaign in which the appeal of this so-called Republican party was addressed solely to the saloon and tough element for an "open town," and to hide-bound partisanship for "Republican supremacy." And its only newspaper support came from the special interest organ, the Times, whose endorsement is at once a badge of shame and an omen of disaster.

This city is Republican two to one, but it is not corporation two to one, nor liquor interest two to one nor for bad government two to anything. The use of the word Republican by the forces backing Smith and the defeated ticket was an utter travesty.

All the Democratic saloon and Southern Pacific element worked and voted on that side, and many prominent Democratic machine leaders sat in its councils. Yet, because the local Republican party has allowed its organization machinery to pass into the hands of Southern Pacific people, it was possible to steal the honored name of the party and subject it to this base abuse. And all that accrues to the party in the transaction is the disgrace and demoralization of an overwhelming defeat.

The loyal Republicans of this region—and there are tens of thousands of them—would be something less than human if they failed to cherish a deep resentment against the leaders who have led them thus miserably to the slaughter-pen. The control of the party machinery by the corporations, and their use of the organization to accomplish designs that are against the public interest, has become so open and notorious that even the blindest partisan must see and condemn. Plainly this state of affairs cannot continue. Either the Republican party must go out of business as a political organization, or it must outfit itself with new leaders, and those leaders must be men who are far away from any suspicion of corporation control. This was merely a local contest, it is true, but it represents in embryo a change that is taking place all over the State. The "Grand Old Party" talk and the "rally round the tariff" business no longer work as they once did to blind people to what goes on behind the organization curtain. Let every public man, let every party leader come out into the clear daylight, and in plain words tell us whether he is for the railroad or against it. No more side-stepping, no more evasions, no more of this childish guff about the "deplorable prejudice against corporations." The Southern Pacific owns the Republican party in this State, and the utility corporations of the cities assist the railroad in the control of the party machinery and participate in the benefits of that power. Are you for it or against it? There is the test. And let none but those whose words and deeds show that they can meet the test be placed in positions of trust.

Is the party ready for that kind of reorganization here and elsewhere? Until this is done it will not be trusted by the people; it will not even be trusted by the great bulk of its own membership.

* * *

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Etc., etc., etc.	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

* * *

HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

When Meyer Lissner was chosen, some weeks ago, to be President of the Good Government organization, which made him manager of the campaign, we took occasion to remark that the alleged "objections" to him on the score of his "unpopularity" seemed to come exclusively from the camp of his political enemies; and we remarked, furthermore, that the real trouble with him

lay in his habit of winning victories; that when he started out on the warpath there was the sound of something doing, and that when he came back it was usually with a fresh batch of scalps hanging from his belt.

Now he has been at it again, bringing back not only a choice collection of scalps, but also the weapons, tepees, ponies and everything else worth having that the enemy possessed. As soon as the said enemy recovers from his dazed condition and takes account of stock, he will probably announce that Meyer Lissner is more "unpopular" than ever.

But not with us, thank you. We are for lining up the Old Guard and giving the gallant leader the tribute of a long loud cheer, as he rides by after the battle. That is what we have leaders for—to show us the way to victory, if they can; and as, in this kind of warfare, there are no rewards of money, nor goods, nor patronage, nor place, the least we can do is to show our genuine, enthusiastic gratitude for their good work.

In its first unmanly whine after defeat, the organ of the S. P. faction declared that the "Lissner organization" was the most perfect piece of political machinery ever operated in the State. This was meant for a fierce slam which it was hoped would bring the blush of shame to every Good Government cheek. But it did not work that way. The Los Angeles "Goo-goos" are long past the teaparty stage of reform politics. They are after results not regrets; and they know the way to get them is to have an organization that does business and a leader that runs it "for blood." True they have a good cause, a cause which, in theory, ought to win solely on its merits without any help. But theories are barren things. This is the day of fact and experience. This we know: that a bad cause well organized will whip a good cause unorganized nine times out of ten. Organization calls for a skilled leader, and the Good Government forces of Los Angeles are in great good fortune to have at their head Meyer Lissner with his peculiar gift for this line of work.

The reform leader has difficulties to meet that the real machine boss knows little about. He has no "bread-and-butter brigade," no solid mass of thick-and-thin partisans ready to vote for a yellow dog if need be, no mass of followers held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder." It is a proverb of warfare that the best soldier is the one that obeys without thinking, but the soldiers of the reform movement are people that think, and they obey only after they are "shown." The disciplined, well-drilled veterans are all with the machine; the reform gets the amateurs, the reckless, raw beginners. Then there is the dreaded question of the finances. The reformers may not levy on corporations nor hold up the candidates and office holders. Their money must come in small pieces, turned in on a basis of public spirit. Easy enough for Walter Parker with the unlimited treasures of the Southern Pacific and the Huntington corporations, the Gas and Electric Company, all open to him for any needed amount; easy enough, with all the office holders, the candidates, the saloons and tough places putting up freely; easy enough with blocks of lodging houses full of bums, and grading camps full of ignorant foreigners, and tough districts overflowing with "regulars," and all the force of partisanship and the prestige of the state and county machines—easy enough for him to win elections! But something very differ-

ent for Meyer Lissner and his corps, breaking into the game by sheer force and an honest cause, convincing merchants and property owners that they must subscribe for expenses, putting heart into the rank and file, teaching them how to fight and how to win.

Yes, there are many others that deserve credit for the victory. One man alone could not do it all. But here is to the one man that we could not possibly spare from the fight—Meyer Lissner.

* * *

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY

Great is the Democratic Idea, and Dr. John R. Haynes is its prophet hereabouts. Those who do not know the Doctor very well look upon him as a socialist; but those to whom he is familiar—and fortune has favored us in that regard—know that while he may dream at times in Socialism, it is in Democracy that he really lives.

Los Angeles has become a veritable political laboratory for the people of this nation to look on and learn; and Dr. John R. Haynes is alchemist-in-chief. He started the fires under his initiative and referendum pots way back in the 90's, while the people looked on with doubt and questioning. His personality was so engaging, his confidence so reassuring, and the odor and appearance of his concoctions so alluring, that almost before we knew what we were about, we had taken the first great draught of Democracy—Direct Legislation.

Like all true elixirs, the first drink called for more. Democracy is a habit and a cultivated taste that compounds on itself. Nobody is ever going to get enough until he is perfectly happy, and knows that everybody else in the world is also perfectly happy. And that is the millenium, which all admit will never come. We do not imagine that even the Doctor himself believes that the millenium will come, but he has an idea that while we are about it, we might just as well keep always headed in that direction. Then, even if we don't arrive there, we shall at least have the satisfaction of getting somewhat nearer.

Next came the Recall, which was pretty close to being the Doctor's own invention. At least he was the first to actually try it on, and Los Angeles was the—the—we won't say "dog;" we will say "favored patient." We not only survived but we thrived under the treatment; and now the recall medicine, from being an experiment and a thing of doubt and question, has risen to be a standard and accepted remedy, the very castor oil, as it were, of the political pharmacopoeia.

By this time the "cultivated taste" idea had begun to work and the people clamored for "more," "more." Every other year, as the charter amendment period came around, Mr. Jack Demos Horner inserted his thumb and pulled out another plum for himself, while the machine and the corporations looked on with rueful countenance. "If this goes on long enough," said they, "what's left won't be enough to divide among us. It is all because of this crazy Doctor. Public confidence in him must be destroyed."

So they employed the meanest and lowest thing in Los Angeles—yes, it was a newspaper. You have one guess. Right you are! The Times—to attack him and lie about him, and do its best to break him down. Year after year, without the slightest cause, without even the pretense of a cause, it heaped abuse and slander and hate-

of the head of this good citizen, because he loved the people and believed in them and had striven to give them back the rights of which they had been robbed. But the Doctor took it, as all big men take such things, as part of the day's work. "I am not the first decent chap to be assailed by scoundrels," said he, "and I fear I shall not be the last." Thereupon he went to work with renewed vigor to force legislation for fenders on street cars. That fight took several years, but in the end he won absolutely. The street railways had been killing 50 people a year and injuring several hundred. Thanks to the fenders and to the reforms brought about by the Street Railway Commission, these terrible figures have been reduced more than eighty per cent. How many people are there alive and well in Los Angeles who but for Dr. Haynes' fender law might be disabled or dead?

All these later steps in Democracy: the direct primary, the non-partisan ballot, the council-at-large, the utilities commission law—all these had the guidance and help of the Doctor's hand, although by this time so many had been trained to work in the field that there was no lack of leaders.

They are right, therefore, who proclaim the late election as a veritable triumph of Democracy. Much as we depended for success on the excellence of our candidates, and the thoroughness of our organization, and the skill of our leaders, far more than all of these were we dependent upon the provisions in the charter that crippled the machine before ever it went into action. No longer is the game played with dice loaded against us. The political sling-shot, the brass knuckles and the knock-out drops are all ruled off. Everything is out in the open where the people can see what's what. If they lose now, it will be their own fault—and so they won't lose.

Of all the cities of the union Los Angeles leads in the democracy of its institutions. It is the first great city to trust its own people—and they have shown themselves worthy of the trust.

* * *

P. O. AND THE P. O.

Will the reader kindly assume the role of Policeman for a few moments and listen to our troubles?

The initials given above stand for Pacific Outlook and also for Post Office.

The stenith assistant of the Umpty Department of the Public Mail has been considering for some time the question of whether we were really second-class or not, and has about decided that we are not.

Lest you should think this a compliment, we will explain that a first-class publication like the Outlook must be rated as second-class by the Post Office to secure pound rates of postage. If we had to pay 2 cents a copy, which is regular postage, that would be \$1.04 cents a year, and where would that leave us on our price of \$1.00 for subscription?

The trouble comes from our accepting from the Municipal League and City Club subscriptions "en bloc." As the Outlook stands for the policies they represent, these two organizations were willing to pay a dollar for a year's subscription for each of their members.

There used to be a rule that allowed this, it seems; but now that rule is no more.

Why? Please do not ask us. We have trouble enough trying to comply with the law, without delving into the dark recesses

of advanced guesswork in search of explanation for it.

And if there is any swearing to be done, our subscribers must attend to it. The experience of others has taught us the wisdom of soft answers and the turning of the other cheek.

Now then, What is to be done? How to comply with the rule?

All those to whom this paper comes through membership in either the Municipal League or the City Club must subscribe individually. The dreadful alternative to that is that you won't get the paper anymore after January first.

A circular will come to you during the week containing a blank form. If you approve of the Pacific Outlook and care to continue on its calling list, fill in the blank and return it. If convenient enclose a check for \$1.00; if not we will send round and collect it.

It is just barely possible that sometime later—after you have subscribed and paid up—the League or the City Club may allow you a dollar off on your dues, but, mind, we don't promise it. We do not wish to risk getting those institutions put out of business by the U. S. Government.

* * *

WORK OF A SNOB

Of all the candidates on the Republican ticket, none had so good a chance of election as E. E. Johnson, the tax collector. He had a wide circle of friends and supporters, and his opponent Taggart was not a very well known man. In the primary Johnson had Taggart beaten by several thousand votes. But in the final count Johnson lost by a thousand.

What beat him?

Why, a week or two before election the Times discovered that Johnson's opponent, Taggart, was in such financial straits when he first came to this coast, that he had to take a job as a dish-washer in a restaurant, and that afterwards he served for a time as a waiter. To be sure, this was a number of years ago, and Taggart is now, and has been ever since then, a fairly prosperous real-estate man. But in its recognized capacity as snob and toady to the rich, the Times made fun of Taggart and sneered at him as a waiter and dish-washer. He had been a laboring man, and that was reason enough for the Times to despise him.

And now Johnson, whom a change of 500 votes would have saved, knows where his defeat came from.

* * *

REFORMING FOOTBALL

Thirty youths killed and 275 injured in the football campaign that has just come to an end! There follows the usual discussion as to whether the game must be abolished entirely or reformed so that it shall be less dangerous.

All agree that it is a pity to abolish a game that gives such a vast amount of pleasure to millions of spectators and to thousands of players, a game, too, that teaches so many valuable lessons in athletics, in co-operation, in strategy, in self-control and in manners. On the other hand, it is universally admitted that present conditions must not be allowed to continue. These killings and maimings must cease.

But how is the game to be reformed? It is asserted that the changes effected in the past few years, which it was claimed would reduce the chance of injury, have actually

worked the other way. And the big authorities on the game are said to be in utter despair of working out any changes of rules that will accomplish what is sought.

The writer played football for four years at the University of Michigan in the years when the game was new in this country. The rules were not materially different from what they are now. Yet injuries seldom were inflicted. In the first ten years that the game was played in this country, there was not a single fatality.

Why? Does not the answer to this question point out a clear road to reform? No one was injured, because in those days men were chosen for the team chiefly on their standing as swift runners and for their quickness and cunning in handling the ball. Light men were rather at a premium. Big, brawny fellows were reckoned too slow.

Suppose the men were to weigh in at the beginning of the game, as pugilists weigh in at the ringside, and by a universal rule among the colleges no one weighing over 160 or at the most 175 pounds be allowed to play. This would open the game to a vastly larger range of players, instead of limiting it to the Percherons as at present; it would put a premium on lightness and swiftness, instead of on avoirdupois; and the awful crushes of dead weight wherein men are now killed or maimed would not occur. Even the tackle under full headway which is now one of the most fruitful causes of disaster is a very different matter when the combined weight of the two is 320 pounds, instead of 420 as at present, let us say.

If the present carnage continues through another season it is likely to result in legislation forbidding the game in many states. Better than that we can afford to spare these human steam rollers, these ice wagons and baby elephants from the rush line. Replace them by light, nimble men, and the slaughter will come to an end.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

It will be hard to overestimate the good effects likely to result from the victory of the Good Government forces over the party programmers in Los Angeles. The object lesson should not be lost on San Francisco. The essential difference between the elections held here and there was that that, here, the forces that stood for Right Things were divided and disheartened. There they were unified and encouraged. Party politics has no place in municipal affairs. Congratulations to Los Angeles for having eliminated that unwholesome feature from its civic life! Especially gratifying, too, is the fact that the old school board was re-elected. So far as influence is concerned, Harrison Gray Otis appears to have joined the down-and-out club. He should have been a charter member.—California Weekly.

Speaker Cannon and the other defenders of his autocratic power are the arch-pessimists of the United States. The success of the insurgents will mean the triumph of optimism.—The Kansas City Star.

Senator Aldrich is explaining why a central bank would be a good thing and wisely keeping silent on the pleasures of the present cost of living.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The recent increases in the prices of sugar shows that the consumer is paying the fine imposed on the trust.—Washington Post.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of **PACIFIC OUTLOOK**.

What a Subway Costs: The new subway across Brooklyn is about four miles long, and will cost \$4,000,000 a mile.

Question and Answer: "Do you think you can make people good by an act of law?" "No, but we can give them a chance."

Children's Flower Gardens: The Cincinnati Park Commission has set aside a plot of ground in each park for the neighboring school children to make into flower gardens.

Alighting From Street Cars: Teaching in the Philadelphia schools is made to include many practical things. Among others, pupils are taught to board and alight from street cars in a safe way.

Oakland Also: Oakland has been annexing outside territory, but on a very modest scale as compared with Los Angeles. The old area of Oakland was 24.09 square miles, and the new area is 36.68.

A Sane Fourth: Albany joins the list of cities that will have no fireworks or noisemakers on the next Fourth of July. The city authorities found it easy to pass the ordinance at this season of the year.

Automobiles Excluded: The town of Ashfield, Massachusetts, has selected certain of its streets and forbidden automobiles thereon. The idea is to have some regions of the city where people who still use the horse may drive quietly and without fear.

Cleveland Abolishes the Sweat Box. Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland has ordered that the police department must not under any circumstance practice "sweating" prisoners, or use any other brutal treatment in the examination of prisoners.

Tearing up Pavement: Chicago has passed a law providing that after a street is paved it shall not be torn open for five years. This might work in the down-town, fully-built-up districts, but not on residence streets, where new structures are likely to be erected.

The Only Way: Gradually the people and organizations that are fighting the billboard nuisance are coming to understand that the only hope for relief lies in educating the people not to patronize the firms that are destroying our country scenery and the beauty of our towns. Competition and greed have brought the billboard into existence, and they can be used to put it out of business. But the people must learn to do their share.

Front Rank as Usual: According to the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," Col. J. J. Sullivan of that city, speaking at a real estate dinner, said: "With the exception of New York, Los Angeles and Seattle, I know of no other American city that is expanding as rapidly as Cleveland."

Public Utilities Commission: Atlantic City, New Jersey, has a public utilities commission, whose business it is to examine all contracts between the city and the utility corporations and see that they are complied with, and to listen to all complaints of citizens against the service.

Gauze Masks for Street Sweepers: The men who sweep the streets of New York are hereafter to be provided with gauze masks to protect them from breathing the germs stirred up by their work. Experience has shown that these men are constantly subject to illness from infectious diseases.

Elevated Railways: The Public Service Commission of New York has prepared plans for the construction of elevated roads in Brooklyn that meet the approval of the Municipal Art Commission. The illustrations given in the "Municipal Journal" show a really beautiful structure, which one would have believed quite impossible for an elevated railway.

Baltimore's Economy: W. H. Maltbie, a municipal expert, declares that Baltimore is the most economically governed city in the Union. He takes the figures of the 15 largest cities of the country and gets an average which is divided into 12 items of expenditure. He finds that Baltimore comes inside the average on every item, and is about 30 per cent inside on the total.

Students as Political Workers: One hundred and fifty students from the University of Chicago served as watchers at the polls during the election held in Chicago on November 23 in the Sixth Congressional District. The practice of employing energetic students for this purpose is a growing one, and serves to furnish occupation and experience to the ambitious young man.

Tuberculosis in New York: In this year's budget for the metropolis there appears an item of \$250,000 for combatting tuberculosis. This provides for inspectors to locate every case of the disease in the city and keep track of it until cured or removed or ended in death; it provides also for nurses to assist in caring for cases in the homes of people of small means; and it provides for hospitals where the more advanced cases can be treated.

Holding Up City Officials: The Chicago "Advance" protests against the practice common among church, charity and lodge solicitors of holding up city officials. Most of them receive small salaries, and the very nature of their positions lays them open to every kind of demand. There is no reason why this practice should be continued in this city under the new regime. Subordinates hold under civil service and the new-

ly-elected officers are nothing to any political organization. They can afford to be independent, one and all, and they should be.

Annexation: Water is the magnet that is drawing the populous regions adjoining the city, particularly to the west and north, inside the municipal fence. As the annexed districts are not required to pay interest or sinking fund on the existing city debt, it would appear that they are getting rather the best of it. On the other hand it must be remembered that 90 per cent of the debt is for the Owens River enterprise, and that

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it will be met, interest and sinking fund, largely through the medium of water charges, of which the outside regions must pay their share. The worst feature of these piecemeal annexations is the expense to which the city is put by frequent elections, but there seems to be no way to avoid that.

* * *

Civic Revival: Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been holding a civic revival and civic survey with excellent results in arousing public interest in the improvement of that city. Charles Zeubelin, who will be remembered for a course of very interesting lectures which he delivered here in 1906, was the principal speaker. An exhibit of civic development was held, and a number of public meetings. One result of the revival was the tendering of a large residence to be used as an art gallery, and the presentation of a tract of ground by a corporation for a playground.

* * *

Palaces and Slums: This country contains tens of thousands of rich people who are fairly put to it to figure out how to spend their incomes. Also it contains hundreds of thousands of poor people, living in filthy, dark unsanitary slums. Experience has shown over and over again that the construction of decent habitations for the poor can be made to pay four or five per cent dividends, with two or three per cent more in the probable increase in the value of the property. It is the duty of the social worker and the writer to bring the sections of this bit of machinery together and make them work.

* * *

The New Order: When the new Council comes in one of the first things to consider, no doubt, will be the Mayor's proposition that there should be a commission of citizens to pass on the city's salary list and payroll, as to whether the amounts paid are just and reasonable, and whether the city is getting it's money's worth. Salaries have been fixed by Council during this administration in the most hap-hazard fashion, the men with the strongest pull getting the best pay, irrespective of the market value of the services rendered. The whole list should be investigated and considered in detail, with a view to securing efficiency, economy and justice.

* * *

Bad Work in Boston: A commission of citizens, aided by paid experts, recently made an investigation into Boston's expenditures to see what that city was getting for its money, particularly with respect to the payrolls. These are some of the things the commission found out and made public: That the number of employes of the city in the last 11 years had increased over two and one-half times as fast as the population increased, while the payroll was multiplied three and one-half times; that the city was paying 32 cents an hour to its laborers, while the maximum paid by outside contractors was 25 cents; that of the 775 men employed in the sewer department 70 per cent were over 40 years of age and of these over 50 per cent were over 50 years and 20 per cent over 60 years; that 25 per cent of all these employes give little or no return for their pay; that while bricks were laid by contract at from \$1.82 to \$4.23, when the same kind of work was done by day labor under the city it cost from \$9.04 to \$18.34; that the annual waste in this department through inefficiency and over-pay was figured at \$400,000.

Recall of Harper: In his annual report before the National Municipal League of the chief happenings in American cities during the year, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the secretary of the League, devoted a good deal of space to the use of the recall in Los Angeles. He quotes at length from the utterances of the Municipal League, and tells in detail the story of the victory over corruption. His narrative and his conclusions are in effect highly commendatory of the recall as a political institution. Only four years ago the secretary of the Los Angeles Municipal League read a paper before the National League in New York City on the subject of the recall, and it was listened to with doubt and amazement. Only the most advanced—or perhaps the most reckless—of these municipal students could be induced to believe that such an institution could be made practical. Since then it has been adopted in about fifty cities.

* * *

Street Superintendent by Civil Service: The Merit System is carried further in Chicago than in any city of the Union. Recently a city librarian was chosen through a civil service examination, and a system not unlike the civil service was used in the choice of a superintendent of schools. The latest was an examination for superintendent of streets. The new Chicago idea is the German idea of getting experts to do the city's work. It sounds weird and almost incredible as applied to "city politics" as we have known it in the past, but we venture the prediction that within ten years it will be taken as a matter of course all along the line, that the city is entitled to and must get the most efficient service obtainable for every department of its work. We are not sure that the civil service method is the best way of accomplishing that, but we are prepared to say that it is 100 times better than the old machine political method.

* * *

The Merriam Commission: The most-talked-of thing in Chicago is the Merriam Commission. Charles Edward Merriam is professor of political science in the University of Chicago. He was elected from his ward to the city council. After he had served long enough to know the ropes pretty well, he proposed that a commission be appointed, made up of members of the city council, city officials and citizens for the following purpose: "To investigate the manner in which city funds are expended in all ways, to discover graft, if it exists, to expose all irregularities, and to decide on the means whereby the city government may be administered as economically as possible." This commission is now going to the bottom of things, and the deeper it goes the more astounding are the revelations of graft, carelessness and extravagance that come to the surface. Numbers of resignations are scheduled to occur, and some prosecutions are expected.

Standard Oil is engaged in all sorts of business enterprises, not because it needed the money, but because it had to do something with its profits.—Washington Star.

President Taft insists in that good-humored way of his that there should be no further tinkering with the tariff until the new law has shown its merits. The general public would be glad enough to agree with this proposition but for one consideration—there never would be in all the flight of

time any further tariff adjustment.—Portland Telegram.

Patten is said to have cleared \$4,000,000 in one day in cultivating cotton in Wall Street and yet the planters are poorer because of big crops and the mill hands are to be put on half time for fear the people will get cotton goods too cheaply. Yet there are still people so benighted as to believe in the operation of such a thing as a natural law of supply that regulates prices.—Oakland Enquirer.

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TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE WILL BE FORMED TO FURTHER THIS PROJECT

From one end of the country to the other the people are being aroused to the necessity of a merchant marine. The United States has more foreign commerce than any other nation. Last year it amounted to three billions of dollars and ninety-two per cent of it was carried in foreign bottoms. We are paying out over a quarter of a million dollars every day to foreign ships for carrying our commerce. No part of the country feels the need as keenly as does the Pacific Coast. The opening of the Panama Canal is less than five years away, and it behooves the citizens of Southern California and especially Los Angeles to be prepared for this event, for it will mean more to our city than to any other on the entire Coast. Los Angeles is destined to become the great port of the Pacific Coast, but the millions spent in harbor improvements will be of little avail unless we secure the enormous trade the harbor will be enabled to accommodate.

Congressman McLachlan voiced the need for a Federal steamship line in a recent speech before the City Club when he said:

"We should hang our heads in shame when we reflect that if conditions do not change we will have hardly any vessels to go through the canal when it is completed.

"During my term in Congress the government has spent eighteen to twenty millions every year on improving the harbors and rivers of the country and then had no vessels to occupy them.

"The people have been slumbering on this question. To think that we have only eleven ships on the Pacific and Atlantic engaged in foreign trade, while England has more than eleven thousand in the same business."

Referring to his trip to the Panama Canal, Mr. McLachlan told how he learned that six boats were plying between New York and the Isthmus, well equipped and government operated. He found that they carried on an average one hundred and fifty passengers and 3000 tons of cargo, but on inquiry learned that the cargo consisted principally of merchandise shipped across the country from the Pacific Coast. When he asked why this trade was not sent down the Pacific Coast, he was told by the steamship agent that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was owned by the transcontinental railways and that every ton taken down the Pacific Coast in steamers robbed the railways of so much freight.

"Why don't we put a line of steamers on the Pacific Coast?" asked he. "The Pacific Mail Steamship Company should be driven out of business. It is a menace to our trade.

"The railroads find it a great economy to help a line running on the coast, if only to keep another company from occupying the field."

Realizing that this was a question requiring immediate attention, and acting on the suggestion of George P. Keeney, secretary of the Federal Construction League of San Diego, Pacific Outlook sent a circular to a number of our prominent citizens, containing the following suggestions:

"Existing conditions appear to favor the immediate organization of a 'Transportation League of the Pacific Coast.'

"By utilizing the mechanism of an effective plan of organization, it is believed that the earnest and progressive citizens of California can secure to themselves reliable data and expert opinion upon all questions affecting the subject of transportation.

"An organization of this character will command opportunity for the public expression of an enlightened and progressive opinion upon such subjects as the following:

"1. Immediate establishment of 'Federal Steamship Line for Pacific Coast.'

"2. 'Federal occupation and operation of railways in times of war or public necessity.'

"3. 'Federal construction of Railway Road Bed (previously recommended by the Inter-State Commerce Commission).'

"4. 'Regulation of Railway rate by State and Federal authority.'

"5. 'Transportation in its relation to National defense.'

"6. 'Free Harbors, Ship Canals, Coast Defense, etc., etc.'

"The necessity for this undertaking and the consideration of plans in furtherance thereof will constitute the principal objects of an informal conference to be held in the parlors of the Westminster Hotel on Saturday, December 11, 1909."

The meeting was held and the subject thoroughly discussed by those present—among whom were men active in National and State political affairs. Dr. Jno. R. Haynes was appointed chairman of the meeting and A. M. Dunn, secretary. It was decided to issue a call for a general meeting in order to form "The Federal Marine Transportation League of the Pacific Coast." Following is a tentative statement of principle:

"The League will aim to assist in the work of securing to the people of the United States the rights of unrestricted competition and equality of opportunity in the production, exchange and distribution of their productions, and

particularly to secure equal opportunities and unrestricted competition in the means of transportation of those products by sea to the markets of the world.

"We claim that whenever competition is restricted, production limited, exchange or distribution retarded or impeded, by whatever cause, the public rights are infringed, and such infringement constitutes a public wrong.

"We declare the existing obligation between the citizen and the State to be a mutual obligation—that it is the first and highest duty of the State to safeguard the public interests and remedy all public wrongs by just enforcement of the public rights.

"We demand ample protection for the rights of American Commerce, both at home and abroad.

"To further the interests of the people we believe in the immediate establishment and operation thereafter of a Federal steamship line for the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles to Panama, and we further believe in the creation of absolutely free harbors, ship canals and so forth, wherever possible for the general weal."

Among those present were S. C. Graham, J. J. Andrews, W. T. Harris, E. O. Edgerton, Richmond Plant, D. L. Loughborough, H. W. Brundige, Geo. P. Keeney, Dr. Jno. R. Haynes and A. M. Dunn.

Mr. T. E. Gibbon, who was out of the city and could not attend the meeting, wrote to say that he was in hearty sympathy with the movement, and he would be glad to be counted on in such an organization. And, though unable to be present, Capt. Lewis Hansen has promised his support.

The League will invoke the use of

Federal, State and County Credit in competition with the international combine that threatens to throttle the commerce of the Pacific Coast, and in this work will undoubtedly have the support of all citizens interested in the development of our Coast trade.

HENEY TO SPEAK UNDER AUSPICES OF CITY CLUB

The regular noon-day luncheon of the City Club will not be held this week. The club had secured Francis J. Heney as speaker and then found it impossible to obtain a dining room sufficiently large to accommodate the crowd that will want to hear him speak.

It was therefore decided to have an open meeting in Simpson Auditorium tonight (Saturday).

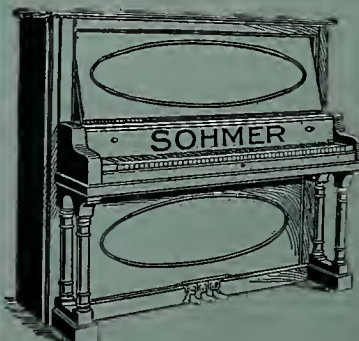
"I'm glad you've dropped in, Mrs. Irons," said Mrs. Lapsling, cordially greeting the visitor. "This has been a dreary day for me, and a call from a friend is like an oasis in the desert."—Chicago Tribune.



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THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND

From a stirring campaign manifested by Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., issued in the form of a letter to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lancashire and Cheshire Liberal Federation, we reprint the latter part, which clearly shows how dangerous to English popular liberties the House of Lords became the other day when it raised a vast issue by refusing to pass the Budget or Finance Bill.

After dealing in this open letter with two other principle issues in the present campaign—protective tariffs and the new land tax—Mr. Churchill says:

"The third crucial issue is the House of Lords. Why should this small cluster of titled persons be set up to rule all the rest of us, and why should their children rule our children forever? There is no reason at all, except that the Constitution has come down to us from the past. But the principle by which the House of Lords cannot meddle with Money Bills lies at the very heart of that same Constitution.

"Hitherto the House of Lords has had no practical power to enforce a dissolution of Parliament. Dissolution is the prerogative of the Crown. Hitherto the House of Lords has had no constitutional right to touch finance. Finance is the privilege of the House of Commons. But the rejection of the Budget will be a double invasion by the House of Lords, both of the Royal prerogative and the Commons' privilege.

"They are trying to conceal this monstrous usurpation by the plea that all they seek is the true will of the people. Certainly in the past to which the things have now come the electors must decide.

"If the House of Lords establish at a General Election their right to control the finance of the kingdom, they will have made themselves the predominant power in the State. Not only will they be able to mutilate any legislation that they do not like, but every year by destroying the annual Budget and stopping the King's revenue they will be able to force a dissolution of Parliament upon the Crown. No Government in future will therefore be able to remain in power unless it makes itself agreeable each year, and from year to year, to a majority of the House of Lords.

"But since nine Lords out of ten are Tories, this instability will operate only against Liberals or other progressive governments. A Conservative government, largely composed of Lords devoted to the class interests of the landed aristocracy and subservient to the influences of wealth, would never be hindered by the House of Lords whatever they sought to do.

"Protection, conscription, coercion, schemes of war and conquest, all these policies would pass on their way unchallenged by the new dictatorship. No matter how long the Tories stayed in office, no matter how the character of their legislation differed from what the people wished or had expected, no matter how their Government was altered or split, no matter what the country thought or how they voted at elections, the House of Lords would sit still and grow fat."

Another leader, Mr. Haldane, the Secretary for War, expressed the Liberal position at a luncheon, thus:

"The Cabinet is absolutely united on the Budget. I am supposed to be a moderate man, but I doubt that there is any stronger believer in the Budget than myself.

"The issues at the election will be Free Trade and the Budget. But there is a third issue. Since our Constitution became what it is, no step so violent or revolutionary has been taken as the vetoing of a Budget Bill. By resolution of the Commons the provisions of that bill for collecting taxes have already begun to operate and millions have already been collected. But those resolutions have been ignored and taxes were now being illegally collected. The money will have to be repaid. In this state of things there was before the country the dismal prospect of a machine (meaning the custom of collecting taxes by resolution of the House of Commons) which had hitherto worked well being smashed, and of consequent great financial loss and waste."

Was our Constitution, he asked, to be changed, or had we reached a step in the political development of our country where some alteration must be made in the relationship between the two Houses? He had always believed in a Second Chamber, which could revise and, if necessary, slightly delay for consideration propositions which the country and Parliament were always willing to reconsider when they were not huck to them in a proper form. But that was not the case with which they had to deal; it was not a question between two Chambers, nor was it a question affecting one Chamber alone—it was a question whether the Second Chamber could be tolerated in a form in which, while the Unionist party was in, there was virtually only a single Chamber, and when the other party was in, no matter what the decision of the electors, their Bills were mangled, their power controlled and their activities hampered by a majority which was not only enormous but which was utterly unsympathetic and hostile to the creed of Liberalism.

Another leader, Mr. Runciman, was the first Cabinet Minister to address a public meeting after the Lansdowne motion was intimated. Speaking at Hull he said that the motion which Lord Lansdowne had tabled marked an event without parallel in the last 300 years' history. There has been, he added, some talk of this motion being the prelude to a conference between the two Houses for negotiations between the Opposition and the Government.

We say—and here I speak for the Government—we can have no dealings with the Lords on finance. As the Commons made the Finance Bill, it must remain, and we absolutely refuse to compromise on any tax or any clause. The Lords have no more right to reject the Finance Bill than has the Crown to refuse its assent to that Bill. They have no power to impose taxes; they have no power to take them off. We stand then where all the great statesmen of the past have stood. We wish to take no different line, but we resist every new assumption in theory, every aggression in act. The Commons, and the Commons alone, is, and must remain, the sole imposer and remitter of taxation.

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PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE EFFORT TO CRIPPLE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS (Oakland Enquirer)

Whether knowingly and with deliberate intent to impose an increased burden upon the publishers of magazines and periodicals or not, the recommendation of President Taft for an increase of postage on second class mail matter, appears to be in pursuance of the purpose of the corporate interests of this country to cripple this class of publications. It is a well-known fact that the financial and corporate interests of this country concerned in preventing public exposure of their methods of exploitation have endeavored in every way to crush out magazines and weekly periodicals in which progressive ideas have found expression and through which the iniquities of high finance have been disclosed. Large financial interests have repeatedly purchased magazines for the purpose of closing them to radical writers and to prevent the showing up of the corrupt methods of trusts, monopolies and high financiers. Only recently the announcement was made that one of the leading magazines, which has hitherto been fearless in turning the light on civic and commercial crimes, was to pass into the hands of a large corporation and to be "run along more conservative lines."

But the knowledge of corporate control is, however, fatal to the circulation and influence of magazines and periodicals and constituencies of readers shift readily from one to another. When the public is convinced by the contents and the writers that a magazine has passed under the yoke its sales fall off in favor of newer

claimants to public favor, not subject to the interests.

These publications have been of tremendous educational value to the American people. It costs less money to establish a magazine or a weekly periodical than a great daily newspaper, because it is not necessary for such publication to own an independent plant. A magazine or a weekly can be brought out by a publishing house on contract. This facilitates the starting of a new magazine or of a weekly periodical without vast capital or the backing of big financial interests.

The proposition of President Taft to put an increased burden upon this class of publications means simply an effort to curtail their circulation and influence and impose an onerous burden upon the publishers.

It is also an attempt to check the dissemination of important information and to prevent the education of the American people to a larger appreciation of their rights and duties as citizens. We believe that this recommendation of President Taft to cripple magazines and periodicals will receive the condemnation of not only the publishers, but of the American people.

IFALOUS SAN FRANCISCO

The Pacific Aero Club promises us an aviation week the last of January or thereabouts. As one of the members put it, he didn't see why Los Angeles (which has donated \$25,000 for a similar project) should flay any more wings than San Francisco, even if its bones were hollow and marrowless and that while the southern burg undoubtedly needed some sort of "uplifting," the city by the Golden Gate would fly for the very joy of it.—San Francisco News Letter.

PITTSBURG CIVIC COMMISSION

From a letter of H. D. W. English of Pittsburg, read at the Cincinnati meeting of the National Municipal League:

It is with keen regret I find it impossible to be present at the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Municipal League and the other organizations joining with you.

The work of the Pittsburg Civic Commission has grown to such an extent in the last several months that it alone is excuse enough. The vote of the citizens giving to Pittsburg, one of the most comprehensive bond issues, and the request of the Mayor that the Civic Commission, appointed by Mayor Guthrie, supervise the expenditure of the money so voted, is one of the significant points in Pittsburg's present attitude toward civic advance. This bond issue is in part Pittsburg's reply to the Pittsburg Survey, which as you know was presented at the last Convention of the N. M. L. in our city. The survey was drastic and it took courage to make it and to give publicity to it. I can recommend no better way to awaken the civic consciousness of our American cities than the definite knowledge thus gained of how bad they are. Pittsburg was selected because this city had more problems, which were the problems of every American city, rather than because it was the worst, as the other American cities through their press would have people believe.

I feel sure but few American cities can have the same drastic social survey made and continue to point the finger of scorn at Pittsburg. However, that is no answer nor does it condone our unrighteousness. The thing to do is just what Pittsburg with her usual grit is doing, viz., going to work to better social conditions. A bond issue which includes the following items seems to be a partial answer:

- New Tuberculosis Hospital.
- New Playgrounds.
- Equipment for recreation centers in our parks.
- Filtration for the North Side to complete the entire city.
- New dry and wet Garbage Incineration plants.
- New sewers with a view of an entire sewage disposal system later.
- New Boulevard in the small homes or working man's residence section.
- Removal of the hump and widening of streets to enable better street-car service.

The total expenditure is \$6,775,000. In addition the Pittsburg Civic Commission requested by the Mayor, through its Committee on Municipal Research and Efficiency, to supervise the expenditure.

That no mistakes may be made, the Commission have engaged three of the leading engineers of the country to lay out a program for these and other great improvements. Mr. Bion J. Arnold of Chicago, the great railroad (steam and traction) expert, Mr. Freeman of Providence, R. I., the great hydraulic engineer and Mr. Olmstead of Boston, the noted landscape architect on streets and town planning. Their counsel and reports will be at the disposal of the City Administration and the Civic Commission. The engineers are being paid from the funds of the Civic Commission.

You will be gratified to know that this answer of our people to the call of the survey for better conditions in addition to the program, which has been authorized by the Civic Commission

through its fourteen standing committees and one hundred leading citizens, have at last reached other cities, and the press has already changed its attitude from pointing the finger of scorn to that of praise, and calling on the citizens of their several cities to copy the program of this much abused Pittsburg, and were it not for hurting the cause of Civic Betterment, I could give you the names of many of our leading American cities who have sent representatives to Pittsburg to get at first hands the comprehensive program laid out and our method of ward organization for civic advance.

Believe me this is not written egotistically, but in deep humility. We have been scourged by many of the cities which will be represented in your convention. My advice is that they go home and begin with finding out how bad they are before they begin to build anew. Three good things will be thus accomplished. First: The proper sense of humility which comes from humiliated pride. Second: The presentation of real conditions, so that they can build anew with knowledge. Third: An awakening of civic consciousness which is essential to properly carrying out a system of civic advance.

The trouble is we are too discouraged when we do not carry our cities for some reform movement. Failing in that, fall back in a comatose state until the next election. The failure of good men and citizens to shoulder up to an administration, to which they were opposed politically, is as foolish as a business man who takes an investment and does not watch that investment. One hundred good men shouldering up to any administration will create an atmosphere for clean things which must make for better government. The criticism that "men of high ideals are so far in advance of the average voter that the voter cannot observe them for the dust the man of high ideals makes" has in it a lesson for us. Through ward organization for civic advance and education the average man can be brought to these higher ideals.

My thought then for the future is, First: To get at the foundation of our civic unrighteousness by a process of introspection. See how bad we are. Second: Because an administration is not sympathetic is no reason why citizens should stand off and throw stones. Third: Organize our forces for civic advance on the same broad lines, which touch the lives of all the people, which have been so successful in holding our municipalities down through so called practical politics. Instead use the good methods of the common enemy (for they are many) against the enemies of civic advance.

Pardon this long letter. It is written out of the experience of many bitter defeats, and the hope that we may continue the splendid work so ably carried on by the National Municipal League.

Faithfully yours,

H. D. W. English.

P. S. I hope Mr. Allen T. Burns, General Secretary of our Commission, may be with you for a short time at least.

He—We'd have won the football game if our captain hadn't lost his head. She—Mercy! Was it so bad as that? I heard it was only an ear.—Boston Transcript.

Caller—My uncle died yesterday, sir, and I want you to officiate at the funeral. Deacon Jones—But I didn't know him. Caller—Good!

The BEST BOOST YET



—Los Angeles Herald

COMMISSION PLAN

If the commission form of government needed a boost it certainly got one when it was knocked by a Los Angeles morning paper that never was on the right side of a reform movement and never was known to pick a winner. This newspaper, whether by accident or design, has developed a genius for blundering that amounts almost to mania, for, as the poet says, "Genius to madness is allied." Since the commission form of government finds no favor in the eyes of the Blunderer, the public doubtless will be induced to study this method of administering public affairs. The people of Los Angeles will be inclined to make serious inquiry into the commission plan, now that it has evoked the hostility of the newspaper which would have called Oliver Cromwell an anarchist, would have denounced George Washington as a "Red," and would have attacked the emancipation proclamation on the ground that it hurt business and interfered with the sacred rights of property.—Los Angeles Herald.

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NEW CALIFORNIA BANK LAW

J. F. Sartori Explains Provisions to City Club Members

"We have now a complete banking act, with some imperfections, of course, and a few harsh provisions, easily to be remedied by amendments at the proper time, but an act which, on the whole, has the approval of those best qualified to judge.

"It meets with and, in some respects, has anticipated the recommendations of the convention of State Supervisors for better and more uniform banking laws in all the states.

"Instances are cited as follows:

"1st. The absolute segregation of assets in case a departmental business is done, whether by Trust Companies, State or National Banks—a recommendation also strongly urged by the savings bank section of the American Bankers' Association, and which it is believed will also be endorsed by the latter association.

"2nd. The regulation of savings departments and the investment and segregation of savings deposits in the National banks, which the National Banking Act should provide for, or failing to do so, should prohibit.

"3rd. A uniform and complete system of examination under the control of one State Superintendent with sufficient means to appoint the proper number of examiners, and to pay the expenses of a well conducted department, thus affording no excuse or justification for non-enforcement of the law.

"4th. The requirement of a proper paid in capital stock and reserve in proportion to deposit liabilities.

"5th. Provisions restricting the use of depositors' funds by officers and directors.

"6th. The liquidation of banks by the state banking department, rather than by the proven expensive method of receiverships.

"7th. Reasonable supervision and examination of assets by directors.

"No doubt experience will demonstrate what changes or amendments are advisable or needed. Recognizing this fact, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to report each year to the Governor, for submission to the next ensuing session of the legislature, 'any amendments to the banking laws which, in his judgment, may be desirable.' An appointment has been made by the Governor to this office, highly satisfactory to all concerned and it is confidently believed that a competent administration and good results will follow."—Extracts from Mr. Sartori's speech.

The large assemblage at the luncheon of the City Club last Saturday evidenced the greatest interest in the topic under consideration.

Mr. J. F. Sartori, president of the Security Savings Bank, was the speaker and he elected to talk on the new bank law and explain its workings.

Mr. Sartori was a member of the

legislative committee appointed to draft the act and was therefore qualified to speak authoritatively. After explaining some of the causes that led up to the necessity for a change in the banking laws in this state, he went into the details of the act, speaking in part as follows:

The new act, which went into effect July 1, 1909, reveals all conflicting acts or parts of acts and codifies all the laws on the subject. This, of itself, is meritorious and of great advantage to bankers, lawyers or laymen, if it is desired to ascertain what the law is on a given subject, or on all matters pertaining to the business.

The Bank Commissioners' Act was entirely ignored. All the good features of the Savings and Loan Corporation Act, and other fragmentary banking laws of merit, were incorporated.

Its arrangement and technique follows, to some extent, that of New York.

It divides banking into three classes: Savings banks, commercial banks and trust companies. Article 1 deals with general provisions and departmental banking. Article 2 relates to savings banks, Article 3, commercial banks, Article 4, trust companies. Article 5, state banking department and supervision. The word "bank" in the general provisions refers to all classes of banks, except, of course, national.

The Departmental Sections of the Banking Act provide that any corporation, authorized by its articles of incorporation so to do, may combine the business of a commercial bank, savings bank and trust company, or any two, or all of them. Every bank doing a departmental business must have the proper total paid in capital, provided by the law and the proper proportion of its total capital must be invested in, or apportioned to, each department.

It must maintain the proper legal reserve in each department; separate books must be kept and all cash, and all assets and liabilities of each department must be held separately and must not be intermingled. No department shall receive deposits of any other department of the same corporation thus preventing the pyramiding of cash or deposits, as may be done where a departmental business is transacted under separate corporations.

Creditors of each department have a first lien on its assets—the savings depositors having a first lien on the savings assets. This being the law, and the published reports and advertising of the fact that a savings and commercial and, perhaps, trust business is being done, no one is deceived nor has a right to complain.

Foreign banks must have a paid in capital and comply with all the requirements as to organization and conduct relative to state institutions.

The purchasing of stock of other corporations is prohibited except to prevent loss on loans already made in good faith and stock so acquired must be sold within six months.

Speculating on the rise and fall of shares of corporations and banks, and the assumption of stockholders' liability, is not good and legitimate banking. The practice in this state made the prohibition necessary.

Contracts can not be made with depositors whereby the stockholders' liability provided for in the constitution is in any manner to be waived.

Funds of a bank can not be deposited with another bank unless such other bank has been designated as a

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I will accept the care of large or small amounts and promptly invest the same in safe mortgages, forwarding to you the papers as soon as they are complete. Money can be sent to me by mail with instructions as to the term of the loan, or brought to me in person at my office, in which event it would be advisable to arrange an appointment by mail or telephone.

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legal depository by a vote of a majority of the directors, exclusive of the vote of directors who may be officers or directors of the depository bank so designated.

National banks, receiving deposits of state banks, must, at the request of the Superintendent of Banks, submit to state examination. A refusal authorizes the Superintendent to order the immediate withdrawal of all state bank deposits from such offending national bank. A refusal to withdraw such deposits shall be a misdemeanor.

A Very Important Provision is that loans shall not be made on the stock of another bank unless such other banks have been in existence two years, and has earned and paid a dividend on its stock.

This, with the provision against the purchasing of stocks, prevents "chain of banks" schemes by the use of depositors' funds.

Officers, Directors and Employees of all banks are prohibited from overdrawing accounts, or from receiving any commission or reward for loaning the bank's funds to others. The latter is a form of petty grafting which is discouraged by a felony provision.

Trust Funds must not be mingled with the other assets of the bank, and shall not be carried or counted as any part of the lawful money reserve. The California Safe Deposit and Trust Company failure suggested this provision.

Officers, directors and employees, who knowingly violate or consent to the violation of the foregoing prohibitions and other prohibitions of this act, not herein mentioned, are in nearly all cases guilty either of a misdemeanor or of a felony.

LOANS TO OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

There was no difficulty about the restrictions against the use or borrowing of a bank's funds by its officers and employees. These provisions were recommended by an almost unanimous vote of the California Bankers' Association, and are clearly designed to protect both stockholders and depositors from speculating and trading on the assets and obligations of a bank by its managers and employees, and must meet with universal approval.

On the subject of loaning the funds of commercial banks to its directors, there was much more contention and difference of opinion. The provision which was finally adopted reads substantially as follows: "No commercial bank shall loan any of its funds to any of its directors, except upon a two-thirds vote of its Board of Directors, the borrowing director not voting, and such loans must be reported at once to the Superintendent of Banks. A monthly report must also be made to the Superintendent of Banks of all such loans. In case of his disapproval of any loan, it shall be forthwith called in and paid up. Provided, however, that the total loans to all directors shall not at any one time exceed 30% of the capital and surplus of said bank. Any officer or director violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony."

CAPITAL STOCK

The minimum capital stock paid in of a savings or commercial bank, whether individual or departmental, must be \$25,000.00; of a trust company, \$200,000.00. If the trust company does a departmental banking business both commercial and savings, \$225,000.00. But the aggregate paid in capital and surplus of every bank, and of each department of every bank, must at all times equal ten per cent of deposit liabilities, and such deposit liabilities shall not be increased when such proposition of paid up capital and surplus is wanting, provided that no savings bank shall be

required to have a paid in capital and surplus of more than \$1,000,000.00.

As it was held unconstitutional to provide for capitalization according to the class or size of cities, and as it was considered a safeguard that all banks should have a capital and surplus in a reasonable proportion to deposits, this percentage feature was believed to meet the difficulty and to provide for proper capitalization in all cases.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Section 80 now provides that no commercial bank shall make any unsecured loans to any person, firm or corporation, to an amount exceeding ten per cent of the bank's capital and surplus, or twenty-five per cent on security worth at least fifteen per cent more than the amount of the loan—or ten per cent unsecured, and fifteen per cent secured, except that a commercial bank may buy, or discount or loan upon bills of lading, warehouse receipts and bills of exchange, drawn in good faith against actual existing value, or purchase commercial or business paper, actually owned by the person negotiating the same.

This is practically the provision on the subject in the New York Act.

MONEY RESERVE

Every commercial bank or the commercial department of every bank, must at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to 15 per cent of its deposits, and if it receives deposits of other banks, 20 per cent of its deposit liabilities. Three-fifths of this reserve may consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with any bank or banks, other than savings bank, in this state.

The entire legal reserve of commercial banks in this state must, therefore, be kept within the state. Moneys on deposit with correspondents in other states, although necessary and permitted, will not be counted as part of the legal reserve.

TRUST COMPANIES

The Provisions Relating to the Conduct of Trust Companies follow closely those of the state of New York, whose trust company act is considered the most perfect yet devised.

There was some disposition to limit the trust companies to the transaction of a strictly trust business, but, recognizing the fact that there were a number of large and well conducted institutions of this kind in the state already doing a considerable banking business, and as departmental banking was to be allowed, the act provides that they may do either a commercial or savings business, or both, if properly organized for the purpose.

In the absence of a specific agreement to the contrary, all trust funds, and, in all events, the capital of trust companies, must be invested according to the laws relating to the investment of funds deposited in savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS

Capital Stock and Surplus. Every savings bank must have a minimum paid in capital of \$25,000, and at all times a capital and surplus equal to ten per cent of deposit liabilities, with a \$1,000,000 limit. Heretofore, no savings bank was compelled to have any specified paid in capital no matter what the amount of its deposits.

No more savings banks will be organized and conducted hereafter in California without an adequate capital and reserve in proportion to deposits.

INVESTMENTS IN BONDS

The notable feature of the law is that eastern state, city, county and railroad bonds can be purchased, providing they meet certain requirements. This privilege will be of practical value should the proposed Tax

Amendment No. 1, fixing a certain reasonable tax on the capital and reserve of banks, become the law. The provision prohibiting the purchase of California public utility and industrial bonds, unless the issuing corporation has had an income for three years sufficient to pay all expenses, fixed charges and interest, is particularly to be commended. Savings banks cannot legally aid in the flotation of new and untried corporation securities.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The new act clearly states that no loan shall be made on unsecured notes, and provides specifically and reasonably the per centum of the market value that may be loaned on bonds, and only on such bonds as may be legally purchased, and 65% of the market value of personal property, stocks of corporations and banks, with the saving clause that the corporation or bank must have been in existence for two years and earned and paid a dividend.

Savings banks are prohibited from assuming the risks or encouraging the promotion and flotation of new corporations. These regulations as to investments and loans, together with the provision that no more than five per cent of assets can be invested on or loaned upon any bond issue, except United States, state, and municipal bonds, constitute a decided improvement in the law and will, do much to promote sound banking, if as before stated, strict supervision and capable examinations prevail.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT AND SUPERVISION

The new act provides for one Superintendent of Banks. It follows the New York state law very closely. He is allowed \$75,000 per annum for expenses, which must be paid by the banks in proportion to deposit liabilities. The expenses of the old commission were about \$35,000 per annum. He can appoint as many examiners as may be necessary to cover the field properly, providing he keeps within the \$75,000 limit.

The law provides that the Superintendent shall employ a chief deputy, attorney and such clerks and examiners as he may need to discharge the duties imposed upon him, none of which examiners or clerks or attorney shall be interested in any bank in this state, as director, stockholder, officer or employee, nor shall they or any of them become indebted directly or indirectly, either as borrower, endorser, surety or guarantor to any bank under his supervision or subject to his control.

The law also makes it the duty of the board of directors of every bank to make a full and complete examination of every detail of the bank, at least once each year, and they must particularly examine the loans and discounts with a special reference to the value and security thereof, and of the collateral security.

Something Good From the Pacific

Everybody who is interested in the cause of good government ought to subscribe for the Pacific Outlook, published weekly at Los Angeles. There are many stout champions of decency in public affairs, but none whose blows come more cleanly from the shoulder than those delivered by this doughty combatant. Its manners are rough and ready; its blood corpuscles are all red; there is none of the anemic fastidiousness supposed to characterize some reformers. A spade is a spade. It names bad men and

bad newspapers, and gives them what is coming to them in keen, forcible and witty language that everybody can understand. Best of all, it has not a strain of cynicism in its composition, but is optimistic and confident of the ultimate outcome. The Los Angeles Times is one of the chief objects of its righteous indignation, but it had recently some remarks that needed to be made about the pernicious pessimism of such an ultra-respectable paper as the New York Nation.—Chicago Real Estate News.

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"IS THE UNIVERSE, INCLUDING MAN, EVOLVED BY ATOMIC FORCE?"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 704 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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The High School Employment Office

Whether or not the need of means for providing work for self-supporting students is apparent in any certain high school it ought to prove of the greatest value to any school to lay the foundation for an employment office and to encourage the attendance of self-supporting students. It has proved so wherever it has been tried. A part of this value to the school arises from the fact that an increase in the number of such students improves the standard of student earnestness. In addition to this, a students' employment office is an unsurpassable means for bringing the school into intimate contact with fundamental features of life. When once a school takes part in actual industry or in any other of life's important activities, the connection ever so slight, the school and the activity never again become separated, so great is the necessity of the one for the other.

To make a beginning the high school might appoint an employment committee of say three, selected from volunteers among the faculty and the older students. The only equipment at first needed is a little energy and a

little common sense. It is probable that during the first year the committee would have little to attend to, but the demands on it would increase, and in time, no doubt, it would become advisable to establish an employment office. A school of five hundred students might require an office with an energetic secretary attending from two to five hours a day. The total annual expense of such an office might range from one hundred to four hundred dollars a year. Applicants for work might be required to pay a small fee in order to help pay the office expenses. It naturally suggests itself that this secretary, all other things being equal, should be a self-supporting student, and that he should be given fair remuneration for his time. Furthermore he should be a secretary who has the elements of public spirit, who sees the value of his work, and who will take a keen interest in increasing the attendance of self-supporting students.

In the light of present experience it requires little imagination to see that school employment offices will grow rapidly in usefulness, and that consequently they are destined to in-

crease rapidly in number. As the employment offices become more numerous they will, in increasing frequency, evolve ideas for the improvement of labor conditions for students. An enthusiastic mind can see that by the time that one thousand high schools have employment offices some of the most perplexing labor problems of adult labor will be better understood and better met by reason of these ideas.

Although it is not self-evident it requires no great amount of constructive thought and imagination to see that the experience gradually gained by reason of operating a large number of employment offices in secondary schools, would be of great value in the advancement of public and private industry. Imagine one thousand high school employment offices established in the course of time, each concerning itself with the employment of say two hundred and fifty students—two hundred and fifty thousand in all, and this great number gradually increasing. Think of the industrial problems that would be met and solved, and of the improvement in industrial democracy that would result therefrom. All this with advantage to the contemporary adult laborer. The student workers will before long receive in the form of wages a larger share of what they produce than if they had engaged in work without attending school. That this share will gradually increase until it is equal to

quite all that these workers produce, is to be expected from the nature of the case. Nevertheless practically all they receive they must spend. Thus the student workers will not disturb industrial conditions as much as if they had not become students, in fact the adult worker will reap the benefit of whatever industrial knowledge that it related thereto, is gained by reason of high school employment offices.

It has long been acknowledged that, more or less indirectly a better understanding of industrial problems will be a most powerful agency, not only for material advancement but for intellectual and spiritual advancement as well. The high school employment office will help to develop this understanding because of the contact of young minds that are not only receptive, but that are developing rapidly a power to reason. These young minds are inexperienced it is true, but it is remarkable how readily the more able ones, while in this active growing state, acquire experience in whatever they are doing. Let these minds grapple with actual industrial problems that are of vital and personal interest to them, and many more of the present industrial errors will be corrected before the students reach old age. The high school employment office will gradually crystallize these problems into a form that will make them easier of understanding.

William Thum.

Famous Short Stories

THE FOUR-FIFTEEN EXPRESS

Synopsis of Portion Already Published

After a business trip into Russia, shortly after the Peace of Paris, William Langford was on his way to spend the Christmas season with Jonathan Jelf in Clayborough, England. During the last stage of the journey he encountered a former acquaintance, who was also a cousin of Mrs. Jelf, and who in the course of conversation let fall the fact that he had £75,000 on his person as payment for a railroad right-of-way. When this acquaintance, Dwerrihouse by name, had left the railroad carriage, Langford discovered his cigar-case on the floor hut on attempting to follow and return it to its owner, suddenly and mysteriously lost sight of him in the crowd. On arriving at his host's he was informed that Dwerrihouse had absconded three months before with £75,000 and that this chance encounter was the first known of him since that time.

Jelf took the cigar-case, examined it by the light of the lamp, and said at once that it was beyond doubt Mr. Dwerrihouse's property, and that he remembered to have seen him use it.

"Here, too, is his monogram on the side," he added. "A big J transfixing a capital D. He used to carry the same on his note-paper."

"It offers, at all events, a proof that I was not dreaming."

"Ay; hut it is time you were asleep and dreaming now. I am ashamed to have kept you up so long. Good night."

"Good night, and remember that I am more than ready to go with you to Clayborough, or Blackwater, or London, or anywhere, if I can be of the least service."

"Thanks! I know you mean it, old friend, and it may be that I shall put you to the test. Once more, good night."

So we parted for that night, and met again in the breakfast-room at half past eight next morning. It was a hurried, silent, uncomfortable meal. None of us had slept well, and all were thinking of the same subject. Mrs. Jelf had evidently been crying; Jelf was impatient to be off; and both Captain Prendergast and myself felt ourselves to be in the painful position of outsiders, who are involuntarily brought into a domestic trouble. Within twenty minutes after we had left the breakfast-table the dog-cart was brought round, and my friend and I were on the road to Clayborough.

"Tell you what it is, Langford," he said, as we sped along between the wintry hedges. "I do not much fancy to bring up Dwerrihouse's name at Clayborough. All the officials know that he is my wife's relation, and the subject just now is hardly a pleasant one. If you don't much mind, we will take the 11:10 to Blackwater. It's an important station, and we shall stand a far better chance of picking up information there than at Clayborough."

So we took the 11:10, which happened to be an express, and, arriving at Blackwater about a quarter before twelve, proceeded at once to prosecute our inquiry.

We began by asking for the station-master,—a big, blunt, business-like person, who at once averred that he knew Mr. John Dwerrihouse perfectly well, and that there was no director on the line whom he had seen and spoken to so frequently.

"He used to be down here two or three times a week, about three months ago," said he, "when the new line was first set afoot; hut since then, you know, gentlemen—"

He paused significantly.

Jelf flushed scarlet.

"Yes, yes," he said hurriedly, "we know all about that. The point now to be ascertained is whether anything has been seen or heard of him lately."

"Not to my knowledge," replied the station-master.

"He is not known to have been down the line any time yesterday, for instance?"

The station-master shook his head.

"The East Anglian, sir," said he, "is about the last place where he would dare to show himself. Why, there isn't a station-master, there isn't a guard, there isn't a porter, who does not know Mr. Dwerrihouse by sight as well as he knows his own face in the looking-glass; or who wouldn't telegraph for the police as soon as he had set eyes on him at any point along the line. Bless you, sir! there's been a standing offer out against him ever since the twenty-fifth of September last."

"And yet," pursued my friend, "a gentleman who travelled down yesterday from London to Clayborough by the afternoon express testifies that he saw Mr. Dwerrihouse in the train, and that Mr. Dwerrihouse alighted at Blackwater station."

"Quite impossible, sir," replied the station-master, promptly.

"Why impossible?"

"Because there is no station along the line where he is so well known, or where he would run so great a risk. It would be just running his head into the lion's mouth. He would have been mad to come nigh Blackwater station: and if he had come, he would have been arrested before he left the platform."

"Can you tell me who took the Blackwater tickets of that train?"

"I can, sir. It was the guard,—Benjamin Somers."

"And where can I find him?"

"You can find him, sir, by staying here, if you please, till one o'clock. He will be coming through with the up express from Crampton, which stays at Blackwater for ten minutes."

We waited for the up express, hugging the time as best we could by strolling along the Blackwater road till we came almost to the outskirts of the town, from which the station was distant nearly a couple of miles. By one o'clock we were back again upon the platform, and waiting for the train. It came punctually, and I at once recognized the ruddy-faced guard who had gone down with my train the evening before.

"The gentlemen want to ask you something about Mr. Dwerrihouse, Somers," said the station-master, by way of introduction.

The guard flashed a keen glance from my face to Jelf's, and back again to mine.

"Mr. John Dwerrihouse, the late director?" said he, interrogatively.

"The same," replied my friend. "Should you know him if you saw him?"

"Anywhere, sir."

"Do you know if he was in the 4:15 express yesterday afternoon?"

"He was not, sir."

"How can you answer positively?"

"Because I looked into every carriage, and saw every face in that train, and I could take my oath that Mr. Dwerrihouse was not in it. This gentleman was," he added, turning sharply upon me. "I don't know that I ever saw him before in my life, but I remember his face perfectly. You nearly missed taking your seat in time at this station, sir, and you got out at Clayborough."

"Quite true, guard," I replied; "but do you not also remember the face of the gentleman who travelled down in the same carriage with me as far as here?"

"It was my impression, sir, that you travelled down alone," said Somers, with a look of some surprise.

"By no means. I had a fellow-traveller as far as Blackwater, and it was in trying to restore him the cigar-case which he had dropped in the carriage that I so nearly let you go on without me."

"I remember your saying something about a cigar-case, certainly," replied the guard, "but—"

"You asked for my ticket just before we entered the station."

"I did, sir."

"Then you must have seen him. He sat in the corner next the very door to which you came."

"No, indeed. I saw no one."

I looked at Jelf. I began to think the guard was in the ex-director's confidence, and paid for his silence.

"If I had seen another traveler I should have asked for his ticket," added Somers. "Did you see me ask for his ticket, sir?"

"I observed that you did not ask for it, but he explained that by say-

ing—"I hesitated. I feared I might be telling too much, and so broke off abruptly.

The guard and the station-master exchanged glances. The former looked impatiently at his watch.

"I am obliged to go on in four minutes more, sir," he said.

"One last question, then," interposed Jeff, with a sort of desperation. "If this gentleman's fellow-traveler had been Mr. John Dwerrihouse, and he had been sitting in the corner next the door by which you took the tickets, could you have failed to see and recognize him?"

"No, sir; it would have been quite impossible."

"And you are certain you did not see him?"

"As I said before, sir, I could take my oath I did not see him. And if it wasn't that I don't like to contradict a gentleman, I would say I could also take my oath that this gentleman was quite alone in the carriage the whole way from London to Clayborough. (Why, sir," he added, dropping his voice so as to be inaudible to the station-master, who had been called away to speak to some person close by, "you expressly asked me to give you a compartment to yourself, and I did so. I locked you in, and you were so good as to give me something for myself.")

"Yes; but Mr. Dwerrihouse had a key of his own."

"I never saw him, sir; I saw no one in that compartment but yourself. Beg pardon, sir, my time's up."

And with this the ruddy guard touched his cap and was gone. In another minute the heavy panting of the engine began afresh, and the train glided slowly out of the station.

We looked at each other for some moments in silence. I was the first to speak.

"Mr. Benjamin Somers knows more than he chooses to tell," I said.

"Humph! do you think so?"

"It must be. He could not have come to the door without seeing him. It's impossible."

"There is one thing not impossible, my dear fellow."

"What is that?"

"That you may have fallen asleep, and dreamt the whole thing."

"Could I dream of a branch line that I had never heard of? Could I dream of a hundred and one business details that had no kind of interest for me? Could I dream of the seventy-five thousand pounds?"

"Perhaps you might have seen or heard some vague account of the affair while you were abroad. It might have made no impression upon you at the time, and might have come back to you in your dreams,—recalled, perhaps, by the mere names of the stations on the line."

"What about the fire in the chimney of the blue room—should I have heard of that during my journey?"

"Well, no; I admit there is a difficulty about that point."

"And what about the cigar-case?"

"Ay, by Jove! there is the cigar-case. That is a stubborn fact. Well, it's a mysterious affair, and it will need a better detective than myself, I fancy, to clear it up. I suppose we may as well go home."

III.

A week had not gone by when I received a letter from the Secretary of the East Anglian Railway Company, requesting the favor of my attendance at a special board meeting, not then many days distant. No reasons were alleged, and no apologies offered, for this demand upon my time; but they had heard, it was clear, of my inquiries anent the missing director, and had a mind to put me through some sort of official examination upon the subject. Being still a guest at Dumbleton Hall, I had to go up to London for the purpose, and Jonathan Jeff accompanied me. I found the direction of the Great East Anglian

line represented by a party of some twelve or fourteen gentlemen seated in solemn conclave round a huge green-baize table, in a gloomy board-room, adjoining the London terminus.

Being courteously received by the chairman (who at once began by saying that certain statements of mine respecting Mr. John Dwerrihouse had come to the knowledge of the direction, and that they in consequence desired to confer with me on those points), we were placed at the table, and the inquiry proceeded in due form.

I was first asked if I knew Mr. John Dwerrihouse, how long I had been acquainted with him, and whether I could identify him at sight. I was then asked when I had seen him last. To which I replied, "On the fourth of this present month, December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six." Then came the inquiry of where I had seen him on that fourth day of December; to which I replied that I met him in a first-class compartment of the 4.15 down express; and he got in just as the train was leaving the London terminus, and that he alighted at Blackwater station. The chairman then inquired whether I had held any communication with my fellow-traveler; whereupon I related, as nearly as I could remember it, the whole bulk and substance of Mr. John Dwerrihouse's diffuse information respecting the new branch line.

To all this the board listened with profound attention, while the chairman presided and the secretary took notes. I then produced the cigar-case. It was passed from hand to hand, and recognized by all. There was not a man present who did not remember that plain cigar-case with its silver monogram, or to whom it seemed anything less than entirely corroborative of my evidence. When at length I had told all that I had to tell, the chairman whispered something to the secretary: the secretary touched a silver hand-bell; and the guard, Benjamin Somers, was ushered into the room. He was then examined as carefully as myself. He declared that he knew Mr. John Dwerrihouse perfectly well; that he could not be mistaken in him; that he remembered going down with the 4.15 express on the afternoon in question; that he remembered me; and that, there being one or two empty first-class compartments on that especial afternoon, he had, in compliance with my request, placed me in a carriage by myself. He was positive that I remained alone in that compartment all the way from London to Clayborough. He was ready to take his oath that Mr. Dwerrihouse was neither in that carriage with me, nor in any compartment of that train. He remembered distinctly to have examined my ticket at Blackwater; was certain that there was no one else at that time in the carriage; could not have failed to observe a second person, if there had been one; had that second person been Mr. John Dwerrihouse, should have quietly double-locked the door of the carriage, and have at once given information to the Blackwater station-master. So clear, so decisive, so ready, was Somers with this testimony, that the board looked fairly puzzled.

"You hear this person's statement, Mr. Langford," said the chairman. "It contradicts yours in every particular. What have you to say in reply?"

"I can only repeat what I said before. I am quite as positive of the truth of my own assertions as Mr. Somers can be of the truth of his."

"You say that Mr. Dwerrihouse alighted at Blackwater, and that he was in possession of a private key. Are you sure that he had not alighted by means of that key before the guard came round for the tickets?"

(To be continued)



An audience which crowded even the platform and organ loft so that the diva had barely space to make her entry upon the stage, assembled in Simpson Auditorium last Tuesday evening to pay tribute to Mme. Marcella Sembrich, now making a concert tour after her farewell to grand opera. Mme. Sembrich was accompanied by Mr. Frank Rogers, who was accorded a reception hardly less warm than that which greeted the great opera singer herself. Being a coloratura soprano Mme. Sembrich naturally opened her program with an Italian aria calculated to show the capabilities of her voice. On this occasion the aria was from Ernani—"Ernani Involami"—by Verdi. While giving scope for roulades and trills, this was hardly the most interesting of Mme. Sembrich's numbers. The first place was certainly taken by Schumann's exquisite "Nussbaum" and "Frühlingsnacht" and Dr. Arne's quaint and dainty "Lass with the Delicate Air." Mme. Sembrich's voice seems to retain its youthful purity of tone, while her use of it is of course unexceptionable. By no means the least enjoyable of the program numbers were the two duets by Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Rogers which brought forth the charming encore "It Was a Lover and His Lass."

Mr. Rogers is a singer of good presence and great artistic intelligence as well as the possessor of a voice of fullness, purity and good resonant quality, and his songs made a most decided impression on the audience, the enthusiasm reaching its climax with the stirring "Border Ballad." A noticeable feature of Mr. La Forge's accompaniments is that he uses no notes, but fixes his whole mind and attention upon the singer, watches every motion and is ready to respond to every shade of interpretation. As a soloist Mr. La Forge was at his best in the "Study in Octaves" by Boothe; his "Fantasie Impromptu" being somewhat unsatisfactory especially in the rapid passages, where one missed a great many of the notes, and in the opening bars the rhythm was not well marked.

The capacity of the Auditorium was again taxed for the second Symphony concert Friday, December 10. The Symphony chosen was Beethoven's Third (Eroica) and the soloist Mr. George Hamlin. Each movement in this Symphony is a surpassingly beautiful whole commemorative of some phase of the life of the great Napoleon, the second being a funeral march. In the work of the orchestra, the strings and oboes, in fact all the wood-wind, were commendable, the first violins playing with precision and effectiveness. The "Bacchante" by Saint-Saens was given a most enjoyable presentation.

Mr. George Hamlin, the soloist of the afternoon, and already a Los Angeles favorite, gave the "Meistersinger" Prieslied in splendid style, his voice though not large, possessing a carrying quality which made it easily heard in all parts of the hall, and allowed the singer to hold his own with the orchestra accompaniment. A particularly popular number was his "Drinking Song" from Cavalleria Rusticana, a repetition being insisted upon by the enthusiastic audience.

Hearing Dr. Ludwig Wullner for the first time at his final concert in this city last Saturday afternoon our expectations were naturally of the highest after the enthusiastic comments which his first two concerts evoked, expectations which were realized to the full. It is impossible to describe wherein the wonderful power of this artist lies, but one feels that something has been done by him that has never been done in quite that way before. The German Lied as interpreted by Dr. Wullner, takes on a new meaning and charm. He is equally at home in songs of tenderness and love as in those depicting fear, horror, hate or martial ardour. "Kein Haus, Keine Heimat" was especially striking in that it covered such a wide range of emotional expression in eight short lines. "Das lied um Grunen" and "Lied vom Winde" were exquisite; "Ein Weib" was indescribable and "Die Beiden Grenadiere" a triumph.

May R. Thorn

Mischa Elman, who so delighted us last season, made his first appearance since his American tour, at the Queen's Hall, London, on November 18. It is said that this will be Elman's only orchestral concert this season.

Franz Lehar, composer of "The Merry Widow," produced during last summer no less than three operettas. The first of these, "The Prince's Child," now being performed at the Johann Strauss Theatre, is not evoking anything like the enthusiasm created by the "Merry Widow." The libretto is by Victor Leon, who wrote that of Lehar's first success. The one entitled "The Gypsy's Child," will be produced shortly at the Vienna Carl Theatre, the other, called "The Count of Luxemburg," will be brought out at the Theatre an der Wien, the same house at which "The Merry Widow" first made her bow to the Viennese public.

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Theatre

"The Three Twins"

With plenty of merry mishaps orientating in the extraordinary (so-called) resemblance of three men, several pleasing electrical effects, and some original song hits which leave a vivid impression, "The Three Twins" at the Mason affords clean and diverting entertainment. The plot is a cheerful hodge-podge of mistaken identity, impossible to trace or account for but none the less amusing. The talent of the principals is mainly along the line of dancing and merrymaking, Miss Minnie Allen's pleasant, carrying soprano being the only voice worthy of note. Mr. Harry Hanlon is excellent as General Stanhope, an irate and erratic old soldier who frowns upon his son's love affair, thus making him assume a disguise that he may woo the girl under his father's very nose. Victor Morley as the resourceful son acts easily and superficially and is a clever dancer. His "Oddities," which may be described as a musical monologue, would rank with the best vaudeville specialties, and the audience is always glad to see him come swaggering back with the assurance that "That was only part of the party." Miss Bessie Clifford, who is a little whirlwind, makes emphatically good in her "Yama-Yama Man," and her grotesque dancing in front of the queerly-garbed chorus would be applauded indefinitely if she did not breathlessly beg off. "The Hypnotic Kiss" is another hit, with Mr. Morley and Miss Clifford doing graceful and effective dancing on a dimly-lighted stage. And then there is "Cuddle Up a Little Closer, Lovey Mine," which is done and re-done, with all sorts and conditions of love-making illustrated by tableaux called "The Seven Ages of Cuddling." As a unique specialty show, "The Three Twins" is decidedly worth seeing.

"The Master Key"

The Belasco players struggle valiantly but vainly this week to form the shapeless outlines of "The Master Key" into something resembling their usual well-balanced performance. But their honest efforts cannot disguise the fact that the play is ungainly, crude and out of all proportion. It raises a gigantic economic question and then drops it, unsolved and ignored, like a hot cake. It concerns a young millionaire foundry owner whose employes have struck, and who visits incognito in the humble home of one of them to study an old man who has sown the socialistic seeds at the root of the trouble. Incidentally, he meets a school teacher, whose sympathy with the workers and their families seems to weaken his determination rather than reconstruct his ideas, and for her sake he accords to the aged socialist more than the

strikers have demanded, thus amicably settling the fracas and winning the girl. One could forgive its ethical inadequacy if the play contained some genuine appeal to the heart, but it fails here too. The love interest is clumsily managed, and the old agitator's speeches, which should touch the sympathy, voicing as they do the suffering and want of hundreds, somehow do not ring true. Nevertheless, Mr. Yerance makes of him an imposing figure, delineating his bitterness and obstinacy with dramatic touches. Barring a too rapid and indistinct utterance and a tendency to lapse into melancholy without cause, Mr. Stone is satisfying as the hero. Presumably this Chard is not too old a man to feel that youthful zest in life which Mr. Stone so frequently fails to impart to his roles. Miss Magrane does her best with the didactic utterances of the teacher, but is clearly unsuited to the character. Mr. Applebee and Miss Lewis as a workingman and his wife are capital, affording what is in this case "comedy relief" indeed. Mr. Ruggles, too, gives us a brief glimpse of an anaemic clerk portrayed with his well-known art. Mr. Vivian plays a bashful lover with delightful comicality, and Miss Taylor is sufficiently diverting as a girl named Stella to supply the apparently lacking excuse for her existence. Mr. Camp is sincere in an uncongenial role.

Dorothy Russell Lewis.

"The Spoilers"

An inside of the primitive life in Alaska ten years ago when the law was first invading that then lawless territory, is being realistically presented at the Majestic this week, in the form of "The Spoilers," by Rex Beach.

Apart from the customary brave, manly hero and the clinging heroine, the deep dyed villain and plotting villainess, the soubrette, her song and dance, the low comedian, who incidentally, in this case is really funny. This play is based on the graft which inevitably follows the heralding of the law in any new country. The trouble arises from the jumping and unlawful holding of, along with others, the Midas Mines, belonging to Glenister and Dextray, two prospectors, by the villainous Mac Namara, aided by a weak federal judge. To more complicate matters both Glenister and Mac Namara want to marry the same girl. It is not without a fistic encounter in a dance hall, several illustrations of a speedy gun play, a near lynching, many "I will save you" speeches and recovery of the important "papers" from one of the numerous plotters, who drinks during four of the five acts, almost enough burnt sugar "whiskey" to float a battle-ship, that Glenister recovers the mine and wins the girl.

This poor dramatization of a very good book was given by one of the stock houses some time ago and so is not really new to local theatre goers. The leading man, Allan Haluber, a big husky chap with a pleasing voice, a serious way and squeaky shoes, plays Glenister in true western style. Miss Margaret Oswald as Helen Chester,

is womanly and appealing without convincing dramatic power. By far the best portrayal was that of the funny Slap Jack Sims, the Midas foreman, by Edwin Moore. He has personality which makes a comparatively obscure part one of the most noticeable of the piece.

The scenery is realistic with a great deal of observance as to minute detail, adding tone and atmosphere to an otherwise very ordinary production.

C. W. Scheu.

Mason

David Belasco announces the local engagement of David Warfield, who will appear at the Mason Opera House next Monday night, for one week, in his creation, Anton von Barwig, in the comedy drama "The Music Master." The present tour marks the sixth season that Mr. Warfield has played "The Music Master," and as almost all of this time consisted of engagements played in New York City, there have been few road engagements. Since the first season of "The Music Master," only two brief road tours—which included a few of the larger cities of the country—have been made, and on these tours as well as the several seasons played in New York, Mr. Warfield established records new to American stage annals. Next season Mr. Belasco plans for his star a series of repertory performances which will include new plays and important classic roles. Such a



A. Byron Beasley, Burbank

plan will keep Mr. Warfield on the New York stage for several seasons to come.

Play goers of this city will see David Warfield in the ripest development of his artistic powers. Distinguished as his artistic success has been and although he has played the role five complete seasons, he is never fully satisfied with his portrayal and he is constantly adding new "touches" and rounding and mellowing the role to a degree of perfection.

There will be only one matinee, which is scheduled for Saturday, Christmas.

Majestic

As a special holiday attraction the Majestic theatre will offer the musical comedy stars, Bailey and Austin and their company of seventy-five players in the musical extravaganza, "The Top of the World," now on its first visit to the coast and in the third year of its success. "The Top of the World" will open at the Majestic Christmas afternoon and will continue through the ensuing week with additional matinees Wednesday and New Year's Day. It is the first of the big attractions secured by Oliver Morosco on his recent eastern trip and will mark the beginning of better things for the Majestic which from now on will present only the best of high class offerings.

The piece presents numerous song numbers and elaborate ensemble dances, one of the terpsichorean offerings being the Collie ballet, danced by six show girls and a sextette of trained Collie dogs who do their work well and as though they enjoyed it quite as much as does their audience.

Belasco

For their Christmas week offering the Belasco Stock Company will offer Leo Ditrichstein's well known farce, "Are You a Mason?" The play is projected by the management as a merry yetludite attraction in recognition of the well known fact that theater goers at the holiday time prefer the light frothy stage entertainment rather than the somber and more serious side of dramatic endeavor.

The assignment of characters will find Richard Vivian in his old role of George Fisher, a young stock broker who has had some stage experiences and who dons feminine attire for the purpose of the farce. Charles Giblyn will return to the Belasco cast after an enforced absence of four weeks caused by illness.

There will be a Christmas matinee performance of "Are You a Mason?" with the usual Thursday and Sunday matinees as well.

Following "Are You a Mason?" the Belasco Company will, by special arrangement with Klaw & Erlanger, give the first performance on any stage of Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews' new play "Through a Window." The piece is founded on certain incidents just prior to and immediately following the San Francisco earthquake.

The Tuesday night performance of "Through a Window" has been secured by the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West as a benefit in aid of the Homeless Children of California.

Burbank

About once in a generation somebody writes a play so wide in its appeal that it pleases all classes of theatre goers. Such a play is St. Elmo which has packed the Burbank theatre to the doors during the past two weeks and which tomorrow (Sunday) begins its third and last week at that playhouse. Judging from the enthusiastic reception accorded St. Elmo both in Los Angeles and in the east, where it is being played by no fewer than five traveling companies, it could continue profitably and popularly for some time to come had not Manager Oliver Morosco entered into business arrangements which compel its withdrawal after the Christmas night performance to make way for the big revival of David Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West," with Miss Frances Nordstrom, the new leading lady of the Burbank Company, as "The Girl."

During the coming week there will be no changes in the St. Elmo cast, A. Byron Beasley continuing in the same role with Miss Blanche Hall as Edna Earl and the others of the organization in their proper roles.

Olga Nethersole Coming

An event in local theatricals is the coming of the English actress, Olga Nethersole, who will in making her initial bow here present her characterization of Sappho, a play that set the whole country talking and thinking by its audacious purpose and artistic presentation.

Miss Nethersole's histrionic achievements are sufficiently numerous to fill pages, and tracing them in chronological detail the reader is astonished by the diversity of subject and exposition. Her greatest success, however, has been as "Sappho," and her decision in utilizing this play to introduce herself to us, is considerate of her, and fortunate for us, as it insures an audience of refinement, thought, discernment and social position.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 33, from Griffin to Pasadena; final ord. of improvement. Adopted.

Ave. 52; ord. of intention to construct bridge in Ave. 52 across Arroyo Seco; to be constructed jointly by city and property owners of Highland Glen under cash provisions of Vrooman Act. Adopted.

Ave. 60 and Echo St.; light ordered placed.

7th St., bet. Boyle Ave. and the L. A. River; protest from W. J. Hollingsworth, et al., against widening. Deferred until Jan. 11, 1910.

East 10th St., (Wilmington), draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

West 10th St., (Wilmington), bet. Fries and Canal; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

East 11th St., (Wilmington), bet. Canal and Banning; draft of ord. estab. curb lines on south side. Adopted.

West 11th St., (Wilmington), bet. Fries and Canal; draft of ord. estab. curb lines on south side. Adopted.

35th Place, bet. Verrill and Cimarron; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

36th Place, bet. Verrill and Cimarron Sts.; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

37th Place, bet. Verrill St. and 130 ft. east of Van Ness Ave.; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

37th St. and Grand Ave.; light ordered placed.

43rd St., bet. Hooper and Central; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Alley, 2nd south of 20th St. and east of Amey St.; draft of ord. ordering the vacating and abandoning of said portion. Adopted.

Alley, first south of 1st St., recommendation of Bd. Pub. Wks. that proceedings for improvement be abandoned. Adopted.

Alhambra Ave.; final ord. for construction of sewer. Adopted.

Arlington St., bet. Jefferson and Verrill, draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave., east line of Bonnie Brae to west line of Lake Shore Ave.; pet. from S. J. Golden, et al., against assessment for improvement. Ref. to City Eng.

The same from A. J. Crawford, et al.

Berkeley Ave., from Mohawk to Glendale Ave.; City Eng. recommended that portions of order to improve relative to width of roadway be rescinded, and that he be instructed to make roadway 40 feet wide. Adopted.

Bellevue Ave., from Bonnie Brae to Lake Shore; protest from A. J. Crawford and S. J. Goldner, et al., against improvements. Deferred until Dec. 21st.

Budlong Ave., 42nd to Vernon; pet. from L. Schlegel for improvement, Bond Act. Granted.

Camulos St., Stephenson Ave. to 6th; pet. from H. F. George, et al., for change and establishment of grade. Granted.

Cimarron St., bet. 35th Place and 36th Place, draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Carillo St., from West Kensington Road to Ridgeway, draft of ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Colina Ave., from 1st to Acacia; draft of ord. of intention to change and estab. grade. Adopted.

Denker Ave., bet. 48th and Slauson Ave.; motion that City Atty. be instructed to begin condemnation proceedings for opening and widening of said section. Adopted.

Dalton Ave., bet. Santa Barbara Ave. and Browning Blvd.; draft of ord. authorizing property owners to

sewer said street by private contract. Adopted.

Echandia St., draft of ord. changing name of Echandia St. east of Prospect Park, to Judson St. Adopted.

Edgeware Place, bet. East Edgeware Road and first alley west; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Echo Park Ave., from Bellevue Ave. to Laguna Ave.; motion that condemnation proceedings be commenced for widening to uniform width. Adopted.

Fresno St., from Venice Ave. to Hollenbeck Ave.; protest from G. S. Bosky, et al., against proposed change of grade. Deferred until Dec. 21st.

Grand Ave., Temple to California; pet. from A. P. Sippel, et al., for improvement by private contract. Granted.

Grand Ave.; on south side of right of way of Southern Pacific Ry., light ordered placed.

Griffin Ave., from Ave. 33 to Montecito St., in front of Ave. 33 school property; demand issued to H. J. McGuire for \$373.80 in payment for assessment for improvement.

Grand Ave., from Court to south line of 1st; draft of ord. of intention to change and establish grade. Adopted.

Hoover St., bet. Adams and 28th; draft of ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Holmes Ave., bet. north line of Furlong Home Tract and 55th St.; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Hunter St., protest from Fairchild Inv. Co. against improvement; protest sustained and ord. abandoning proceedings ordered prepared.

Halldale Ave., bet. Santa Barbara Ave. and Browning Blvd.; draft of ord. authorizing property owners to sewer said street by private contract. Adopted.

Hartford Ave., bet. 5th and 6th Sts.; an interlocutory judgment in case of City of L. A. vs. Mary Ann Dougherty, administratrix, an action brought for widening of said street has been entered and City Atty. recommended the City Eng. be instructed to prepare map of the assessment dist. and transmit same to Bd. Pub. Wks. for the levying and collection of assessments. Adopted.

Hooper Ave., from 28th to 41st St.; draft of ord. ordering work done on said street. Adopted.

Hooper Ave., 28th to 41st Sts.; protest from M. L. Brassy, et al., against improvement. Denied.

King St.; pet. from L. D. Biddle, et al., asking that name of said street be changed to Kingsley Drive. Granted.

Kent St., bet. Waterloo and Coronado; protest from E. C. Clapp, et al., against improvement. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Lake Shore Ave.; protest of W. D. Morrison, et al., against improvement. Denied.

Le Grande St.; motion that name be changed to 8th St. Adopted.

Montana St., from Elysian St. to Elysian Park; protest of Robt. E. Westwater and Alfred Ottoway against action of Bd. Pub. Wks. in accepting improvement of said street as contemplated under ord. of intention. Denied.

Manchester and Vermont, light ordered placed.

Marmion Way, final ord. for construction of storm sewer. Adopted.

Mountain View Ave. and Temple St., City Eng. issued demand to Katherine Klein for \$200 for damages to property on southwest corner of said streets.

Main St. (Wilmington), bet. W. 7th

and W. 9th; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Manitou Ave., bet. Pritchard and Ave. 21; draft of ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

New Street; from N. Thomas to Minnesota; pet. from Mrs. H. E. Prewett, et al., for opening of said street. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Normandie Ave., pet. from R. H. Edwards, et al., for sewerage of said street bet. Wilshire Blvd. and 4th St. Granted.

Pomona St., from Pritchard to Sier-ra; protest from C. E. P. Lungstrom, et al., against change of grade. Deferred until Dec. 28th.

Sunset Blvd., at Waterloo St.; pet. from Stefan Zarek that said portion be abandoned. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Santa Barbara Ave., bet. Main and Moneta; light ordered placed.

South Park Ave., from Jefferson St. to Slauson Ave.; pet. from C. A. Gibbs for paving of said street with asphaltic concrete. City Eng. recommended that instead of pavement asked for a pavement be put in of asphalt with 4 inch concrete base and 2 inch wearing surface, omitting the 1 inch cinder course. Adopted.

Slauson Ave.; draft of ord. changing and estab. name and fixing curb lines 19 feet from section line on north side, bet. Western and Central Aves., 15 feet south of said section line on south side, bet. Western and Main and bet. South Park and Central and 14 feet south of section line bet. Main and South Park Ave. Adopted.

Siskiyou St., bet. Lorena and Esperanza; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Sierra St., from Flora Ave. to Pomona St.; protest from C. E. Lingstrom against change of grade. Deferred until Dec. 28th.

Vermont Ave., Santa Monica Ave. to Santa Barbara; pet. from Harrington Brown for withdrawal of name from pet. for paving.

Van Ness Ave., bet. 35th Place and Santa Monica Ave.; draft of ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Verrill St., east side bet. Arlington and Santa Monica; draft of ord. estab. curb lines. Adopted.

Wilmington, Main St. from 3rd to 7th; pet. from N. A. Bean, et al., for improvement. Granted.

Wall St., 3rd to 6th; pet. for storm drain. Granted.

Workman St., from Pasadena to Manitou; protest from J. M. Bacon, et al., against change of grade. Deferred until Dec. 21st.

Workman and Hellman Subdivision; presented for acceptance from A. F. George, a perpetual easement and right of way for a pipe culvert along easterly five feet of Lot 21 of said tract. Deed accepted.

Wallace Ave., from Ridgeway to Carillo; protests against improvement from Louise J. Moore. Protests sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Yale St., pet. from F. F. Stone for improvement of said street. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

General Legislation

Automobile Shop; pet. from K. Linden, et al., asking that Jno. Gilsch be allowed to erect an automobile and carriage shop at the corner of 46th street and South Park avenue. Referred to City Attorney.

Alarm Bells; communication from the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., stating that they will place alarm bells at Pasadena avenue and Avenue 50, and also at Avenue 60 at once, and asking that the ordinance relative thereto be changed accordingly. Referred to the City Attorney.

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to enter into a contract for purchase of not more than 22,000 barrels of cement at a price not exceeding \$39.050, subject to credit of 10c per sack for all sacks returned.

Resolution authorizing Board of Public Works to enter into contract with Holt Mfg. Co. for reconstruction of three traction engines at \$1,000 each. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing Board of Public Works to purchase one additional steam shovel from Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio, at \$8,675.00. Adopted.

Berry Baskets; pet. from Marston and Martin, et al., requesting that present ord. be amended so that raspberries and loganberries may be sold in 1/2 pound baskets. Adopted, with provision that basket be stamped showing size of same.

Bells at Railway Crossings; ord. requiring each corporation operating a railroad, at or across Pasadena avenue, near Avenue 61; also at or across Avenue 50 bet. Monte Vista St. and Pasadena Ave., to maintain a signal bell. Adopted.

Barber Shop Ordinance; ord. presented by Bd. Health regulating barber shops. Adopted.

Canvas Canopies Prohibited; pet. from J. B. Hollingsworth, et al., asking that canvas canopies over places of business, be legalized. Denied.

City Labor Bureau; motion that said office be discontinued from Jan. 1, 1910. Adopted.

Civil Service; resolution that position of volunteer call men, Fire Dept., San Pedro, be exempted from operation of Civil Service laws. Adopted.

Also that position of Plane Table Topographer in Water Dept., and copyists engaged on election work be exempted from provisions of Civil Service. Adopted.

Contract for Clay; contract with A. C. St. John for hauling 7,000 tons of clay at \$1.00 per ton; to be hauled to Warren Station, Kern County, and loaded upon cars. Adopted.

Consolidation Election; resolution that a special election shall be held

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from December 9th to 15th, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
December 9	\$1,941,079.57	\$1,726,001.19	\$1,322,052.78
December 10	2,309,305.88	1,975,919.17	1,213,636.44
December 11	2,994,651.83	2,009,526.06	1,235,129.00
December 12	2,718,718.77	2,063,738.77	1,283,810.87
December 13	2,996,035.87	1,849,009.86	1,177,488.52
December 14	2,715,437.08	2,718,986.38	1,235,303.02
December 15			
Total	\$15,675,229.00	\$12,343,181.43	\$7,467,420.63

in Los Angeles and in Hollywood on January 24, 1910, for purpose of submitting to electors of these cities the question as to whether said municipal corporations shall become consolidated into one municipal corporation under name of Los Angeles. Adopted.

Demand for Services; pet. from Ward Chapman, in re demand for services rendered by J. S. Chapman in annexation controversy between San Pedro and Long Beach, in the sum of \$300. Referred to the City Attorney.

Demand Approved; demand against Health Dept. in favor of Kitts Press, for \$7.50 ret'd. by Auditor without approval, again passed notwithstanding objections of Auditor.

Election Returns; Council met in special session to canvas returns of general municipal election held Dec. 7 and adopted report of Council clerk as to number of votes cast.

Fire Protection in Colegrove; pet. from C. S. Albright, et al., for better fire protection in Colegrove. Ref. to Fire Commission.

Gas License; ord. licensing the selling or furnishing of gas from natural gas wells. Adopted.

Hill St. Bank Tract; an action to quiet title has been brought entitled Maude Whitehorn vs. City of L. A. to quiet title to Lots 13 and 16 of said tract. City Atty. recommended that he be authorized to file disclaimer in said action, reserving the right of the city to taxes and assessments against said lots. Adopted.

Humane Animal Commission; report of Oct. and Nov. received and referred to City Auditor.

Report was as follows:

Oct. income	\$2,753.60
Expenditures	1,540.50

Balance	\$1,213.10
Nov. income	\$3,004.50
Expenditures	\$1,897.37

Balance	\$1,167.13
Total bal. for Oct. and Nov.	\$2,320.23

Dogs taken into pound	391
Dogs destroyed	366
Dogs redeemed	15

November—	
Dogs taken into pound	425
Dogs destroyed	374
Dogs redeemed	28

Total dogs handled, Oct. and Nov.	816
Licenses taken in during Oct. and Nov.	2209

Humane Animal Commission; demand for pay checks of inspectors ret'd. by City Auditor without approval as inspectors admitted they did not work for city election day, Nov. 10th. Motion that one day's pay be deducted from each of said demands. Adopted.

Industrial District; ord. creating an industrial district to begin at north line of city and run in an irregular course down the river bed, following the line of the railroads and having its western terminus at Hope street south of the Southern Pacific and 159 feet east of Hope street north of this railroad. Adopted.

Industrial District; pet. from the Los Angeles Creamery Company, asking that the southerly 169 feet of Bk. A of the O'Bear tract, be set aside as an industrial district. Referred to the City Attorney.

Industrial District; protest from J. W. McFarridge, et al., against the passage of an ordinance establishing an industrial district between Figueroa St. and Vermont Ave., and north of Agricultural Park. Filed.

Same from Samuel Young, et al., Santa Barbara Improvement Assn., First Brigade, N. G. C., L. A. County Legislation Delegation, Federated Improvement Assn. and University Improvement Assn. Filed.

Industrial District; pet. from L. M. Gordon, et al., asking that Lots 121 and 122 of Brooks' Subdivision, Phil-

bin Tract, cor. of Pico and Central, be created an industrial district. Ref. to Indus. and Res. Committee.

Industrial Districts; Councilman Dromgold requested that each member of the Council furnish the Indus. and Res. Committee a diagram or map setting aside certain portions in that part of the city they represent as a business district, as said committee has now under consideration the forming of business districts throughout the city.

Lot for Fire Station; Land Committee recommended that city buy lot at east cor. of 1st and Reno Sts., size 50x147 at price of \$2850. Adopted.

Meat Bids; bids for furnishing meat to Police, Park and Health Depts. opened and contracts awarded to Young's Market Co., at following prices:

Steaks, per lb.	8c
Chops, per lb.	10c
Roast Beef, per lb.	8c
Chucks, per lb.	4½c
Plates, per lb.	4c
Mutton shoulders, per lb.	5c
Hearts, each	10c
Neck meat, per lb.	3½c

Nurse for Tuberculosis Patients; pet. from L. A. Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for nurse at salary of \$75 per month to visit consumptives. Adopted. Nurse to work under said society, but to be appointed by Bd. of Health.

Oil and Water Well Ordinance; proposed ord. relating to the refilling of oil and water wells in city. Filed.

Quit Claim Deed; pet. from Marie Thornton, for a quit claim deed to the n'ly 70 feet of Lot 30, Block 29, Angeleno Heights tract. Referred to the City Attorney.

Redondo Railway Co.; pet. from Charles C. Atterbury, et al., asking that the Redondo Ry Co. be ordered to open 39th St. between Grand Ave. and Olive St. Referred to Board of Public Works.

Reduction of License; pet. from the Los Angeles Ostrich Farm, asking that their license be reduced from \$15 to \$10 per month. Filed.

Refund of Taxes; pet. from J. F. Brady for refund of \$1.57 taxes from erroneous assessment. Granted.

Refund of Taxes; pet. from R. J. MacDonald for refund of \$5.88 taxes, from erroneous assessment. Granted.

New Standard for Street Improvement; ord. allowing new tracts placed on the market to have streets improved by rolling and sprinkling with oil instead of putting on a street service of rock and oil or gravel and oil. Adopted.

Streets which come under this ord. must have standard cement sidewalks and curbs.

Street Improvement Ordinance; protest from Chamber of Commerce, against change of ordinance regulating improvement of streets. Filed.

Same from Municipal League and L. A. Realty Board and Title Insurance & Trust Co. Filed.

Spur Track; pet. from A. T. & S. F. Ry. for spur track along Banning St. Granted.

Selling Building Material on Condemned Property; resolution that material contained in the building situated on land condemned for opening and widening of San Pedro St. bet. Aliso and 5th Sts. should be sold; and authorizing B. Pub. Wks. to advertise for bids. Adopted.

Shoddy; draft of ord. submitted by Bd. of Health regulating manufacture, sale and storage of shoddy. Adopted.

Storm Drain at San Pedro; pet. from W. F. Bickenbach, et al., for storm drain in business dist. of San Pedro. Adopted on understanding that property owners will pay cost of work.

Siding at Monolith; motion that Bd. Pub. Wks. be authorized to enter into contract with Southern Pacific Co. for siding 1300 feet in length to be constructed at cement plant at Monolith, Kern County, connecting with tracks of Southern Pacific Co. to cost no more than \$1317. Adopted.

Spur Track; pet. from A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. for spur track across Palmetto St. at Coyton. Granted.

Temporary Bridge; pet. from J. W. Long, et al., relative to conditions existing at temporary bridge near North Main street bridge under construction. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Tunnel; in 1st St. from Broadway to Fremont Ave.; City Eng. reported on order given Oct. 19, 1909, to prepare plans and estimates of constructing said tunnels. Council decided that if work was to be done that two tunnels be constructed, one for street railway traffic and the other for teams and pedestrians.

Voting Machines; motion that City Clerk be authorized to make arrangements to use voting machines now owned by the city at future city elections, if possible. Adopted.

Water Works Bonds; demand on Water Works Bonds Election, 1907 sinking fund in favor of 1st Nat. Bank of L. A. for \$50,363.91; ret'd. by City Auditor without approval. Motion that vote by which said demand was adopted be reconsidered, and demand be cancelled and filed. Adopted.

Wharf at Terminal; pet. from Nat. Lumber Co. for privilege of constructing their wharf at Terminal an additional 600 feet. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Westfields; presented for acceptance map of Westfield's, a new subdivision bet. Temple and 1st, west of Western Ave. Adopted.

Bids Awarded

For furnishing engine distillate, under Specifications No. 114.

Awarded to Union Oil Company of California, at 8c per gal. if delivered in car lots, and 8½c per gal. if delivered in less than carload lots; f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For the improving of San Benito street from the southerly line of Brooklyn Avenue to the northerly line of Michigan avenue, more particularly described in Ordinance No. 19260 (New Series) of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Awarded to Geo. R. Curtis, at 10c per sq. ft. to regrade, gravel and oil; \$2.95 per lin. ft. for grading and graveling; 35c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; 14c per sq. ft. for cement gutter; 12c per sq. ft. for sidewalk; \$1.25 per lin. ft. for crosswalks.

Building Permits

From December 1st to December 10th, 1909, inclusive, J. J. Backus, the Chief Inspector of Buildings, issued 246 permits, amounting to \$614,615, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Valua-	Permits. tion.
Class A, Reinforced Concrete	2	\$ 38,000
Class C	16	276,245
Class D, 1 Story	124	152,355
Class D, 1½ Story	10	29,050
Class D, 2 Story	17	74,180
Public Buildings (City)	1	26,551
Sheds	17	1,443
Foundations	2	1,000
Brick Alterations	8	3,950
Frame Alterations	48	11,731
Demolitions	1	60
Total	246	\$614,615

Comparison with last year from December 1st to December 10th, 1908, inclusive: Permits, 223; valuation, \$267,938.

Following is a report by wards:

	No. of Valua-	Permits. tion.
Ward One	9	\$ 3,150
Ward Two	26	34,799
Ward Three	21	108,185
Ward Four	19	156,651
Ward Five	94	220,200
Ward Six	35	58,648
Ward Seven	8	1,060
Ward Eight	12	19,135
Ward Nine	22	12,787

Total

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

* * *

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT

The 1910 edition of Blanchfield's Western Electrical and Gas Directory contains the names of 1,345 companies and individuals—under the headings of Electric Light and Power, with 940 names; Electric Railway, with 201 names, and Gas, with 183 names—operating plants and systems, and including those absorbed or controlled (not including 29 projects) in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Hawaiian Islands.

A condensed history of the development of these industries presents facts that are startling, so great is the magnitude of the developments. In one city, alone, it is possible to deliver over 275,000 electrical horsepower, from steam and gas (or distillate) engine driven plants, and over high potential, long distance lines from hydro-electric stations—traveling, in one instance, 351.95 miles. Another city can be supplied with over 135,000 electrical horsepower. The largest installation, under one roof, provides 40,000 k. w., normal rating. This plant is laid out to accommodate four more 10,000 k. w. generators.

In the pages following is to be found data, which, compiled, shows that the amount of gas manufactured annually is 15,075,985,970 cubic feet, of which amount 13,799,985,970 is made from oil, 1,236,000,000 from coal, and 40,000,000 natural gas.

The electric railways operated use 5,694 cars; 3,463.49 miles of track, 2,879.36 of which is standard gauge.

Electrical installations foot up a total of 920,939 kilowatts, normal rating, providing a value of 1,151,174 electrical horsepower. In addition to which there is projected 383,600 horsepower, from water and steam.

Over \$550,000,000 is actually invested in the electric light and power and electric railway business in California. Over 550,000 kilowatts, normal rating, or 665,000 electrical horsepower, is being generated. California stands first, in point of output of electricity, in horsepower rating, in relation to population, in the United States, and undoubtedly in the world.

* * *

"The time to save is when you're young." "That's right, but a fellow doesn't earn anything till he gets well along and then it costs more to live." —Boston Herald.

La Follette's and Pacific Outlook Announcement

Pacific Outlook has made arrangements with the publishers of La Follette's Weekly Magazine to combine subscriptions with this paper. Readers of Pacific Outlook know our paper and its policy.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

La Follette's Weekly stands for an honest government, administered by true representatives who really represent the people—not special interests.

SUPPOSE you were the owner of valuable property and chose and paid servants for stated periods to guard and administer this property for you. AND SUPPOSE one of your servants should write you a personal letter each week telling you the plain truth about your property and about some of your servants and how they were squandering and giving away your property which you paid them to guard and conserve for you. Wouldn't you be willing to pay the postage—2 cents per week—on those letters?

THIS LETTER IS CALLED LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY NEWS-MAGAZINE

It is written under the direction of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, from behind the scenes at headquarters each week, and it is a personal letter intended for you because you are one of the owners of the United States the property of which is being confiscated and given away to moneyed interests by some of your public servants.

THE REGULAR PRICE OF THESE TWO PAPERS IS \$1.00 PER YEAR, EACH. YOU CAN SECURE THEM TOGETHER FOR

\$1.50 A YEAR

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APARTMENTS

THE ST. REGIS, Housekeeping
237 S. Flower. A7336; Main 2290

DENTISTS

DR. WM. D. FLORY, F 2844
455 S. Broadway Rooms 3-4

DRY GOODS

VILLE DE PARIS, 10893; Main 893
317-325 S. Broadway, 314-322 S. Hill

EXCURSIONS

BALLOON ROUTE, L. A. Pac. Co.
Station, Hill St., bet. 4th and 5th.
10355; Broadway 4000.

FURNITURE

BARKER BROS., 413 S. Main St.,
420 S. Spring St. 10265; Main 8900

HAIR SPECIALISTS

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Los Angeles, California, December 25, 1909.

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IN THE SEASON

Pacific Outlook wishes its readers a Merry Christmas and all kinds of good luck for the new year that is about to begin.

This being the season of peace and good will, we now and here take back all the mean things we have been saying, and tender our heartiest apologies. N. B.—This does not apply to the Times. Exceptis excipendis, as Friar Tuck of blessed memory was wont to remark—there are some exceptions that are so exceptional that they must be excepted.

If our readers desire to reciprocate with good wishes we would suggest that some of them take the form of these health thrills, or throbs, or jolts, whatever they are called, for the benefit of the writer of these columns. He is lucky enough to have everything in this world he needs except money and good health. The former is of no special importance, as his banker friends still have plenty, but to be chained to a bed about three days out of every five is not the unlimited picnic that the voice of the slug-gard proclaims it to be. Hence this C. Q. D. over the wireless.

However, this world is so full of interesting things, and there are so many beautiful scraps in sight, that he proposes to stay with the game for another year at least.

Now is the time to subscribe!

BASE INGRATITUDE

John W. Mitchell recently entertained the members of a local improvement organization with some nice pink thoughts on the subject of Municipal Aht. It seems that Mr. Mitchell is now an authority on that topic, having received a degree, as it were, from the recent Harper-Recall administration, in the form of an appointment as a Municipal Art Commissioner. Just as the Hon. Mr. Schenck became an authority on gambling by appointment on the police commission, and Mr. Kern an authority on River bed franchises by appointment on the Board of Public Works, and various Democratic wheel horses became authorities on the merit system by appointment on the Civil Service—all during this same Harper-Recall administration—so the picturesque and altogether remarkable John W. Mitchell suddenly becomes a beacon of light to guide the stumbling feet of the municipality to the realms of higher esthetic endeavor.

Why not? The mere fact that his life heretofore has been one continuous sartorial vaudeville does not in any sense disqualify him from the high function his recalled patron summoned him to fulfill. As he moves down the street, the cynosure of every eye, he is not merely a precept of Municipal Aht, he is an exemplar. What, indeed, could contribute more to the cause of civic beauty than for each and all of us to wear the most variegated and flamboyant waistcoat our tailor would trust us for? Not without

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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reason did John Gaffey speak so bitterly of the Fancy Dress Ball: "That it was easy enough for Mitchell. He could go as he was."

But we wander from the subject upon which we intended to discourse, even as the poor moth is drawn aside by the brilliant glare of the electric light.

Formerly Mr. Mitchell was a recognized authority on political matters; but we submit that no one, not editing a paper, has any business to claim to be an authority on everything at once. We cannot, therefore, accept as a finality Mr. Mitchell's dictum, as presented in this same discourse on Municipal Aht, that the late Good Government victory did not amount to anything except a mere change of bosses. But we pass that without discussion. His next statement, however, calls imperatively for comment.

"All bosses," said this remarkable man, whom it takes at least nine tailors to make, "all bosses look alike to me."

This sentiment shows a depth of injustice, treachery and ingratitude of which we had never supposed Mr. Mitchell capable. It is unjust, because the bosses cannot possibly retaliate. They cannot say that Mr. John W. Mitchell looks alike to them, for it is a well-known fact that he never looks alike twice in succession to anybody. What with sartorial divertissements, what with the swift play of changing colors in waistcoat and necktie, what with variations of whiskers and top hats and other hats and spats and a' that, he has the latest thing in melodrama detectives beaten a mile.

As for treachery and ingratitude this new-found doctrine of all bosses looking alike to him is a complete reversal of Mr. Mitchell's former political record and a cruel throw-down to his ex-allies. In the good old days, when there was a real Democratic party hereabouts, and John W. Mitchell had a reserved seat in all its councils and conventions, the bosses did not all look alike to him—not by a thousand-mile ticket

on the S. P. they did not. As Joan of Arc recognized her monarch in spite of the marked-down costume he wore, so John W., with unfailing accuracy, in every convention and every campaign, sought out the railway boss and proceeded to root for his side of the game. In those days there was a great contest on for a free harbor for Los Angeles, with the people on one side and Collis P. Huntington on the other. Did all bosses then look alike to Mr. Mitchell? Far from it. On the contrary Mr. Huntington looked so good to him that he hot-footed it clear across the continent to Washington, not as an attorney, mind you, but as a mere private citizen, that is to say, as near to a private citizen as a man with that kind of attire ever could be, to speak before congressional committees in favor of the railway harbor at Santa Monica.

And now, just because the S. P. crowd has been beaten to a frazzle, just because their clothes are torn and their faces bloody and the toute ensemble of the outfit bedraggled and disreputable, this exquisite flower of the tailor's art seeks to pass them by on the other side and pretends not to know them. Anon, as he makes his gala parade down Spring street, babbling of green fields and Municipal Aht, he chances to meet Walter Parker and Arthur Harper walking arm in arm. The latter he greets with patronizing effusiveness, and then, bringing up his monocle with a haughty stare at Harper's companion, he says, with the elegant drawl of the Cow-engra boulevards: "Aw, Althur, who's your—aw—fat friend?"

THE NEW COUNCIL

It has always been regarded as a well-established fact in California that the first important piece of work before a legislative body is to divide up the patronage. Because of variation between the number of legislators, or supervisors, or councilmen, and the number of places in their gift, grave issues have arisen, as to the proper method of sorting out and assigning the jobs. In the state legislature, it is generally reckoned by so many dollars per day worth of patronage to each member. In the days before the civil service in Los Angeles the council used to figure so many men and such a fraction of a man to each member. Those fractions of a man made a good deal of trouble. You could swap two-thirds of a stenographer for half a janitor perhaps, but may be at the very end you would be left with a quarter section of a messenger boy utterly wasted. It was almost heart-breaking at times.

When the present council went into office, three years ago, things had been trimmed down—charter fads again!—until not much was left but a receiving hospital police surgeon. This was good for a six months' scrap, however. First it was multiplied by three, then divided up among six members.

then all hands shook dice for the choice and the winner got the names from Mr. Parker.

But the new council which goes into office January first seems to regard the patronage game as rather small potatoes. The members find so much to interest them and to take up their time in the business affairs of a great city that they decline to be drawn into any discussions of appointments. By a unanimous vote they have chosen as their chairman the man who by character and knowledge and experience is best qualified for the place—indeed the city enjoys rare good fortune in having him there. When we behold Judge John D. Works, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, serving as President of the City Council, we get a glimpse of the municipality of the future, to whose service the ablest and noblest of its citizens will be proud to devote themselves.

"And as for patronage," says this new council, "what is patronage, anyhow?"

* * *

EDUCATING THE VOTER

The morning organ of the machine, which loves to sneer at everything that is democratic and of the people, sets forth under big headlines the "Enormous Cost of Los Angeles Elections," making a total of \$93,700.45 for the year, which held, all together, seven elections: three annexation, one charter, one recall, one primary and one general.

No doubt if our S. P. representative had been able to make a winning somewhere in this bunch of events, the expense would not look quite so appalling, nor the money seem to be quite all wasted. For ourselves we look upon that outlay of nearly \$100,000 as the best investment Los Angeles ever made.

Of this sum we spent, it seems, \$8935.94 in the charter election of February 2nd. At that election we adopted a general plan under which consolidation with the harbor cities could be effected and the harbor itself developed and protected. Was it worth the money? Why, that one item alone was worth to this city the cost of the whole series of elections. And we have not said a word about election of councilmen at large, nor direct primaries nor the non-partisan ballot—all of which came in the same batch of charter amendments.

Next came the Recall election at a cost of \$14,997.52. What was it worth to the city? Ask any business man what it is worth, in a corporation that is paying out five or six millions a year, to get rid of a lot of incompetents and grafters in places of authority, and to substitute men of character and ability. Is it worth \$14,997.52? The business man will tell you to multiply that sum by at least ten. As for the good advertising—what is it worth to let about a million people on the other side of the Rockies, who may be looking to this coast for a home, know that Los Angeles is for good order, honest administration, and high-grade citizenship? Again you may multiply the figure by ten.

Then comes a total of \$15,311.95 for three annexation elections—Wilmington, San Pedro and the West Side district. Wasn't it worth it to add the harbor to the city and also a great region of beautiful homes and enlightened people? By the way, the west side went for Alexander by an overwhelming majority, and the harbor regions showed up in the right column of figures.

Next the direct primary at a cost of \$29,600.06. This was inevitable as, if we had not had a charter provision for a primary, the state law calling for a primary would

have applied. It cost a little more—perhaps five or six thousand dollars—to have the people say who were to be nominated, instead of leaving it to an employee of the Southern Pacific to decide for us, but that again was well worth the money.

Last of all, the regular city election which resulted in the victory of the Good Government ticket. That cost \$24,854.98 and would have been dirt cheap at ten times that cost, as the history of the next two years will show, when it comes to be written.

But in all this calculation we have looked only to the money side of the account, and the immediate money at that. We are investing something like two million dollars every year in this city in the education of our children. We know it is worth while, even if we can't realize on the investment instantly. What has it been worth to educate the Los Angeles voter to higher ideals of citizenship? Through the democratic institutions in the charter we have been carrying on in this city a veritable school for voters, and every election, with its preceding campaign of discussion, has raised the general standard of civic interest. Thousands of people care for the city now that thought little of it a year ago. We are not speaking of these "boosters" and the people whose only interest in Los Angeles is to make a little quick money out of it—we speak of genuine citizens, men of integrity and standing, whose regard for the city will be permanent and helpful. Men of that stamp are not worried about "things being stirred up," or about the triumphery cost of necessary elections. Democracy raises up that kind of citizens, even as partisanship and the political rule of the corporation drives them out of existence.

If the real value of the improvement in the character of Los Angeles citizenship brought about in this last year, through the recall election and the non-partisan direct primaries, could be expressed in dollars and cents, it would make the brag of the booster brigade pale into thirty cent pieces.

* * *

IN EASY PAYMENTS

The people of these United States are not aware of it, but the fact is they are in for a series of lessons, during the next ten years, on the subject of taxation.

It may seem like rather an uninteresting topic and of limited importance, but that is a mistake. It is in reality much more entertaining and exciting than the Arabian Nights or Sherlock Holmes, or the whole list of the six best sellers; and as for importance, appearances are deceptive sometimes. If we could rip open that dull, commonplace-looking word "taxation," and examine the contents, we would be paralyzed with astonishment and horror to find there—in other words, such as ruin, starvation, oppression, death, disease, degeneracy, robbery, murder, anarchy, despair. Do any of those look interesting? Have they meanings that are important to the race?

These lessons that we are to have on taxation are coming mostly from without. We have had now nearly half a century to realize one dreadful mistake we are making in the tariff tax, and as yet scarcely one-third of the population has grasped the primary elements of the thing. Some are blinded by political partisanship, and some by a theory that they are getting part of the plunder. But if we cannot learn by experience, we may at least learn by example. Changes are taking place in Germany and France, and changes are due to take place

in England that will open our eyes. And the moment we begin to ask questions and seek to learn the truth, the error will begin to fade.

Some of the simplest problems in arithmetic are the hardest to understand when they apply to every-day conditions. For example, have you not known full-grown, intelligent—otherwise intelligent—human beings who could not grasp this apparently simple proposition, viz:

If you are paid wages, sixteen dollars, Saturday night, and you spend it all before Monday morning, you won't have any money to get through the week with.

There are no end of people who cannot be brought to understand that. Is it surprising, therefore, that a whole nation of intelligent—otherwise intelligent—beings should fail to grasp that other fundamental truth, viz:

A tax is not made any less expensive to pay by calling it some pretty name, like Protective Tariff, for example.

However, this particular article does not have to do with the tariff but with taxation by the so-called "indirect" process, a scheme that we believe is at the root of a large part of our economic, social and fiscal troubles.

A direct tax is where the minion of an accursed government raps on the front door and says, "Seven dollars, please," and you pay down the money, purple with rage.

An indirect tax is where you buy ten dollars' worth of goods and the clerk says, "Seventeen dollars please," and you pay it with a heavy heart, and wonder when things will stop going up.

We do not know whether anybody has ever said it before, but it is going to be said right now and here: That the indirect tax is the most insidious, demoralizing, uneconomical, unjust, oppressive, and wicked scheme of revenue raising ever worked out by the diabolical ingenuity of Mr. Rascal-in-Power.

Excuse us, please, but this happens to be our own particular, pet grievance, upon which we must break forth at intervals or something is liable to happen to us.

To resume:

Insidious, because paid unconsciously. What kind of business is that for grown up people? If we pay out money—money which represents something like life-blood to most of us—we want to know what it is paid for, don't we? Most of all should we know when we are paying taxes, for that concerns our most sacred trust, the government, the communal family affair.

Demoralizing, because so handy to apply, so hard to trace the effects, so temptingly easy to pay—like the "easy payments" that wreck the salaried man.

Uneconomical, because between the government and the taxpayer there are a lot of middlemen, each adding a few cents more side profit, to make sure of covering the tax money.

Unjust, because taxation paid through the purchase of things falls heaviest always on the poor and the small salaried people struggling to live decently. They spend all they get, and most of it goes for high-taxed necessities. Relatively the rich do not spend as much—that is to say, a large part of their incomes goes to make capital to bring forth still larger incomes.

Oppressive, because the indirect tax can be used to put people out of business, to build up favored industries and ruin those that lack a pull. It can and does hold back

prosperity and the acquirement of a competence from great masses of people, and makes a few people enormously rich.

Wicked, because it is the basis of society's greatest crime—a crime so stupendous that it makes the evil-doing of individuals trifling by comparison, a crime which is the root of a great part of the sorrow, disease and vice of the world. Name of the crime? Poverty. Everyone who studies poverty on its economic side gives as a first cause unjust taxation; and indirect taxation is certain to be unjust taxation.

We can all tell to a penny what we pay city or county in the form of direct taxes, and a tremendous fuss we make about it, too. But have any of us the faintest idea what we are paying in indirect taxes—through the tariff, let us say, although that is only one, the principal, form of indirect taxation?

Let us figure a bit. Here is a man who gets a salary of \$1800 a year. He has a wife and three children. Fifteen years ago, when he was first married, he was able to save a little money from month to month, although his pay then was only two-thirds of what it is now, and he is more economical now than then. Thanks to former savings, he now owns his home, value \$3000. He is assessed, real estate and personal, for \$2000 and pays an annual tax, city and county, of \$30, let us say.

But he spends \$1800 a year on himself and family. How much of that is taxes? Nobody, so far as we are aware, who ever made a careful computation into the effect of the tariff on the prices of things, directly and indirectly, has ever figured his tax at less than 10 per cent. Many ardent protectionists put it much higher than that, claiming, of course, that he gets it all back in his salary. Ten per cent is \$180 a year. From this the estimates run to 40 per cent, which is \$720 a year. Now aside from all question of its wisdom or justice, note that here is an enormous piece of taxation—enormous as compared with our friend's income and his necessities. If instead of being collected through the medium of his purchases, it was demanded at the front door in monthly installments by a government tax collector, there would be an uproar on the part of the victims like that of the sacking of a city. And there is no escaping it. When the government charged us two cents for each check and four cents on each box of matches, we could manage to draw fewer checks and could light pipes with wisps of paper. But who can follow the mysterious ramifications of the tariff tax in its direct, its indirect, and its three-degrees-removed effects on the prices of things? All we know for sure is that our money spent for necessities goes only half as far as it used to go.

If the money thus collected by the billion from the pockets of the people all went to the national government, we might patriotically rejoice that what we lost as individuals we got back as a community. But only a small fraction actually goes to the government. And, since the majority of the people of this nation favor the plan of building up home manufactures by this form of subsidy, we might feel easier if we knew that this money went to struggling industries, and was paid out in larger wages to the employees. Some of it—another small fraction—no doubt does go to this end, but with what awful waste in the process! How much, on the other hand, is side-tracked by trusts, how much absorbed into Wall Street

take-offs, how much sent to make the very rich richer, how much thrown away in economic chaos and confusion!

Money comes so hard, it means so much to most of us—we have a right to know why we are made to give up and who gets it.

When the American people begin to ask questions about the indirect tax, things will begin to happen.

* * * ONE YEAR AGO

We have traveled so far politically in the last twelve months that it is difficult to realize what was going on in the municipality only a year ago, and we all living here and enduring it.

The Mayor then was Arthur Harper, just about to enter upon the third year of his administration. Not much had been expected of him when he was elected, and he was amply fulfilling expectations. His appointments had been almost uniformly bad. He had filled up his commissions with second-rate people, unknowns, politicians, with here and there a notable exception. An atrocious police administration was in full swing. Races were under way at Arcadia and the city overflowed with touts, gamblers, confidence men and loose women. Saloon regulations were not enforced. A recognized Redlight District was run under police supervision. Holdups and burglaries were incessant. Everybody believed that the city government, at least that part of it that centered around the police, was rotten with graft. The surface indications all went toward the proof of it. Some months before, T. L. Woolwine, the city representative of the District Attorney's office, had undertaken to show what was going on, but was driven from office by the Parker machine, and mercilessly ridiculed by the Times which was supporting and working with the grafters. A majority of the city council, which was part of the Southern Pacific machine, stood in with every rascally scheme that was put forward. The protests of citizens and of civic organizations and of the honest newspapers were met with sneers and insolence from those in power.

It was the dark hour that precedes the dawn. Just about this time a year ago Mayor Harper announced his intention to appoint Ed Kern to succeed D. K. Edwards of the Board of Public Works, whose term expired January 1st. Mr. Kern was a River Bed Franchise councilman, and he had been serving two years as chief of police.

A year before this time—two years ago now—Mr. Anderson's term had run out. He had taken the place in the beginning only because a number of his fellow citizens had convinced him that it was his duty to do so; and it was his wish now to leave the board. But such a demand went up for his reappointment as never had been heard in the city with respect to any man; all the civic bodies, all the commercial bodies—including many organizations quite unaccustomed to act on such matters—passed resolutions urging him to continue in service, and begging the mayor to reappoint him. At last, the mayor declared that he would offer the place to Mr. Anderson if he would take it, and Mr. Anderson said he would accept. This was supposed to settle it.

But Mr. Harper broke his word. A newspaper "had the drop" on him and compelled him to bestow the position on a favorite of its proprietor. As the appointee was honest and of good standing the peo-

ple stood for it; but from that time forth Arthur Harper was held in profound contempt by great numbers of people who had formerly been his friends and well-wishers.

But the appointment of Kern was the last straw. It was known that Mr. Hubbard was in poor health—he has since regained his strength and vigor, we are glad to say—and it was feared that there might soon be another vacancy to fill on the Board. That would give the Parker-Harper-Times combine complete control, with what results to the aqueduct no one dared to think.

The Municipal League protested and the Democratic League, the Herald, the Express, yes, and the Record, which up to that time had stood for the right in civic matters. Harper and his friends leaned back in their chairs and laughed long and loud. Let the people kick and roar. What of it? The Recall? No danger. If anyone proposed trying it on, the Times was to raise an outcry that it would "injure business," and that would mighty soon put a stop to it.

Such was the status of things a year ago this time. What has happened since? The splendid crusade of the Herald, under that intrepid defender of civic honor, T. E. Gibbon, began early in January. Is vice protected in Los Angeles? he asked, and he answered it with facts that burned into the people's memories. When the Municipal League threw open its lists for the recall, the signatures came in at the rate of 1000 a day. Then came the desperate hunt for a candidate, with the Times threatening to bludgeon any citizen that dared to accept. Of the 40 men who were asked and who refused one said: "I don't want the place; but if you can't get anyone else, count on me." That was George Alexander, and he was finally drafted into candidacy. The newspaper that said he sought it is a liar, but that's no news to anybody. Presently the detectives employed by Mr. Earl to protect his honest and fearless paper, the Express, from a libel suit, reported what they had found out about police graft in the redlight district, and Mr. Kern promptly resigned from the Board of Public Works. Two days later the Mayor told Walter Parker that he was all in and wanted to resign, and Walter said it was all right, he might go now, as he had it all fixed up with his council to appoint a successor, to wit one George A. Smith. So Harper resigned; but the council got scared and "compromised" by appointing one of the Recall leaders, W. D. Stephens, to fill the interim. And the court held that the election must be held.

The vote of the people made Alexander Mayor and he filled his commissions with the best men obtainable. For the first time in many, many years, for example the police commission contained no "rounders," no men with tough affiliations, no men under obligations to saloons and breweries. That kind of a commission could meet all issues fearlessly, looking only to the interests of all the people. As a result, we have had the best police administration the city has ever known.

But all these gains for good government are insignificant compared with the last grand triumph—the complete overthrow of the machine and the election of an entire city ticket on the basis of merit, not partisanship—a set of officials that represent the people instead of the Southern Pacific railway.

The year 1909 is the greatest in the history of Los Angeles.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of **PACIFIC OUTLOOK**.

No Party Designations. Newport, Rhode Island, is another city that allows no party designation on the municipal ballot.

The Des Moines Plan. The vote at the special election in Burlington on the adoption of the Des Moines plan of commission government was 2638 for and 1268 against.

Registering Cases of Tuberculosis. Norfolk, Virginia, has an ordinance requiring the registration of every case of tuberculosis. In this way it is possible to keep better control of the disease.

Tuberculosis in Chicago. A bulletin of the Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction declares that tuberculosis kills 4,000 people every year in that city and costs something like \$23,000,000 each year. It is estimated that there are 10,000 live cases in Chicago now.

Anti-Noise Ordinance. After a hard fight Chicago's city council has passed an ordinance forbidding hucksters from calling their wares in the public streets. The measure was objected to on the ground that it took business away from the peddlers and gave it to the grocery stores.

Commission Governed Cities. "City Hall" for November presents a list of 52 cities that are now under the commission system of government. Three are in California—Berkeley, Riverside and San Diego. Eleven States have passed laws allowing the establishment of the commission system.

Bad Art. For over fifty years a portrait of George Washington, done in silk by the women of Lyons, France, and presented by them to the city of New York, has hung in the governor's room of the city hall in New York, an object of curiosity and interest to many thousand visitors. But the Municipal Art Commission has decided that it is bad art and it has been disposed of.

New Commissions. As far as made public, the names of the new commissioners appointed by Mayor Alexander maintain the high standard we have been led to expect from his former administration. Owing no political debts, and not under the domination of any party, the Mayor is able to select the ablest and best qualified men in the city for the various positions he has to fill. Contrast these with the names, for example, that were given to the people three years ago by the newly elected mayor. Many of those were utterly unknown to the general public; they were people of no standing in the business world, and in no wise fitted for the prominence thus thrust upon them. One was a well-known gambler and sporting man. Another was a common drunk.

Many of them were cheap politicians. One was interested in a notorious tough resort. Here and there was a competent man that shone like a star in his queer surroundings. Well, there is no more of that for Los Angeles, let us hope. Certainly no more for two years.

A Gentle Hint. Lawrence, Massachusetts, has the usual non-enforced ordinance against spitting on the sidewalk. To make it more effective cards have been printed bearing the ordinance and a few remarks of warning and suggestion. Every policeman is given a bunch of these cards, and when he sees a man spit on the sidewalk he hands him one. This plan could be followed with advantage in Los Angeles.

Grade Crossings Abolished. The city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has entered into an agreement with the railways passing through that city by which all grade crossings are to be abolished. The total cost of the bridges and track lowering will be over five and a half millions, of which expense the city will bear 15 per cent, issuing bonds to cover. The railways are also to build a union station at a cost of over \$600,000.

State Primary Law for County Election. The new State primary law will apply at the next county election. The number of signatures required by this law is a good deal of a hardship, and it contrasts in that respect quite unfavorably with the simple plan of our own city primary. For each and every county office there must be a separate petition containing signatures amounting to at least 3 per cent of the last party vote in at least one-fourth of the precincts, and amounting in the aggregate to at least 3 per cent of the party vote of the entire county.

Badges for Councilmen. It is curious how the members of supposedly dignified legislative bodies cling to anything like personal graft. For example, Boston's city council regularly votes its members a ten dollar badge. This year for the first time the objecting minority was strong enough, aided by a mayor's veto, to break up this silly practice. A few years ago a Los Angeles council, the predecessor of the present body, voted to present each member with an engraved copy of the city seal at a cost of \$25 apiece. The mayor refused to sign the warrant, and the Municipal League threatened proceedings, so council backed down and those members who had already ordered their seals had to pay for them out of their own pockets.

Dubious Outlook for San Francisco. Of the 18 Supervisors of San Francisco, 4 are Republicans endorsed by Good Government, two are Democrats who also were endorsed by Good Government, making a total of six Good Government. The remaining 12 are all Labor Union, 7 of these having also the Independence League nomination. Hopes are entertained that there are among the Labor Union men enough who will stand for honest administration to give the city a chance for its life, but the outlook is rather

dubious. Ruef, out of jail, professes to be entirely done with politics and with municipal affairs; but nobody believes it. He may possibly lie low while his cases are still pending. San Francisco paid a heavy price for immunity for Calhoun, but she would have it.

Council Rules. The new council, it is safe to say, will maintain better order than the present body. It must have better, for it would be quite impossible to have worse. It is five years since the city council has had

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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

a presiding officer who had either the experience or the temperament to get results in the orderly procedure of business. Mr. Bowen, who presided during 1903 and 1904 was a lawyer and a parliamentarian. He kept order, although the meeting never began on time. Summerland, his successor, was too anxious to please everybody ever to get anywhere as a presiding officer, and Dr. Houghton, who occupied the floor three-fourths of the time during that administration, would make anarchy out of a parade drill of the grenadiers. As for poor Niles Pease. Well, the less said the sooner forgotten. It seems incredible that some things should be, but they were. That particular piece of sad experience will last some reformers a long time. The proposed rules of procedure for the new council are all good, and experience will add others.

* * *

Membership of Utilities Commission. Wise discrimination was shown by the Mayor in his selection of members for the Utility Commission. One kind of a mayor would have made a grandstand play by selecting orators who declaim against corporations and the oppression of the poor. Another kind of a mayor would have selected men of underground affiliations, either business or political, with the corporations. But Mr. Alexander has given us three men of recognized business standing, free of any shadow of influence, clear-headed and reliable. Mr. Lissner is a large property owner and man of affairs. Possessed of almost phenomenal energy, he never neglects any duty that he is willing to assume. Frank J. Hart is now the proprietor of a large music business, but for many years of his life was a railway traffic manager. He is thus outfitted with lines of experience that will be especially valuable in his work in the commission. He is fair-minded, of broad views and thoroughly progressive. And no man in the city more completely enjoys the confidence and esteem of his friends and business associates than he. Paul Haupt is one of those men whose entrance into public life will be hailed with gratification by all who know him. As a contractor who has constructed many of the largest buildings of the city, he is identified with the city's growth and progress; and has just the lines of practical experience that will be of special service to the commission. His independence and courage are above question, and his active support of the Good Government cause shows where he stands on matters that relate to the people's welfare. These three men will work admirably together, and in time, not too hastily, will get results.

* * *

Utilities Commission. The commission whose field of work presents the greatest new possibilities for Los Angeles is the Utilities. The names proposed are of competent, independent men of reliable standing in the community. They may be depended upon, we believe, to give the people a square deal, and at the same time to take no unfair advantage of the utility corporations. The time is unfortunately short for an investigation for the fixing of rates this year, as Council must act in February. The first serious duty before the commission will be to secure the services of some general utility expert, who will serve as chief investigator and inspector. Probably he will be an engineer who has had practical service of some years with utility corporations. As the measure adopted by the initiative makes no provision for a secretary, this man

will probably be made secretary, with an office stenographer to attend to that detail. The work does not seem to call for the services of a regular secretary, and the Municipal League purposely omitted any such position from its bill. We are not in a position to speak for the commission at all, but the real key to the situation seems to lie in the selection of the right kind of a man as the professional guide and advisor to the commission in its work. When the railway commission of the Chicago City Council started to work to disentangle the tramway situation, ten years ago, they began with the employment of Bion J. Arnold, who has been described as "an engineer with an imagination." He could see what Chicago needed, and also how it was to get it; and he and Walter L. Fisher together worked out the wonderful adjustment that the Chicago people finally adopted, and which all now agree was a masterpiece of skill and foresight.

* * *

Harbor Commission. It would be difficult to imagine men made to order for a Harbor Commission better qualified than the three selected by the Mayor for this important post: T. E. Gibbon, W. H. Newmark and Stoddard Jess. Mr. Gibbon is not merely one of the original San Pedro Harbor men, he is it—the original. He was so far as we are aware, the first man of prominence in the community to discover that it was the purpose of the Southern Pacific to abandon their efforts to secure an outer harbor at San Pedro and transfer their chief transportation interests to Santa Monica. It was nearly a year before the people would believe and heed his warnings. In the years of contest that followed he was always in the thickest of the fight, and he is almost the one man of whom it may be said that the victory certainly could not have been won without him. Stoddard Jess rendered valuable service on the consolidation commission, and is a man of ripe judgment, an effective speaker, and absolutely of and for the people. It is a matter of profound gratification to the thousand business men who have long known and admired M. H. Newmark that he is at last identified with the city government. It is an open secret, that commissions have been offered him under previous administrations, but they have always been declined. A native of this city, and the son of a pioneer progressive merchant who founded the great house of H. Newmark & Co., now M. A. Newmark & Co., M. H. Newmark is peculiarly fitted by character and experience and by the well-deserved confidence of the business community in his integrity and judgment, for the responsibilities and opportunities of this great work. Early in the 50's, more than half a century ago, the father, Harris Newmark, began shipping commodities into the harbor of San Pedro for local distribution and for the Nevada, Utah and Arizona trade. In those years the harbor was born. What more appropriate than that in 1910, '11 and after the son should represent this city, of which San Pedro is now a part, in the vast enterprises of harbor development it has in contemplation? For ten years Mr. Newmark has served as President of the Jobbers' Association, re-elected in spite of his urgent request that some one else be chosen, which organization actually represents in the field the large commercial interests of the community. The appointment of Mr. Newmark is a direct recognition of the jobbers.

PRESS COMMENT

The Sugar Trust's scales are beginning to fall from the country's eyes—Baltimore Sun.

What the Lords seem to want is representation without taxation.—New York World.

Symptoms of bucking have already been aroused by Bryan's plan to hitch the Democratic donkey to the water-wagon.—Washington Post.

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The Radical View of the English Budget

Mary Brown Sumner in the Survey

(The current discussion of the English Budget has attracted world-wide attention. For the most part in the American press it has been defended as embodying a plan for a more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation and one which approximates that actually in operation in this country, but it has been criticised as socialistic, or at least unduly radical in the burdens which it imposed upon certain forms of property. In the following article the novel view is presented that the budget is not in fact sufficiently radical to be free from the criticism to which English systems of taxation have heretofore been subjected, namely, that they fall disproportionately upon wage earners, leaving property to bear much less than its just and equitable share of the burden of taxation. The writer, a graduate of Barnard College, has done graduate work in the Department of Sociology in Columbia University and in the School of Philanthropy. She has been for three years in the service of the New York Charity Organization Society.—Editor The Survey.)

On April 29 the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, brought in the budget for the financial year, April, 1909, to March, 1910. For the first time in many years there was a deficit in the treasury, amounting to about £16,000,000, due to expenditures—for the extension of the navy and for old age pensions. Lloyd George's proposals for meeting this extra expenditure were of such a character as to bring on his party the charge of having abandoned its old liberalism and embraced the principles of socialism.

The ordinary sources of taxation in England are stamps and licenses, direct taxes on land and house, income and inheritance, and indirect taxes on motors, tea, sugar, spirits and tobacco. In order to meet the increased demands on the treasury, the budget proposed to steepen all these taxes, except those on tea and sugar, to impose a super-tax on incomes over £5,000, a tax on motor-spirit, namely, one-half penny in the pound on undeveloped land and twenty per cent on the unearned increment of land in transfer by sale. Though numerous and very considerable concessions have been made on all the direct taxes since the budget was first introduced, the new principle of land taxation remains unchanged. This principle is what the liberals call "fitting the burden to the broadest back," what the conservatives call socialism pure and simple, and what the Labor Party, in the words of Keir Hardie, calls "the first step toward the absorption by the community, for the use of the community, of all unearned incomes whether derived from land or capital."

The conservative use of the word socialism deserves little consideration. It is simply a bogey used for campaign purposes to win over to their alternative revenue-producing scheme of tariff-reform, both those capitalist liberals who can be made to fear that their unearned increment will be

attacked next and those old-fashioned persons to whom, in the words of Lord Rosebery, socialism means "the negation of all—faith, family, patriotism!"

To the liberals, the leaders as well as the rank and file, the budget is, at best, but one of that series of social reforms of which the feeding of school children and the old age pensions are the best known. Lloyd George's somewhat "spirited" speeches at Limehouse and Newcastle contained, it is true, suggestions of a future extension of the principle of the taxation of unearned increment, but there is little likelihood that a party made up of manufacturers and bankers will take any such radical steps in this direction as will endanger private property. Sir Edward Gray has indeed distinctly said that the Liberal Party has no intention of making an attack on the capitalist, or "man who has worked up a business." In his speech at Birmingham Premier Asquith stated that the new taxes were a measure of fiscal reform designed to do away with the danger of revolution and to make property more secure. He showed further that this method of taxation is in accordance with the old liberal tradition and was advocated by no less typical individualists than Adam Smith, Gladstone, and that most vigorous opponent of the present bill, Lord Rosebery. Winston Churchill brought out its anti-socialistic character when he spoke of the bill as one of a series of social reforms designed to "do away with the savage struggle of class against class."

If there is no "socialism in the budget"; if Keir Hardie's interpretation of the land clauses was too optimistic, what then is there in the new bill to interest the wage earner? There is a great deal, and of the most vital interest. When the contention was made by the conservatives, on the third reading of the land clauses, that the principle of the taxation of unearned increment should, consistently, be extended by the government to cover all property, the lord advocate, Mr. Ure, replied that the government "was not out for socialism but for money; was not out for land nationalization but for taxation." That is the core of the whole matter. The government is out for as much money as possible from as many classes of the community as possible with as little friction as possible. Some friction was inevitable, and it seemed expedient to bear the protest of the landowners on the imposition of a light burden, in order to conciliate the worker's representatives, and under cover of the admission of a principle, to impose upon their class a burden "tenfold that of the landlords." The "broadest back" to which Lloyd George referred, turns out to be in the words of Philip Snowden, labor member for Blackburn, "the combined backs of all the working-class."

It will be necessary to go into some detail in order to make the distribution of the new burden clear. About fifty per cent of the total wealth of England is paid as income to fourteen per cent of the people. Most of the direct taxes fall on this class of people, and the amount of these taxes is estimated as fifty per cent of the whole burden of taxation. The new impositions were designed to maintain this proportion. Six months of debate, however, whittled away the direct taxes considerably. Not only is agricultural land to the amount of a million acres exempted from the increment tax, but the increment on all other land is to be reckoned by ten-year periods, and land sold between the reckonings is free from the tax for the current ten-year period. The state has, furthermore, agreed to relieve the landowners of the expense of valuation, thus cutting down its receipts from land-taxation by £200,000. The tax of one-half penny in the pound on undeveloped land is entirely remitted, if the owner can show that he is spending ten pounds a year on "improvements." Other concessions have been made on these two taxes as well as on the land and house, income and inheritance taxes. The final result is, according to Philip Snowden's estimate, that the direct taxes do not now exceed forty-eight per cent of the whole.

The difference must be made up on the indirect taxes. Four-fifths of these taxes fall on the working-class, that eighty-six per cent of the population among whom the remaining fifty per cent of the national wealth must be divided. Three years ago a liberal estimate of the actual amount of money paid in taxes by a working-man earning seventy pounds a year—Sir R. Giffin's "average wage"—was well under two shillings in the pound. The present budget actually increases that amount to two shillings, six pence, or a total increase in the year of two pounds. Mr. Asquith truly said, in answer to the complaints of the landowners, that there is but one class that receives any heavy extra burden from the budget, and that is the wage earners. The much advertised "principle" is only a blind to cover a new injustice in taxation.

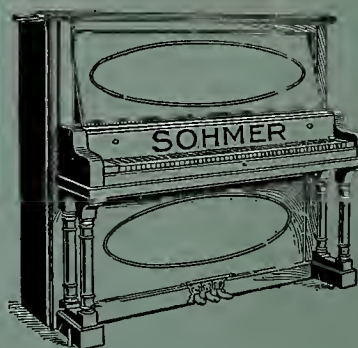
Now two things could have been done to make this, to some extent at least, a "poor man's budget." The tax on tea, no luxury but a prime necessity to the poor, could have been removed, and the taxes on other luxuries could have been imposed ad valorem. As it is, the poor pay five pence tax on a pound of tea, as do the rich; three shillings nine pence on a gallon of whiskey, as do the rich; eight pence on a pound of tobacco, as do the rich. It is estimated, indeed, that the proportion of the whiskey and tobacco taxes alone that will be paid by the poor will more than meet the old age pensions. But such a method of dealing with the indirect taxes would have meant disturbing the iniquitous fifty per cent balance between direct and indirect; it would have meant a real struggle against both conservative landlords and liberal capitalists, and the government knew that there was one class that never struggled—"a docile labor class," to use the vigorous words of Ben Tillett, "a slave class, who could, with impunity, be robbed and burdened with new exactions." And yet this class has thirty-three labor members in Parliament. It should be able to put up a good fight for itself, but its representatives have been so carried away by the "fraudulent admission of a principle" that when Philip Snowden rose on September 24 to protest against the system of indirect taxation, he stood alone. Principles and precedents have been used from time immemorial to stop the popular clamor for justice. A precedent is no more the beginning of a new order of things in England than anywhere else in the world, and it is only the driving force of a labor class fighting equally for the righting of old wrongs as for the establishing of new principles that can bring in the new order.

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Farmer—"Oh, I can't afford that; my brother was six feet two."—M. A. P.



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The Practical Workings of the Initiative and Referendum in Oregon

JOSEPH N. TEAL. PORTLAND, OREGON

From a paper read before the Cincinnati meeting of the National Municipal League

Chronology

John William S. U'Ren, to whom I applied for information, advises me that the exact date the agitation for the initiative and referendum began in Oregon is somewhat uncertain. It has been stated that a paper published in Portland some time from 1885 to 1888, called "The Vidette," advocated the measure. Its first introduction into the legislative assembly was in 1893 in the form of a resolution introduced by Senator Vanderburg. Very few of the members at that time knew what the terms meant. At the session of 1895 the agitation took the form of a demand for a constitutional convention and was defeated by one vote. In 1897 there was no session. At the regular session of 1899 the amendment was passed for submission to the people by a large majority, and in 1901 it was passed for the second time and was submitted almost without opposition in the legislature.

Formerly under our constitution all proposed amendments to the constitution had to be passed by two successive legislatures before submission to the people. This amendment was submitted to the people June 2, 1902, and received 62,025 affirmative votes, 5,668 being cast against it. At the election held June 6, 1906, it was applied to local, special and municipal laws. However, the charter of the City of Portland, which was prepared by a charter board, approved by the people at the election held in the month of June, 1902, and passed by the legislature at the session of 1903, contained provisions for the initiative. It has therefore been in operation in the state for seven years and in this city for six years. While the time it has been in operation is hardly long enough to develop all its advantages and disadvantages, yet its workings have been sufficiently observed to enable one to form some conclusions as to its merits and demerits.

Initiative and Referendum

While both powers are generally linked together, they should be considered separately. One is a positive force, the other negative. The first stands for affirmative action, the second is a method devised for the veto of legislation the people do not approve. The consequence is that there is very much greater opposition to the initiative than to the referendum.

Causes for Adoption

In my opinion the causes which led to its adoption are the same that are in evidence throughout the country generally. The people felt the government was getting away from them and they desired a more direct control, both in the making of laws and in their enforcement, than they enjoyed. More potent, however, than this was the failure of the legislature to respond to the demand of the people for the enactment of laws respecting the control of corporations, taxation and kindred subjects affecting public interests. Boss-ridden legislatures and councils were the rule rather than the exception, and the people were tired of coaxing and pleading to secure desired legislation. Legislatures and councils were too often more solicitous for special than for public interests and the people wanted to secure some effective and direct method of making their influence felt and their wishes respected.

The difficulty in securing the en-

tment of the Australian ballot law and the registration law are examples of laws the people wanted, and which were enacted grudgingly and after long continued agitation. Other important measures failed repeatedly to pass. The combined effect was to create a sentiment (as shown by the vote) overwhelmingly in favor of the new procedure. After its adoption tax laws and other public measures were proposed under it and passed, the consequence being that the same influences which prevented the passage of the same character of laws by the legislature are the deadliest foes of the initiative and referendum, although this is not to say that there are not very many good citizens who are opposed to it both on principle and in practice.

Like all laws or new methods in government, experience has demonstrated that changes in some particulars are necessary. These I shall refer to later.

Criticisms of Initiative

While the powers reserved under the initiative and referendum have a restraining influence on the legislators and operate as a check on vicious, extravagant and special legislation, there is also a tendency to cause the legislator to feel less personal responsibility and to leave to the people matters which he should act on. It also provides what seems to some too easy and expeditious a method of submitting amendments to the constitution. Indeed, some claim that substantially we have no constitution left in the sense it is generally understood.

Formerly it required not only a majority of those voting at an election, but a proposed amendment was required to be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house in two successive assemblies, before submission to the people. Now an amendment may be proposed directly by the people and a majority of those voting on it at any general election is sufficient to carry the proposition. The initiative petition for the submission of an amendment must be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which it is to be voted upon, and must be submitted at a regular general election unless otherwise ordered by the legislative assembly. This direct method of amending the constitution unquestionably imposes very grave responsibilities upon the electors.

When originally adopted it was generally thought that only measures of great importance and of limited number would be submitted under the initiative. In practice it has been found that such is not the case, although this statement is subject to some qualifications. Not unnaturally when it was first adopted quite a number of laws were proposed and nearly all carried, the enactment of which had been demanded over and over again by the people only to be defeated by the legislature. In other words, it was but the inevitable result of the people having the power to carry out their will which had been hitherto thwarted by the failure of the legislators to act at all, or if they did act, to act adversely. It is also claimed that laws submitted under the initiative may be, and are sometimes, prepared from a biased or partisan standpoint, and thus are liable to be unfair, ill-considered, or poorly prepared, and, not being susceptible of amendment, must be adopted or rejected as presented. There is truth in this criticism. At the same time

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there is considerable expense attached to submitting a law, and the people, if they understand it, will not support an unfair or one-sided measure. The chief difficulty in this respect, however, is in getting the facts before the public so that they understand them. A popular demand crystallized into the form of a law headed by a "catchy" title is too apt to receive favorable consideration, the details and imperfections being overlooked in the desire to obtain the ultimate purpose.

Another objection is, that it takes too much of the time of the people in studying proposed legislation. On the other hand, it might be urged that to compel people generally to study and understand the conditions under which they are living could scarcely be called an objection.

However, even if not necessary, it has been found advisable for organizations to issue statements to voters covering the questions to be submitted. They generally consist of a short statement of the measure with the number of the ballot and the recommendations of the organization on the particular question. The Taxpayers' League of this city has been specially active in this work, but it can be readily understood that the printing and circulating of these statements and reports costs considerable money, and with elections every year, one the city, the other the state and county, it keeps those interested pretty busy.

I think the foregoing are the chief objections to the initiative, except such as are urged by those who are opposed to it on principle, or the conservatives who view with alarm changes in any direction, or those who wish to limit rather than enlarge either the powers or the responsibilities of the people as a whole. On the other hand, the initiative places in the hands of the people the power to inaugurate such reforms, changes of policy or enact such laws as they may desire, or believe to be to their best interests. A number of changes have been suggested, amongst them being the following:

Changes Suggested

1. To provide that a larger number of petitioners should be required to have a measure submitted than is now provided by law. Eight per cent of the legal voters are now required to propose any measure by petition.

2. To have initiative measures first submitted to the legislature with the right to pass upon them or to amend them, and if amended to submit the alternative proposition to the people. Such an amendment has been prepared by friends of the initiative and is now under public consideration.

3. Limiting the number of constitutional amendments or laws that may be submitted to vote at any one election.

4. Limitation of subject matter to a single proposition in concrete form.

5. It has also been suggested that the initiative be confined to bills that have been introduced and failed to pass in the legislature and those that have been vetoed by the governor.

Except No. 2, so far as I am aware, none of the other suggested amendments have been reduced to writing or prepared for public discussion.

Referendum

The referendum is felt to be of great value in operating as preventive of special, extravagant or otherwise obnoxious legislation. This power operates as a strong deterrent against extravagant legislation or that favorable to special interests. The indiscriminate granting of franchises, the bartering away of public rights and the granting of special privileges of all kinds which have been so prolific of corruption in the past, would not have been indulged in to the extent they have, had the people always reserved this power.

There is but little criticism of the referendum. About the only change suggested is to provide for a larger number of petitioners.

Type of Measures Submitted

It could hardly be said that the people have not voted intelligently, and for what they thought to be for the public interest, upon measures that have been submitted for their consideration. Moreover, nearly all

the laws passed by the people, though possibly differing in language or construction, have been rejected by the legislature. The following list is illustrative of measures submitted and votes cast thereon:

1906.	Yes.	No.
Equal Suffrage	36,928	46,971
To Amend Local Option Law	35,397	45,144
To Purchase a Private Toll Road	31,525	44,525
For Initiative and Referendum on Local, Special and Municipal Laws	47,778	16,735
Prohibiting Free Passes, (No Enacting Clause)	57,281	16,779
Requiring Sleeping Car, Refrigerator Car, and Oil Co.'s to pay annual license upon gross earnings	69,635	6,440
Requiring Express, Telegraph and Telephone Co.'s to pay annual license upon gross earnings	70,872	6,360

It will be noted that the act prohibiting free passes had no enacting clause and in consequence failed to become a law.

The act to regulate Transportation and Commerce, etc., was passed at the legislative session of 1907. Certain provisions of this act, in effect, prohibited the giving of free transportation.

Notwithstanding the vote of the people but recently cast upon the question, the legislature at the same session passed an act requiring the railroads to grant free transportation to state and county officials as a consideration precedent to acquiring land for corporate purposes by the exercise of eminent domain. A referendum was called upon this act, and at the election of 1908 the law was defeated by a vote of 59,406 to 28,856. This exemplifies the use to which the referendum may be put and is an excellent illustration why it is extremely unlikely that it will be repealed.

A referendum was also called on an appropriation made for the State University. The appropriation was sustained by a vote of 44,115 to 40,535. The referendum is occasionally referred to as an illustration of its dangers. Personally, I do not view it in that way, as I think the discussion that followed, and the better understanding the people in the end had of the subject, did good rather than harm.

I might add that the large negative vote does not really represent the feelings of our people toward the State University. A number of local conditions and issues swelled this vote, and I think I am safe in saying the people of the state generally take a justifiable pride in this institution, which, I am glad to say, is growing in strength and influence all the time.

Among the measures submitted in 1908, and defeated, were the following:

Increasing the compensation of members of the legislatures to \$400.00 for a regular session, and \$10.00 per day for each extra session, instead of \$3.00 per day and mileage.

An amendment increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court and changing the jurisdiction of certain other courts.

An act appropriating \$25,000.00 annually for four years for purchasing grounds and building armories for the use of the Oregon National Guard.

Equal Suffrage Amendment.

Giving cities and towns within their corporate limits additional and exclusive power to license and control or prohibit theatres, race tracks, and the sale of liquors, etc. This proposal was considered to be something in the nature of a trick to avoid the effect of the local option law, and re-

ceived 39,442 affirmative votes and 52,346 negative votes.

The single tax amendment was defeated by a vote of 60,871 to 32,066.

The following carried:

Permitting the location of state institutions elsewhere than at the seat of government by act of legislature and vote of the people.

Changing the time of holding the regular general biennial election from the first Monday in June to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Amendments Carried

Two laws prohibiting fishing for salmon, etc., both passed; one was known as the "Up River Bill," the other as the "Down River Bill." The effect of the passage of both laws was to prohibit the taking of salmon at all, although such was not the intention of the proposers. They only wanted to restrain their rival. While on its face it would indicate that the vote cast in evidence of the confusion that may result from the use of the initiative, yet, if the subject was understood as we understand it here, the result is not surprising. Moreover it is not uncommon to find contradictory laws as well as acts having irreconcilable provisions passed by the legislature.

In the Report of the Oregon Conservation Commission of 1908, the committee who prepared the paper on the Salmon Industry in connection with this vote said:

"There is some antagonism among the operators of any kind of gear against any other. Between the gill-netters of the lower and the wheelmen of the upper river this rises to open hostility. Opposing delegations have met before the legislature for many years and each party has succeeded in blocking legislation proposed by the others. At the last election (in June, 1908), each party had its bill, proposed under the initiative, each legislating the other's method of destruction and preserving its own. The electors, in an excess of disgust, tinged with sardonic humor, passed both bills by different but decisive majorities. The laws thus passed taken together practically prohibit fishing by either method as far as the legislation of this state alone was competent to do so."

The Recall was adopted by decisive majority.

A law instructing the members of the legislature to vote for and elect the candidate for United States Senator who receives the highest number of votes at the general election, carried by 69,668 to 21,162.

An act authorizing the legislature to provide for proportionate representation passed by a large vote.

The "Corrupt Practices" Act, also passed by a heavy majority. This act is very long, while its object is good, it is exceedingly complicated, and it is doubtful if some of its provisions can, or should be enforced. There is no question, however, but what its operation was noticeable at elections following its adoption, and it certainly had a marked effect for the better.

A constitutional amendment was also passed that no person can be charged in the Circuit Court with a commission of a crime or misdemeanor, except upon indictment found by a grand jury. Prior to the passage of this act, the district attorney could, upon his own investigation, file an information which in effect was an indictment.

An analysis of the measures submitted and the vote of the people thereon would indicate that there is nothing in the vote on these measures which would justify condemnation of the law, or fear of its consequences.

June, 1909, Election

At the city election held in June this year, there were thirty-five measures submitted to the people. As the number of measures submitted at this

election is often used as a "horrible example" of what the initiative and referendum may lead to, simple justice demands that the facts be stated. There were thirty-five questions submitted. Of these twenty-five were proposed amendments to the charter, which can be changed only by a vote of the people. Of these three were submitted by a charter board appointed for the purpose of submitting a new charter or amendments to the existing charter; twenty-two were submitted by the council direct, or upon the advice of a committee of seven citizens appointed to propose changes and none by petition through the initiative.

Nine ordinances were submitted. Of these two were submitted by the council and seven by the initiative petition. One referendum was called against an ordinance passed by the council. It will thus be seen the people, through the initiative and referendum, were directly responsible for eight of the measures submitted. However, it is but fair to say that a number of the others should have, and probably would have, been submitted had not the council acted.

Many of the charter amendments were of slight importance, but, as before stated, as the charter can only be changed by a vote of the people, had to be submitted. Others were of great importance. A commission form of government was defeated by a vote of 10,770 against, to 4,903 for. A municipal electric light plant was proposed. It was defeated by 9,684 against, to 6,039 for. Proposed ordinances granting to a Gothenburg Association the exclusive right to sell spirituous liquors in the City of Portland, and a rather stringent excise ordinance were both badly defeated.

An amendment requiring franchise holders to keep accessible accounts and report to the City Auditor, carried by a vote of 10,302 in its favor and 4,444 against.

I enclose one of the circulars issued by the Tax Payers' League, at the election referred to, with the votes cast on the various measures.

Twenty-seven of its recommendations were adopted, and eight were

not. Of the eight two at least were of no particular importance.

Repeal of the Initiative and Referendum

In my opinion, a proposition in this state to repeal the initiative and referendum, notwithstanding certain defects and disadvantages, would meet

Christian Science Services

Second Church of Christ Scientist—Ebell Hall, 18th and Figueroa streets.

Third Church of Christ Scientist—Simpson Auditorium, 734 S. Hope Street. Services Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject:

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

Children's Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms, 704 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Spring and Fourth streets, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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with defeat. In the future, defects may develop that will provoke a repeal, but this I doubt. On the contrary, I think it much more probable that the defects will be remedied, and the axe will not be laid at the root of the tree. It is true the initiative and referendum is a radical departure from our former practices, and imposes a grave responsibility upon the people. Thus far on the whole, they have fully met this burden and in my opinion it has worked for good, and nothing is of more importance in a government such as ours than to place responsibility directly upon the people. It is my belief that they can be trusted to act upon measures that may be submitted to them, and that as a whole they will act fairly and justly, if they understand them. They may be deceived, but, I do not believe any considerable number of people will knowingly be unjust or unfair, or act otherwise than what they believe to be to the interest of the community.

I do not desire to make any comparisons between laws passed by the legislature and those passed by the people direct, but the comparison if made, would not be unfavorable to those passed through the initiative. While I favor and still favor the initiative and referendum, I am not a partisan or special pleader for it, and if I believed, or was convinced, it worked harm rather than for good, I would say so, and urge its repeal. At times measures are suggested and action taken thereon that create some doubt as to the wisdom of the procedure, but when one thinks of what went on under the old system, and how indifferent legislatures have been, and are, both as to the rights and demands of the people, one feels that a mistake now and then, does not justify a wholesale condemnation of the new system. It is urged that the people without this law have the power to elect only honest and qualified men to office, and therefore there is no occasion to inaugurate what appears to some people to be a revolutionary program. This may be true, but to have a concurrent remedy, can do no harm. Let the people elect honest men, let them also retain the power reserved in the initiative and referendum. Its benefits will then be not in its use, but rather in its potentiality.

Effectiveness

In your letter you asked me to discuss the effectiveness of the initiative and referendum as instruments for securing a democratic government. I am sure you do not desire an academic discussion of this question. You are, of course, aware that there are two lines of thought. One holding that it is destructive of, the other that it is an aid of a democratic form of government. It is asserted, as you know, that under it a state does not enjoy the character of government guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and a case involving this point, is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the Supreme Court of Oregon. However, thus far the courts have held, including the Supreme Court of this state, that the initiative and referendum as adopted in this state is not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing republican form of government.

It is also asserted that the only method by which our character of government can be maintained, is through representatives chosen by the people. Very earnest and able men support both views, but speaking from our experience thus far, it is my opinion that the initiative and referendum tends to secure more democratic government, if that term is meant government by the people and for the people, than does the purely representative form.

A number of laws and amendments

to the constitution have been approved by the people when proposed by initiative petition, after the same measures had been rejected by the legislature, and are some evidence of the truth of this statement.

The foregoing statement may not be what you desired, and you may have wished something more in the nature of a discussion of the subject than the stating of facts. It seemed to me, however, that what a body such as the League desires is facts from which they can draw their own conclusions, and these I have tried to give you.

THE POOL TO BE CLEANSED

"The League aims to place the political and official life of the state on a higher plane, to the end that every citizen, upon an equality, may participate at every stage in the affairs of government without fear of loss of self-respect and that the public service shall be restored to its old-time dignity, efficiency and honor."

So reads one plank in the platform adopted by the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican conference recently held at Oakland. It may sound utopian, but the Men of the League believed it possible.

There are things once held in high esteem that are now as empty of honor as so many sucked eggs. Is a man rich? The question quickly arises: How did he make his money? If he made it in running gambling dens, by owning redlight districts, by bribing supervisors and city councils, by methods of financial ruthlessness, even if he made his money unfairly rather than dishonestly, wealth brings to its possessor little honor, nothing better than a cringing servility, the meanest of all counterfeits of respect.

It is so with office. A governor known to have received his office at the hands of a great and unscrupulous corporation derives no honor from that office. On the contrary he finds it attained wherever he goes. A supreme justice known to have been elevated to the bench by corporate favor derives no honor from his position. Right minded men look upon him askance, and he knows it. To be elected Mayor of a great city by a combination of all the villainies in that city from higher-ups to tenderloin, confers no honor upon the successful candidate outside the realms of human shadow. To be a legislator is to be an object of suspicion except in rare cases where the public has reason to know that the election was above-board. Wherever there is corporate domination there the pool of politics is a pool of filth in which no man can wallow without needing a baptism in clear waters immediately thereafter.

The Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League hopes, by re-establishing free government in California, to make the pool of politics so clean that men descending into it will come out cleaner than they went in; that men taking office will find honor conferred upon themselves and their families; that men of parts may choose for themselves public careers not only without reproach, but with that sense of dignity and honor that has been the just due of statesmanship in all ages of human history, prior to the advent of political bureaus as adjuncts to great and greedy corporations. That advent has not only emptied office of honor but it has driven from public life men who wish, above all else, to leave as a heritage to their children a reputation unsullied and a name untainted. No better work than that set forth in the above resolution was ever undertaken in the name of patriotism.—California Weekly

FOR THE WHOLE COAST

Los Angeles Express

At the close of its four-day session at Watsonville, the California Fruit Growers' Association, that there held its annual convention, resolved "that President Taft, the secretary of war and members of congress be memorialized and urged to establish a federal steamship line on the Pacific to connect with the Panama railroad and the Atlantic steamers so as to furnish a freight route which will compete with the railroads." In brief, the fruit growers of California, in convention assembled, have endorsed the federal steamship bill proposed by the Hon. James McLachlan.

The federal steamship line is of as much importance to Oregon and Washington as to California—to Portland and Seattle as to San Francisco and Los Angeles. So completely have the transcontinental roads dominated the industries and commerce of the coast that supplies manufactured within sight of tide water and bought for use in Panama have been compelled to bear the cost of transportation across the continent to the Atlantic seaboard. The railroads have deprived the cities of the coast of their natural markets. In order to fatten their own profits they have established tyrannical conditions and extortionate schedules. They have created an oppressive monopoly which no arm of lesser strength than the federal arm is strong enough to break.

If it be urged that it is opposed to sound policy for the government to go into the steamship business on the

Pacific the answer is that it has gone into the steamship business on the Atlantic. If it be urged that the venture might incur a loss, the answer is that the federal steamers that go full cargoes now to Panama return with empty holds, and steamers on the Pacific would fill them profitably. The government now owns and operates two links of a route that needs but a third to become complete.

The President recommends subsidies to vessels in the interest of our foreign trade. Is not our domestic trade of vastly greater consequence? The corrective influence over the extortions and practices of such a transportation route, operating even at a handsome profit that would soon repay the cost of establishing it, would effect an enormous saving to the people of this coast, amounting annually to many times the entire investment.

The fruit growers of California by their formal action have set an example whereby the civic and commercial organizations of the entire west would do well to profit. McLachlan cannot help the West unless the West helps itself.

* * *

Coming to Terms

Possible Boarder—"Ah, that was a ripping dinner, and if that was a fair sample of your meals, I should like to come to terms."

Scotch Farmer—"Before we gang any further, was that a fair sample o' yer appetite?" — Presbyterian Standard.

Merry Christmas

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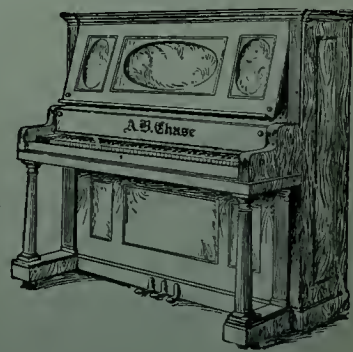
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Mystery of the Sugar Trust Case

Is Taft Hoping to Discredit Roosevelt?

THE CENSOR, ST. LOUIS

There is a deep mystery in this Sugar Trust matter—not concerning the villainy of the Trust, for there is no doubt about that; if its crimes were made of record, the record would be longer than the list of the different ways in which a railway can pay a rebate. The mystery is in why the heavy hand of authority has fallen on the Trust at this time. You will find the subsidized press discussing the matter as though an incorruptible government had suddenly discovered this great mass of rascality, and justly outraged and indignant as an always impeccable government should be, it is now naturally hastening, with stern and inflexible integrity to punish the criminals. Assumptions and attitudes of this kind give no adequate understanding of the most extraordinary features of the case, and, in fact, obscure it. And the Sugar Trust scandal does have characteristics that make it one of the most remarkable events in our national history. And one of the most remarkable phases is the mystery as to why the government suddenly, almost in a day, wheels all its batteries and levels them at the Sugar Trust. An "incorruptible government suddenly discovering this great mass of rascality and justly outraged and indignant," proceeding, with its well known probity, to prosecute, is not the answer.

For a full score of years this giant octopus which never built one factory, but tore down many, which never induced the planting of an acre more of cane, but which destroyed the beet sugar industry, has enjoyed an immunity that might be called "charmed," to use one of the stock words of the writers of lurid fiction. Nobody was ever able to touch it in the courts. It had Congress bought—bought to the extent that the Wilson bill, the only lame stagger at tariff reduction in a half century, positively took free sugar and imposed a duty of forty per cent in the interest of the Trust. Holding all kinds of wrongful privileges, it has been able to positively discount all possibility of having these touched, by actually sending its stock skyrocketing contemporaneously with every meeting of Congress. The Trust appointed and discharged the employes that it needed or did not need in the New York custom house. When an honest man got into that nest of thieves, he lost his job so quick it made his head swim. Two of these cases are cited—men who revealed to the Secretary of the Treasury the rascality on the New York wharves, and lost their jobs for over-zeal. When Parr was taken to the scales and had the swindling spring pointed out to him, he held the vessel then loading. As soon as Reynolds, Gage's Assistant of the Treas-

ury, was notified, he released the vessel and had Parr transferred. When poor Senator Burton, one of the least consequent of all the traitors in the Senate, incurred the personal animosity of Roosevelt, who to satisfy this animus ordered that he be punished, Burton came back with a speech, pointing out the enormous villainy of the Sugar Trust, and connecting Roosevelt therewith. Although the speech was published by the Republic of March 24, 1907, it fell flat and dead. It was really nothing more than an amplification of what the public already knew, which was that the Sugar Trust had committed or stood ready to commit, any crime that would net it twenty-five cents per felony, and that the United States government "stood in." Because of the Boeotian stupidity of the people, no less than the villainies of the Sugar Trust had been protected so long that they were used to the situation, the speech of poor Burton caused no excitement, and he was condemned for a less offense than the greater ones of a majority of other Senators, and of the Roosevelt administration. Burton thought it a grievous wrong that he be condemned for accepting a fee as an attorney to transact business with the Federal departments, while the Sugar Trust had corrupted those departments, and both they and the officials who had sold letters of marque to prey on the people, were unscathed.

And what a feat in corruption this system of syndicated villainy! It is quite a little trick to bribe the government of this country; it is so big—not in integrity but in mass. And remember that this Trust was for twenty years so thoroughly immune that not a man in Congress more than cheeped against it, and in all that time not a move was made by any department of government against it, though no man will ever know how many thousands of futile complaints were lodged against its vast piracies. The Aldrich-Cannon Congress just adjourned even had the effrontery to mock the people by reducing a brand or two of sugar by four one hundredth per cent, which was shading nothing as close as may be. How do I know that the Sugar Trust has bribed this government for twenty years? Because it got the goods. I know it in the same way that I know Havemeyer, Palmer, et al, were the ones that swindled the government out of an estimated thirty millions. They got the "dough." For twenty years the majority of Congress has known all about the Trust's crooked work. Gage knew, Shaw knew, and so did Roosevelt. Aldrich was not ignorant and Cannon couldn't help but know. Think you that these, and hundreds of other officials, both Republican and Democrat, would allow this aggregation of crooks to continue to plunder

the people to the tune of a million a day without making it pay for so doing? You know they wouldn't. So completely had this Trust subverted the law, so entirely did it stand immunized, that seldom indeed did any Democrat expose the infamy or attempt to use it to the discredit of the Republican party.

And now we are told that the United States government, after standing corrupted and basely idle for twenty years, is to flatten the Trust out. Whether it does or not we will know after the thing is ended. But I wonder why the thing is done? Could the present prosecutions spring from the discovery that Roosevelt's friendship for him subsisted in the intent to set the stage for a contrast between the sluggish and good-natured incapacity of W. H. T. and the bounding virtue of T. R. and that to get even he prosecutes T. R.'s great and good friend, the Sugar Trust? This has been hinted, but the money lords of Wall street were supposed to be using Taft to glut their vengeance—an improbability, because in the first place to spring such a hideous mass of villainy is sure to injure all the Trusts owned by the money lords, and for the better reason, that T. R. is their very good friend. Not the less valuable is he in that he is supposed to be hostile to them. Is it not more probable that Taft himself wants to get even by throttling Roosevelt's third term aspirations? It is difficult for anybody to believe that Roosevelt did not know all about the Trust's villainy, especially as the notoriety of it got to the point where the subsidized press even treated it. But, at the same time it is Roosevelt who must be credited with first exposing the weighing frauds, and it was he who made Loeb collector of the port of New York.

In my humble opinion, if all the rascalities of this syndicate of crime were laid bare it might not only finish Roosevelt, but would furnish a list of dishonor, the prominence and guilt of whose members would appall the

world. But you and I will never see such a list. It would contain the names of too many and powerful men, for that to ever happen; and moreover Taft is one of the goody-goody sort that contends that the best way to treat an ulcer is to hide it.

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Cars leave Hill Street Station, between Fourth and Fifth, LOS ANGELES, at 9:40 A. M. DAILY.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by CHARLES FARWELL EDSON

The City Beautiful is comprised of so many different elements that it keeps one continually on the move to keep in step with it.

There are five commissions that are directly responsible for it all: Board of Health. Park Commission. Art Commission. Playgrounds Commission. Municipal Music Commission.

The Board of Health is responsible for the good condition of our city which makes possible Good Citizenship. The Park Commission gives us a breathing space wherever they are allowed to. The Art Commission will give us a Beautiful City whenever we adopt a plan to work to. The Playgrounds Commission are working nobly to make better citizens where nothing was being done before and the Municipal Music Commission can arrange for more music whenever they are given the money to work with.

The last School Census given out by State Supt. Hyatt gives some statistics that should put every man and woman in the State thinking. 71.6% of the boys in the Grade Schools of the State are below the 6th Grade; 69.2% of the girls are below the 6th Grade. If we are to ever have

any art worth the while we MUST put in talking machines in the public schools and have children hear good music every day and it can only be done by using such machines. There are 100 schools in this city and an expenditure of \$100 per school would give us 3500 records and 100 machines or one machine and 35 records in each school and thus by exchanging from school to school it would give us a variety that would cover all phases of the best. We would need many duplicates as some records would be needed permanently in every school. It is to be hoped that every school will soon be thus equipped.

The High Schools should have also a fine stereopticon so that fine pictures could be used often. The city should have fine views of all the natural beauty of America and the art beauty of the old world.

It is simply the applying of business to art and the Music and Art Committee of the Chamber of Commerce should take it up at once.

Beauty is the biggest asset we should have as a city but we must get at it before it is TOO LATE.

It is the chance of a city's life to start this thing now when our officials have the endorsement of the people for Good Government.

THE DOOM OF THE BILLBOARD

The billboard as a means of advertising will soon be but a memory—a nightmare—if public sentiment against it continues to increase in volume and effectiveness as it has during the past few months. Never since the American Civic Association opened its campaign for the abatement of the billboard nuisance has there been such an awakening to the fact that "the billboard is an eye sore, a nuisance, and a disgrace, and should be abolished altogether," as the Washington Herald aptly puts it.

From the east to the west, organized effort to eliminate, or regulate, the billboard, has been taking definite and effective form. Carefully prepared ordinances have been passed and others are being drawn for passage. Cincinnati recently scored against the billboard by the adoption of a building code containing elaborate provisions regulating outdoor advertising. Under that code a large number of sign spreads have been ordered down. Moreover many advertising merchants are voluntarily abandoning the billboards. In the far west, Portland and Seattle are grappling with the problem in an intelligent manner. In Cambridge, Mass., a Woman's Club secured the removal of many stands by appealing to the advertisers direct. Lynchburg, Va., has placed a most effective ban on the billboard.

The American people believe in advertising, they read advertising, they patronize advertisers, but they are discriminating; they don't want the

kind of advertising that mars scenery, that shuts out light, that depreciates adjoining property, that offers a rendezvous for neighborhood juvenile gatherings of dangerous tendencies.

If the billboard must exist the day is not far distant when it will be a subject of municipal, state and federal regulation. It will be regarded as a revenue producing structure, assessed and taxed accordingly; it will not be permitted to exist as a menace to health. The property rights of the man who does not believe in billboards and refuses to grant space on his own lands for their erection, will be regarded. No amount of seductive offers of the billboard owners, such as free space for laudable work like the exploitation of preventive measures against tuberculosis, as recently made to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, will stem the tide of popular disapproval of the billboard. The opposition is strong and it is growing. It is one of the most laudable undertakings of the American Civic Association which is distinguished for its achievements along various lines for the making of a "Better and More Beautiful America."

When the Sleeper Wakes

"John!" she exclaimed jabbing her elbow into his ribs at 2:17 a. m. "did you lock the kitchen door?" And John, who is inner guard, and was just dreaming over last evening's lodge-meeting, sprang up in bed, made the proper sign, and responded, "Worthy Ruler, our portals are guarded." Oh, he hit the title right, even if he was asleep.—United Presbyterian.

Famous Short Stories

THE FOUR-FIFTEEN EXPRESS

Synopsis of Portion Already Published

After a business trip into Russia, shortly after the Peace of Paris, William Langford was on his way to spend the Christmas season with Jonathan Jelf in Clayborough, England. During the last stage of the journey he encountered a former acquaintance, who was also a cousin of Mrs. Jelf, and who in the course of conversation let fall the fact that he had £75,000 on his person as payment for a railroad right-of-way. When this acquaintance, Dwerrihouse by name, had left the railroad carriage, Langford discovered his cigar-case on the floor but on attempting to follow and return it to its owner, suddenly and mysteriously lost sight of him in the crowd. On arriving at his host's he was informed that Dwerrihouse had absconded three months before with £75,000 and that this chance encounter was the first known of him since that time. The next day Jelf and Langford made a trip to Blackwater, the station where the latter had lost sight of Mr. Dwerrihouse, but no one had seen him, and the guard upon being questioned, insisted that Mr. Dwerrihouse had not been on the previous day's train, thus contradicting Langford's story. Some time after both the guard and Langford were questioned by the board of directors of the road which Dwerrihouse had robbed, but their conflicting stories only made the mystery more obscure, the only undeniable fact being Langford's possession of the cigar-case.

"I am quite positive that he did not leave the carriage till the train had fairly entered the station, and the other Blackwater passengers alighted. I even saw that he was met there by a friend."

"Indeed! Did you see that person distinctly?"

"Quite distinctly."

"Can you describe his appearance?" "I think so. He was short and very slight, sandy-haired, with a bushy moustache and beard, and he wore a closely fitting suit of gray tweed. His age I should take to be about thirty-eight or forty."

"Did Mr. Dwerrihouse leave the station in this person's company?"

"I cannot tell. I saw them walking together down the platform, and then I saw them standing aside under a gas-jet, talking earnestly. After that I lost sight of them quite suddenly; and just then my train went on, and I with it."

The chairman and secretary conferred together in an undertone. The directors whispered to each other. One or two looked suspiciously at the guard. I could see that my evidence remained unshaken, and that, like myself, they suspected some complicity between the guard and the defaulter.

"How far did you conduct that 4:15 express on the day in question, Somers?" asked the chairman.

"All through, sir," replied the

guard; "from London to Crampton." "How was it that you were not relieved at Clayborough? I thought there was always a change of guards at Clayborough."

"There used to be, sir, till the new regulations came in force last midsummer; since when, the guards in charge of express trains go the whole way through."

The chairman turned to the secretary.

"I think it would be as well," he said, "if we had the day-book to refer to upon this point."

Again the secretary touched the silver hand-bell, and desired the porter in attendance to summon Mr. Raikes. From a word or two dropped by another of the directors, I gathered that Mr. Raikes was one of the under-secretaries.

He came,—a small, slight, sandy-haired, keen-eyed man, with an eager, nervous manner, and a forest of light beard and moustache. He just showed himself at the door of the board-room, and, being requested to bring a certain day-book from a certain shelf in a certain room, bowed and vanished.

He was there such a moment, and the surprise of seeing him was so great and sudden, that it was not till the door had closed upon him that I found voice to speak. He was no sooner gone, however, than I sprang to my feet.

"That person," I said, "is the same who met Mr. Dwerrihouse upon the platform at Blackwater!"

There was a general movement of surprise. The chairman looked grave, and somewhat agitated.

"Take care, Mr. Langford," he said, "take care what you say!"

"I am as positive of his identity as of my own."

"Do you consider the consequences of your words? Do you consider that you are bringing a charge of the gravest character against one of the company's servants?"

"I am willing to be put upon my oath, if necessary. The man who came to that door a minute since is the same whom I saw talking with Mr. Dwerrihouse on the Blackwater platform. Were he twenty times the company's servant, I could say neither more nor less."

The chairman turned again to the guard.

"Did you see Mr. Raikes in the train, or on the platform?" he asked.

Somers shook his head.

"I am confident Mr. Raikes was not in the train," he said; "and I certainly did not see him on the platform."

The chairman turned next to the secretary.

"Mr. Raikes is in your office, Mr. Hunter," he said. "Can you remember if he was absent on the fourth instant?"

"I do not think he was," replied the secretary; "but I am not prepared to speak positively. I have been away most afternoons myself lately, and Mr. Raikes might easily have absented himself if he had been disposed."

At this moment the under-secretary returned with the day-book under his arm.

"Be pleased to refer, Mr. Raikes," said the chairman, "to the entries of the fourth instant, and see what Benjamin Somers's duties were on that day."

Mr. Raikes threw open the cumbersome volume, and ran a practised eye and finger down some three or four successive columns of entries. Stopping suddenly at the foot of a page,

he then read aloud that Benjamin Somers had on that day conducted the 4:15 express from London to Crampton.

The chairman leaned forward in his seat, looked the under-secretary full in the face, and said, quite sharply and suddenly,—

"Where were you, Mr. Raikes, on the same afternoon?"

"I, sir?"

"You, Mr. Raikes. Where were you on the afternoon and evening of the fourth of the present month?"

"Here, sir,—in Mr. Hunter's office. Where else should I be?"

There was a dash of trepidation in the under-secretary's voice as he said this; but his look of surprise was natural enough.

"We have some reason for believing, Mr. Raikes, that you were absent that afternoon without leave. Was this the case?"

"Certainly not, sir. I have not had a day's holiday since September. Mr. Hunter will bear me out in this."

Mr. Hunter repeated what he had previously said on the subject, but added that the clerks in the adjoining office would be certain to know. Whereupon the senior clerk, a grave, middle-aged person, in green glasses, was summoned and interrogated.

His testimony cleared the under-secretary at once. He declared that Mr. Raikes had in no instance, to his knowledge, been absent during office hours since his return from his annual holiday in September.

I was confounded. The chairman turned to me with a smile, in which a shade of covert annoyance was scarcely apparent.

"You hear, Mr. Langford?" he said. "I hear, sir; but my conviction remains unshaken."

"I fear, Mr. Langford, that your convictions are insufficiently based," replied the chairman, with a doubtful cough. "I fear that you 'dream dreams,' and mistake them for actual occurrences. It is a dangerous habit of mind, and might lead to dangerous results. Mr. Raikes here would have found himself in an unpleasant position, had he not proved so satisfactory an alibi."

I was about to reply, but he gave me no time.

"I think, gentlemen," he went on to say, addressing the board, "that we should be wasting time to push this inquiry further. Mr. Langford's evidence would seem to be of an equal value throughout. The testimony of Benjamin Somers disproves his first statement, and the testimony of the last witness disproves his second. I think we may conclude that Mr. Langford fell asleep in the train on the occasion of his journey to Clayborough, and dreamt an unusually vivid and circumstantial dream,—of which, however, we have now heard quite enough."

There are few things more annoying than to find one's positive convictions met with incredulity. I could not help feeling impatience at the turn that affairs had taken. I was not proof against the civil sarcasm of the chairman's manner. Most intolerable of all, however, was the quiet smile lurking about the corners of Benjamin Somers's mouth, and the half-triumphant, half-malicious gleam in the eyes of the under-secretary. The man was evidently puzzled, and somewhat alarmed. His looks seemed furtively to interrogate me. Who was I? What did I want? Why had I come there to do him an ill turn with his employers? What was it to me whether or no he was absent without leave?

Seeing all this, and perhaps more irritated by it than the thing deserved, I begged leave to detain the attention of the board for a moment longer. Jelf plucked me impatiently by the sleeve.

"Better let the thing drop," he whispered. "The chairman's right

enough. You dreamt it; and the less said now the better."

I was not to be silenced, however, in this fashion. I had yet something to say, and I would say it. It was to this effect: that dreams were not usually productive of tangible results, and that I requested to know in what way the chairman conceived I had evolved from my dream so substantial and well-made a delusion as the cigar-case which I had had the honor to place before him at the commencement of our interview.

"The cigar-case, I admit, Mr. Langford," the chairman replied, "is a very strong point in your evidence. It is your only strong point, however, and there is just a possibility that we may all be misled by a mere accidental resemblance. Will you permit me to see the case again?"

"It is unlikely," I said, as I handed it to him, "that any other should bear precisely this monogram, and yet be in all other particulars exactly similar."

The chairman examined it for a moment in silence, and then passed it to Mr. Hunter. Mr. Hunter turned it over and over, and shook his head.

"This is no mere resemblance," he said. "It is John Dwerrihouse's cigar-case to a certainty. I remember it perfectly. I have seen it a hundred times."

"I believe I may say the same," added the chairman. "Yet how account for the way in which Mr. Langford asserts that it came into his possession?"

"I can only repeat," I replied, "that I found it on the floor of the carriage after Mr. Dwerrihouse had alighted. It was in leaning out to look after him that I trod upon it; and it was in running after him for the purpose of restoring it that I saw—or believed I saw—Mr. Raikes standing aside with him in earnest conversation."

Again I felt Jonathan Jelf plucking at my sleeve.

"Look at Raikes," he whispered,— "look at Raikes!"

I turned to where the under-secretary had been standing a moment before, and saw him, white as death with lips trembling and livid, stealing towards the door.

To conceive a sudden, strange, and indefinite suspicion; to fling myself in his way; to take him by the shoulders as if he were a child, and turn his craven face, perforce, towards the board, were with me the work of an instant.

"Look at him!" I exclaimed. "Look at his face! I ask no better witness to the truth of my words."

The chairman's brow darkened.

"Mr. Raikes," he said, sternly, "if you know anything, you had better speak."

Vainly trying to wrench himself from my grasp, the under-secretary stammered out an incoherent denial.

"Let me go," he said. "I know nothing,—you have no right to detain me,—let me go!"

"Did you, or did you not, meet Mr. John Dwerrihouse at Blackwater station? The charge brought against you is either true or false. If true, you will do well to throw yourself upon the mercy of the board, and make full confession of all that you know."

The under-secretary wrung his hands in an agony of helpless terror.

"I was away," he cried. "I was two hundred miles away at the time! I know nothing about it—I have nothing to confess—I am innocent—I call God to witness I am innocent!"

"Two hundred miles away!" echoed the chairman. "What do you mean?"

"I was in Devonshire. I had three weeks' leave of absence—I appeal to Mr. Hunter—Mr. Hunter knows I had three weeks' leave of absence! I was in Devonshire all the time—I can prove I was in Devonshire!"

(Concluded Next Week.)



The holiday musical events will be an important feature of the Christmas season. Several of the churches are putting on special features in oratorio and cantata numbers. The Gamut Club gave a Christmas Jinks on Thursday night, Dec. 23rd, in honor of Mme. Marcella Sembrich and her company, Fritz Kreisler and wife, and the Ferris Hartman Company.

The sister club, the Dominant, composed of the lady musicians of Los Angeles, announced their jinks at the Woman's Club House Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21st, with Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Francis Rogers and Frank LaForge as guests of honor. The ladies introduced a Christmas musical program, dignified by the presence of the entire surplice choir of St. Paul's.

The first Kreisler program takes place at Simpson's Auditorium, Dec. 30th.

A well attended recital was given last Tuesday evening by the pupils of Mrs. Lillian Jones-Simmons in her studio, Blanchard Hall. The work of those participating was uniformly good. Mr. Phister's Arioso "I Pagliacci," and Miss McPherrin's "Ah Love but a Day" being worthy of special mention. Miss Grace Hilgen, the accompanist of the evening, contributed the Chopin "Fantaisie Impromptu" in splendid style. Miss Hilgen is a young pianist who will undoubtedly be heard from in the future.

The program in detail follows:

- (a) "The Skylark" Buck
- (b) "Shena Van" Mrs. Beach
- Miss Maude Kearney
- "Flower Fetters" Mrs. Knight
- "Kashimira" and "Till I Wake"....
- Amy Woodforde-Finden
- Mr. Monson
- "Chanson Provencale"

- Mrs. F. L. Woolwine
- (a) "Morning Song" Henschel
- (b) "Ah, Love but a Day".....
- Mrs. H. H. Beach
- Miss McPherrin

- (a) "Im Wunderschönen Monat Mai"
- (b) "The Year's in the Spring"....
- Mrs. Beach
- Miss Ritter

- (a) "Heart Longings"..... Smith
- (b) "Arioso," (I. Pagliacci)
- Mr. Phister

- (a) "Maid of Cadiz"
- "An Open Secret"..... Woodman
- Mrs. Barnard

- Three Trios
- Mmes. Woolwine, Knight, Sheldon

Fritz Kreisler, who plays in Simpson Auditorium Thursday, December 30, ranks among the very first living violinists. He is a mature and well-poised artist.

The complete program will be as follows:

- Sonata D Major, (Handel), Andante, Allegro energico, Larghetto Allegretto; Prelude and Allegro, (G. Pugnani, 1731-1798); Concerto A Minor, (Y. B. Viotti), Allegro Moderato, Adagio, Allegro con spirito; Grave, (Friedman Bach, 1710-1784), (b) Chanson Louis XIII. and Pavane, (Louis Couperin, 1630-65), (c) Allegretto, (L. Boccherini, 1743-1805), (d) Larghetto B Flat Major, (Weber), (e) Rondo, (Mozart), (a) "Canzonetta, (Dvorak), (b) Polonaise A Major, (Wieniawski).

The Third Symphony concert has been postponed one week, from January 7th to 14th. The program will consist of works by Russian composers, and reads as follows:

"First Symphony" Tschaiakowsky
 "Violin Concerto" Tschaiakowsky
 Suite—"Caucasus Sketches"
 Ippolitow-Ivanow
 Tone Poem, "Finlandia".... Sibelius
 The soloist will be Mr. Arnold Krauss.

This interesting program will be given by the Ellis Club, January 25:
 "Huzza" (Wing Song).... Dudley Buck
 "Idylle Mongolienne"
 Frederick Stevenson
 "The Land O, The Leal"
 Daniel Protheroe
 "Dance of Gnomes" MacDowell
 "The Blizzard" C. W. Cadman
 "Moonrise" J. Paché
 Cantata, "The Nun of Midaros" ..
 Dudley Buck

The soloists have not yet been decided upon.

During January the musical season in Los Angeles is to be a busy one. On Monday, Jan. 3rd, the Berkeley Glee Club entertains; the second



Fritz Kreisler, Violinist

Kreisler recital takes place on Tuesday, Jan. 4th. On Jan. 7th the third symphony concert, Arnold Krauss, violinist, as soloist. Mr. George Kruger, pianist, has an appearance on Monday, Jan. 10th; Mme. Langendorff sings at Simpson's on Tuesday, the 11th, and Mary LeGrand Reed has her first public recital on Friday, the 14th. Tuesday, the 18th, is devoted to Ignaz Haroldi, the violinist, and Mme. Sembrich sings a farewell recital on Thursday, the 20th.

The Ellis Club will be heard on Tuesday, the 25th, and Mme. Schumann-Heink sings her first concert on the night of the 27th, with a matinee following on the 29th.

Tuesday, Feb. 1st, Mary LeGrand Reed, Georg Kruger and Ignaz Haroldi will unite in a trio program, closing their series of four recitals, Mme. Carreno, the pianist, coming Tuesday, the 8th.

Mr. Dupuy, musical conductor of the Orpheus Club, announces two

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more concerts after the first of the year, using local soloists for one and an eastern soloist for the second.

The Los Angeles Center of the American Music Society announce two additional concerts to finish their season.

In addition to these recital concerts, the municipal band plays three times weekly, and several smaller musical organizations are heard in the churches, Y. M. C. A., and public halls. The musical interest now coming on is that for a musical festival to be given in Los Angeles the latter part of April. Committees have been formed, departments arranged, organ-

ization completed, and plans discussed, until everything is in readiness to place before the public the programs in their entirety. Musicians are taking great interest in this work, as it will place Los Angeles on a par with the musical festival cities of the east, and will show to the public at large that Southern California has something to offer besides climate, grapes, olives and oranges.

A movement is already under way for a big music hall in a building to be constructed, which will combine the studio, concert hall and auditorium idea, built for such purposes on the line of Carnegie Hall, New York.



"Are You a Mason?"

The success of the Belasco players in the perennial "Are You a Mason?" is complete. No one can doubt their efficiency in giving every laughable twist and turn of Detrichstein's farce its full value, or the discrimination of the management in this choice for Christmas week, when the relaxation of festivity is universal.

Richard Vivian has the role of the young broker who assumes feminine garb, and whether he is simpering sweetly as the supposed Fanchon or giving his blatant masculinity full sway, his portrayal evokes continuous merriment. Almost as funny are Howard Scott's impersonation of a stage-struck music hall usher, which might have stepped from one of Dickens' pages, and James K. Apple-Bloodgood, the pseudo "Worshipful Master." Charles Giblyn has one of the rustic roles in which he excels, while Charles Ruggles and Frank Camp are well cast and act with the same irrepressible spirit which characterizes the entire production.

Miss Ida Lewis as the curious Mrs. Bloodgood is capital, as usual. Miss Taylor, Miss Gardner and Miss Fay Crandall fill the other feminine roles prettily, completing a performance which would provoke hilarity from any modern Scrooge.

Dorothy Russell Lewis.

The Music Master

David Warfield—Charles Klein—David Belasco.

Anyone of these names taken individually spells art, real art, and when we find them all concentrated in the perfection of "The Music Master," on the boards of the Mason this week, we are indeed lucky.

There is an atmosphere of satisfaction about the theater. The box office has been very busy, they like to be busy, that is their satisfaction. The theater going public, who has stood in line for hours to get seats, are satisfied because they get what they want—a good play admirably acted.

The play tells the simple story of a simple endearing, strong characterized, witty, yet pathetic, old music master, Herr Anton von Barwig, once leader of a great symphony orchestra in Germany, who has come to New York in search of his wife and daughter who ran away with his best friend, Henry Stanton. After eighteen years his daughter, now twenty, engages him as her music teacher. Barwig recognizes her, visits her home, meets Stanton, who has since become rich and influential, taking Barwig's daughter as his own, then ensues the great scene of the piece in which Barwig sees his daughter is better off with Stanton than with himself. Warfield makes you forget it is but a play and your heart swells in sympathy for this father who dares not tell of his

pent up love. You feel his agony at being forbidden his own.

David Warfield is the greatest character actor in this country today, but would we have ever recognized him as such if it had not been for this part—on the other hand—would we ever have known this great part as it is, had we not had Warfield to play it. Klein has written many parts, Warfield played many roles but it took the wizard Belasco to mold Von Barwig and Warfield into one individual. And what a masterpiece it is.

Oscar Eagle portrays the highly respected Stanton in a way that makes you at times forget Warfield—almost. The part of Helen Stanton, Barwig's daughter, is colorless as is Janet Dunbar in it. A true to life study is that of Miss Houston, a mixture of love sickness and the practical, by Marie Bates. The remainder of the large supporting company are excellent. Scenery and properties are Belasco in detail, which means perfect. The play has had six years run to packed houses and made every one directly connected with it rich or richer, which all goes to show that the public will gladly support that which is worthy.

The Toymaker

Ferris Hartman and his excellent but unappreciated company present "The Toymaker" at the Grand this week. It comes at a very appropriate time, being Xmas.

A marriage for money but not of the accustomary international sort, is the basis of this neat comic opera. Frederick, a novice in a monastery, marries a supposed doll to get a hundred thousand francs which his rich uncle has promised him on his wedding day. The doll turns out to be the toymaker's daughter, complications naturally follow, the result of which is the usual happy finish.

This is by far Hartman's best offering and should be well patronized. The principals all sing as well as the chorus is pleasing and shapely. There are several extra features which make the Main street house this week a good place for a few hours' amusement.

C. W. Scheu.

Mason

Olga Nethersole, who comes to the Mason Opera House next week, has a close personal acquaintance with the authors of each of the plays she will present, and produces them under the personal direction and suggestion of the writers.

In two of the four plays she is to present, she was the inspiration of the principal characters, if the authors' word may be taken, while she was the direct cause of the composition of "The Writing on the Wall," and has frequently discussed all the

leading points of "Magda" with Hermann Sudermann, the celebrated German author.

Nethersole was being shown about the tenements owned and operated by the wealthy Trinity corporation in New York. It seemed incredible to her that a church could permit such conditions, but on investigation she found all that was claimed to be true and she gathered a mass of material for a drama.

Meeting William J. Hurlbut shortly afterwards, she learned that he desired to write a play for her use. "Write a play telling the truth about Trinity and I will produce it," she said. "The Writing on the Wall" was the result.

Pinero wrote "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" for Nethersole, when he was a struggling author with little reputation.

The late Clyde Fitch wrote "Sapho" from Daudet's immortal novel expressly for Nethersole's use.

During her third visit to Los Angeles, Nethersole will play "The Writing on the Wall" Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday night and Saturday matinee; "Sapho" Wednesday matinee and Saturday night; "Magda" Thursday night, and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" Friday night.

Belasco

One of the important theatrical events of the year is announced for the Belasco stage Monday night when Lewis S. Stone and his associates of the Belasco organization will give the first performance anywhere of Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews' new play, "Through a Window."

The story of the play has to do with certain incidents that are supposed to have happened in San Francisco just before and immediately following the big earthquake of April 18th, 1906.

The production of "Through a Window" at the Belasco Monday night is attracting very general attention among theatrical people. The play is scheduled for a New York production next March at the Liberty theater and the local presentation is made by special arrangement with Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks, under whose managerial direction the New York production will be made.

The Tuesday night performance of "Through a Window" has been sold to the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West for the fund in aid of the Homeless Children of California. There will be a New Year's matinee performance of Mrs. Andrews' play in addition to the regular Thursday and Sunday afternoon performances.

Following "Through a Window" the Belasco Company will give for the first time on any stage a new comedy "The Gringo." It is the work of Robert H. Davis, editor of Munsey's magazine, and Henry F. Kirk, an alumnus of the University of California. Both Mr. Kirk and Mr. Davis will be in Los Angeles to witness the local performance of their play, which is to come under the Frohman management in the spring with one of New York's most popular comedians in the role that will be played at the Belasco by Mr. Stone.

The Shubert Attractions

It is an open secret that many of the dramatic and musical stars who are in the habit of enjoying runs on Broadway refuse to accept out of town business until after the holidays, preferring to have their Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's at home with their families and friends, and where they can have all the comforts and enjoyments of the metropolitan festive season. The exodus begins early in January, and extends from that time until the close of the season in June, and the re-engagement for the hegira westward.

The Shubert shows which have been most successful in the east will be found in the following list, and their arrangements for a western tour are now completed, and most of them are booked for representation in this city.

Sam Bernard in "The Girl and the Wizard," Frank Daniels in "The Belle of Brittany," Bertha Galland in "The Return of Eve," Mary Mannering in "A Man's World," Nazimova in "The Passion Flower," Maxine Elliott in "The Chaperone," Jefferson de Angelis in "The Beauty Spot," Louise Gunning in "Marcelle," James T. Powers in "Havana," E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlow in repertoire: "Billy," "The City," "The Wolf," "The Midnight Sons," "The Rose of Algeria," "King of Cadonia," "The Lottery."

Majestic

On their first visit to the coast since their apprentice days in vaudeville, Bailey & Austin will remain at "The Top of the World" all next week at the Majestic theater opening with a matinee and night performance today (Christmas). Additional matinees will be played Wednesday and New Year's. This attraction is the first to arrive of the new bookings secured for the Majestic under its new policy.

"The Top of the World" is naturally enough the North Pole. It is not at all the dreary place depicted by scientists, however, but a picturesque country known to its inhabitants as Christmas Land and ruled by the beautiful queen Aurora Borealis who holds court in her palace in the capital city of Illusia.

The principal entertainers in this piece are Fred Bailey and Ralph Austin; Pearl Revare, a tiny girl of dynamic energy, and with elfish cleverness; Al. Grady, the animal actor who plays the "Friendly Bear"; Charles Harris, Percy Walling, and Florence Smith.

There are twenty-four songs of melody and action calculated to amuse both adult and juvenile and there is a notable lack of horse play in all the fooling.

Burbank

David Belasco's famous play, "The Girl of the Golden West," will be the attraction at the Burbank theater next week, beginning with the usual Sunday matinee and including a matinee performance New Year's day. The piece will introduce to Burbank patrons Miss Frances Nordstrom, new leading woman of the company, who will play "The Girl." It will be produced under the personal direction of Frederick Belasco, founder of the Belasco theater in Los Angeles, but who is no longer connected with that house, having joined Oliver Morosco and the Burbank stock company in the newly organized Morosco-Belasco enterprises.

The plot of "The Girl of the Golden West" and the history of the play's success are alike familiar to theatergoers. In brief the play is a love story, set in a sturdy and picturesque Western environment.

The part of the sheriff will give A. Byron Beasley the best opportunity for strong acting he has had in many months, while David Landau will have in Dick Johnson the most important role yet assigned him at the Burbank. An elaborate scenic production is promised.

Branded for the Burning

"The circulation is enormous," said the enterprising agent. "Every week this periodical reaches something like three million fireplaces."

"I don't doubt but what you mean firesides," replied the lady. "But I guess I won't take it today."—The Housekeeper.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

Public Work by Streets

Ave. 20, from Pasadena to Downey Ave.; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Ave. 21, Hayden to Pasadena; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Ave. 25, Pasadena Ave. to 930 ft. north; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

1st St.; ord. estab. curb lines as follows: North side, Anderson St. to east end of L. A. River viaduct, 12 ft. from property line; south side, Anderson St. to East line of Myers St., 12 ft. from property line; from west line of Myers to east end of L. A. River viaduct, 21 ft. from property line.

W. 1st and Pacheco Sts.; request for electric light at corner. Ref. to City Electrician.

3rd St.; pet. from D. J. O'Connor, et al., for the construction of a sidewalk on Third St. between the west line of Saratoga St. and a point 341.32 feet east of the east line of said Saratoga St. under the Bond Act. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ordinance; also for the construction of a sidewalk on Third St., easterly from the west line of Saratoga St. (Johnson Act). Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

4th and Hartford; light ordered placed.

4th St., Lorena to Indiana; final ord. for improvement. Adopted.

8th St., bet. Main and Central; pet. from E. R. Davies, et al., for abandonment of proceedings for widening, upon condition that petitioners pay all costs incurred. Denied.

8th St., from Central Ave. to the river; recommendation from City Engineer that City Atty. be instructed to commence condemnation proceedings for opening and widening of said section of street, to a width of 80 feet; also that instruction given by Council on July 23, 1909, regarding opening of Le Grand St. be combined under new order for opening and widening of 8th St. Adopted.

35th Place; pet. from Geo. J. Cote, for the improvement of 35th Place between Verrill St. and Van Ness Ave., by private contract. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

49th St., Western to Denker; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

50th St., Western to Denker; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

51st Place, Normandie to 599.09 ft. w. of Denker Ave.; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

52nd St., Normandie to 599.09 ft. west of Denker Ave.; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

53rd St., bet. Long Beach Ave. and 605 ft. east of Holmes, ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

54th St., Long Beach Ave. to 605 ft. east of Holmes; ord. of intention to improve. Adopted.

Alley; pet. from Edward Schmidt, et al., for the abandonment of that certain alley north of Wilshire Boulevard, running westerly from the west line of Catalina St. Referred to the B. of P. W. with instructions to confer with the property owners in the immediate vicinity of the proposed vacation.

Ainsworth St.; pet. from W. W. Dow, et al., for the improvement of Ainsworth St. between Roane St. and Walnut Ave. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

Aragon Ave. and Loosemore St.; pet. from L. O. Hatch, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Arlington St.; pet. from Geo. J. Cole, for the improvement of Arlington St., from Jefferson St. to Verrill St., by private contract. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

Albion St., Ave. 21 to Main; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Blanchard and Blade Sts.; pet. from Fred Waddell, et al., to change and establish the grade of Blanchard St. from Evergreen Ave. to Fresno St.; also the grade of Blades St. from Fairmount St. to Winter St. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

Bellevue Ave., from Bonnie Brae to Lake Shore Ave.; protest from A. J. Crawford and S. J. Goldner, et al., against proposed improvement. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Beaudry Ave., Alpine to W. Beaudry; final ord. estab. grade. Adopted.

Commercial St., L. A. to San Pedro; presented for adoption, duplicate maps of assessment district for improvement. Adopted.

Coronado St., bet. 6th and Mattison; protest from Clara J. Hulse, et al., against change of grade. Sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Concord St.; pet. from Geo. T. Smith and James Smith, et al., protesting against the change of grade of Concord St. between Eagle St. and 6th St. Referred to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Denker Ave., from 48th St. to Slauson Ave.; motion that instructions heretofore given the City Eng. for opening and widening of said street, be rescinded, and that instructions given for establishing of curb lines on said portion, be also rescinded. Adopted.

Motion that City Eng. be instructed to present an ord. establishing curb lines on said portion of Denker Ave. so as to make the roadway between said points, 40 feet; also that ord. be presented providing for the removal of curb constructed bet. a point 154.00 ft. south of south line of 52nd St. and 54th St. Adopted.

Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn to Michigan; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Fresno St., from Venice Ave. to

Hollenbeck Ave.; protest against proposed change of grade. Denied.

Fireman St.; ord. establishing curb lines 6 ft. from property lines between Temple St. and southerly terminus, and joining 2 curb lines together in form of half circle at southerly end. Adopted.

Granada St. and San Fernando Rd.; pet. from L. O. Hatch, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Green Ave., 8th to 9th St.; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Harvard Blvd., 48th to 50th Sts.; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Johnson St., Altura to Manitou; ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Inez St.; pet. from N. C. Nilsson, et al., for the construction of a sewer in Inez St. between Chicago St. and Soto St., under the Cash Act. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

Isabel St., southeast of Pepper St.; pet. from L. O. Hatch, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Los Angeles St.; draft of ord. changing name of that portion of said street east of a narrow strip of land extending north from Arcadia St. to Ferguson Alley, to the name of San Pedro St. Adopted.

Loma Drive, 1st St. to 611.64 ft. south; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Le Grand St.; recommendation that name be changed to 8th St. Adopted.

Merced Ave. and Isabel St.; pet. from L. O. Hatch, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Macy St.; pet. from the L. A. County Pioneers, protesting against the change of name of Macy St. to Brooklyn Ave. Referred to the Bd. of Pub. Wks.

Mott St., 4th to 6th; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Mattison St., from Coronado to Kofod St.; protest from Clara J. Hulse, et al., against change of grade. Sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Ocean View Ave.; bet. Coronado St. and a point 260 ft. west of Carondelet St.; protest from Clara J. Hulse, et al., against change of grade. Sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Pepper Ave. and San Fernando Rd.; pet. from L. O. Hatch, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Pacific Ave., 16th to Washington; ord. establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Pine St., Ave. 50 to 140 ft. west; final ord. establishing grade. Adopted.

Parkman Terrace, presented for adoption a map of Parkman Terrace, a new subdivision lying bet. Reno St. and Occidental Blvd. and south of Bellevue Ave. Adopted.

Palm Ave., bet. Orange Ave. and 1st alley east of Ainsworth St.; pet. from W. W. Dow, et al., for improvement. Granted.

Pruett St., City Engineer instructed to make necessary surveys for opening of Pruet St. into Minnesota St.

Road leading to Long Beach; Inspector Pub. Wks. recommended that N. A. Breen be given contract to do temporary work on said road, and at other points for \$225. Adopted.

Soto St. and Stephenson Ave.; pet. from W. N. Kenyon, et al., for the change and establishment of grade of Soto St. from Stephenson Ave. to Venice Ave.; the east side of Soto St. from Stephenson Ave. to a point 30.00 feet north of Venice Ave. and Stephenson Ave. from the west line of Soto St. to the east line of Soto St. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

Stanford Ave.; pet. from A. K. Hay, et al., for the abandonment of proceedings for the opening and widening of Stanford Ave. between Vernon Ave. and 45th St. Petition denied and filed.

Santa Barbara Ave., from Grand Ave. to W. City Boundary; City Eng. instructed to proceed in regard to widening.

Toluca St., Court to Colton; final ord. changing and establishing grade. Adopted.

Thorpe Ave. and San Fernando Rd.; pet. from L. O. Hatch, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Verrill St., from Arlington to north line of 36th Place; pet. from Geo. J. Cote, for improvement of street by private contract. Granted.

Van Ness Ave.; pet. from Geo. J. Cote, for the improvement of Van Ness Ave. between 35th Place and 36th Place, by private contract. Granted and referred to the City Engineer for ord.

Vermont Ave., bet. 48th and 52nd Sts.; Bd. of Education asked that

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from December 16th to 22nd inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1907:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
December 16	\$ 2,862,491.84	\$1,713,941.99	\$1,090,934.11
December 17	2,102,653.37	2,138,796.59	1,004,860.81
December 18	2,310,729.53	1,448,949.51	977,264.30
December 20	2,399,417.92	1,827,994.51	1,153,545.05
December 21	2,326,918.59	1,741,541.81	1,286,582.55
December 22	2,940,405.39	2,579,804.91	1,399,446.99
Total	\$14,842,616.64	\$11,451,029.32	\$6,912,633.81

Valley St., bet. Alvarado and Mountain View Ave., ord. fixing and establishing curb lines. Adopted.

Wall St., bet. 37th and 38th, pet. from L. N. Johnson, et al., for light. Ref. to City Electrician.

Workman St., from Pasadena Ave. to Manton St.; protest from J. M. Bacon, et al., against change of grade. Denied.

Hunter Highland View Tract; pres. for acceptance from Emma Krug, et al., decd. to city for street purposes of portions of Lots 30, 31, 32 and 33 of subdivision of Lot 37 of said tract. Accepted.

General Legislation

Aqueduct; Bd. Pub. Wks. requested that it be authorized to enter into contract for purchase of repair parts for No. 8 Krupp ball mills in cement mill of city at Monolith, Kern County, such parts to cost approximately \$11,000. Granted.

Abandonment of St. Ry. Line; communication from Los Angeles Railway Company, abandoning its right to construct, maintain and operate an electric railway along Pico street from the westerly line of Delaware Ave. to the westerly city boundary. Referred to the City Attorney for the necessary ord.

Board of Consulting Engineers; Bd. Pub. Wks. recommended that a contract be made between city and 3 engineers chosen by Board to form a Board of Consulting Engineers in connection with the development of power along aqueduct; that compensation be paid at the rate of \$50 per day for each of said engineers; also that a retainer fee of \$1000 each engineer be allowed. Adopted.

Bd. Pub. Wks. has appointed on said Board, W. F. Durand, Director of Engineering, Stanford University; O. H. Ensign, Chief Electrical Engineer in U. S. Reclamation Service and Harris J. Ryan, head of Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University.

Band Concerts wanted at Gardena; pet. from Gardena Lodge No. 372, F. and A. M., et al., asking that one of the concerts to be given by the Municipal Band, be held at Gardena. Referred to the Municipal Music Commission.

Civil Service Commission; Mayor submitted for confirmation, his appointment of Dr. Jno. R. Haynes as member of Civil Service Commission. Confirmed.

Commission reported that the position of Supt. of Harbor Dredging at San Pedro is exempted from Civil Service regulations. Confirmed by Council.

Damages Claimed; pet. from I. C. Curtis, asking for \$200.00 damages on account of physical injuries and loss of time, caused by being thrown from a sprinkling wagon. Referred to the City Atty and B. of P. W. for report as to legality of claim.

Demands Returned Without Approval; four reports from City Auditor returning without approval demands against various funds. All said demands again approved notwithstanding objections of City Auditor.

Fire Engine House; motion that Bd. Pub. Wks. be instructed to employ B. J. Reeves, architect, to prepare plans and specifications for construction of a fire engine house on lot belonging to city on corner of First and Reno Sts. Funds for construction of building and paying architect to be paid from Fire Dept. Improvement Fund. Lost.

Fire Protection for Colegrove; Fire Commission recommended that city purchase a 60 gallon hand-drawn chemical engine for Colegrove. Adopted.

Garbage Collection; Bd. Pub. Wks. presented resolution authorizing it to enter into contract for collection, removal and disposal of garbage for month of January, 1910, at same price of contract for December, 1909. Adopted.

Harbor Commission; Mayor appointed to said commission, T. E. Gibbon, for 4 year term; Stoddard Jess, for 3 year term; M. H. Newmark, for 2 year term. Appointment confirmed by Council.

Industrial District; pet. against; pet. from the Ninth Ward Improvement Assn., protesting against the establishment of an industrial district in the vicinity of Agricultural Park. Filed.

Keeping Horses near Hospitals; draft of ord. making it unlawful to keep more than 4 horses within 500 ft. of any hospital. Adopted.

Moving Pictures; pet. from W. H. Hubbell, asking that Ordinance No. 17,063, relative to moving picture shows, be amended. Referred to the Bd. Pub. Wks. for recommendation and report.

Nurse for Tuberculosis Patients; Bd. of Health recommended appointment of a nurse for the care of indigent tuberculous patients at \$75.00 per month, to work in conjunction with the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Adopted.

Public Utilities Board; Mayor appointed as members of said board, Meyer Lissner, Frank J. Hart, Paul Haupt. Appointments confirmed by Council.

Protest Against Gas Factory; pet. from D. Cohan, et al., protesting against the maintenance of an acetylene gas factory at No. 2660 Lacy St. Referred to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Street Railway Franchise; bid for franchise commencing at intersection of San Fernando St. and Alpine St., thence west along Alpine St. to Buena Vista St.; also commencing at intersection of Main and Ann Sts., thence westerly along Ann St. to San Fernando St. Bid of \$100.00 for franchise from Los Angeles Ry. Co., being only bid, was accepted.

Salaries of School Nurses; message of Mayor returning without approval the ord. providing for salaries of school nurses. Motion that ord. be again placed on passage, notwithstanding objections of Mayor. Lost.

Street Lighting Contract; Bd. Pub. Wks. submitted resolution authorizing them to advertise for bids, etc., for street lighting. Present contract expires Dec 31st. Adopted.

Salaries of Building Inspectors; Chief Inspector of Buildings asked that \$2963.70 be transferred from General Expense Fund to Bldg. Insp. Fund to pay salaries of extra inspectors in recently annexed territory.

Signal Boxes; motion that \$900 be transferred from Gen. Expense Fund and placed to credit of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Fund, for the purchase of necessary poles for stringing of wires, etc., in University district, for placing of 100 fire alarm boxes, and 50 police signal boxes. Adopted.

Salary Claim; communication from D. E. Conner, presenting bill in the amount of \$110.00 for services rendered by him as City Engineer of Wilmington, prior to annexation of Los Angeles. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Weighing Machine Ord.; pet. from A. H. Van Guysling, asking that the license ordinance be amended relative to weighing machines. Referred to the City Atty. for the necessary ord.

Bids Awarded

For Furnishing an Automobile, under Specifications No. 116. Awarded to Greer-Robbins Co., at \$1876.25. f. o. b. Los Angeles; shipping weight 2800 lbs.

For the Improving of Mateo St. from the southerly line of Fourth St. to the southerly line of sixth St. Awarded to Pattillo Contracting Co., at 17c per sq. ft. for brick paving; 35c per lin. ft. for cement curb; \$675.00 for storm drain and appurtenances, complete.

For the Improving of Hoover St. from the proposed north line of Sixteenth St., to the north line of Washington St., and Washington St. from said north line of Washington St. at Hoover St., to the westerly prolongation of the northerly line of that portion of Washington St. east of Bonnie Brae St. and other streets. Awarded to the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., at 17.2c per sq. ft. for asphalt paving; 29c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter; \$2100.00 for culverts, including wings, complete.

For Furnishing 2000 Feet of Steel Pipe, under Specifications No. 205-B. Awarded to Baker Iron Works, at 77½c per foot, f. o. b. Los Angeles; delivery in ten days complete; shipping weight 33,000 lbs.

For Furnishing Motor. Awarded to General Electric Co., at \$707.00 f. o. b. warehouse, Los Angeles; shipping weight 2850 lbs.; immediate delivery.

For Furnishing Sluicing Troughs, awarded to Lacy Manufacturing Co. Item 1. \$23.28 per piece; shipping weight 490 lbs.; Item 2. \$20.90 per piece; shipping weight 440 lbs.; all f. o. b. Los Angeles; delivery in 30 days from date of receipt of order.

For the Improving of Third Street, from the easterly line of Fresno St.

to the westerly line of Concord St. Awarded to E. Schelling, at \$2.00 per lin. ft. for grading and gravelling; 35c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 17c per sq. ft. for cement gutter.

For the Improving of Twenty-fourth St., from the west line of Vermont Ave. to the east line of Normandie Ave. Awarded to Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., at 19c per sq. ft. for asphalt paving; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutter.

For the Improving of Hope St., from the southerly line of Pico St. to the northerly line of Washington St. Awarded to Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., at 17.4c per sq. ft. for asphalt paving; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for asphalt curb; \$960.00 for culverts on east side of Hope St. at Sixteenth St., including all appurtenances, complete; \$525.00 for culverts on west side of Hope St. at Sixteenth St., including all appurtenances, complete; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutters.

For the Improving of Pico St., from the westerly line of Central Ave. to the easterly line of Main St. Awarded to Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., at 16.8c per sq. ft. for asphalt paving; 30c per lin. ft. for cement curb; 30c per sq. ft. for vitrified block gutters.

Building Permits

From December 1st to December 17th, J. J. Backus, Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 423 permits, amounting to \$862,198, which are classed as follows:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A, rein. con.....	2	\$ 38,000
Class C	22	315,445
Class D, 1 story	197	242,470
Class D, 1½ story	18	51,445
Class D, 2 story	31	132,530
Public buildings (city) ..	2	46,551
Sheds	32	3,288
Foundations	3	1,100
Brick alterations	19	7,912
Frame alterations	95	23,297
Demolitions	2	160

Grand total423 \$862,198
Comparison with last year:
From December 1st to December 17th, 1908, inclusive352 \$415,715
Following is a report by wards, from December 1st to December 17th, inclusive:

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Ward One	19	\$ 6,040
Ward Two	55	64,059
Ward Three	38	165,335
Ward Four	34	177,508
Ward Five	146	320,965
Ward Six	61	74,334
Ward Seven	16	10,910
Ward Eight	18	19,530
Ward Nine	36	23,517

Total423 \$862,198
Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

The Conversationalist (to well-known authoress)—I am so delighted to meet you—it was only the other day—I saw something of yours—about something or other—in some paper!—Sketch.

La Follette's and Pacific Outlook Announcement

Pacific Outlook has made arrangements with the publishers of La Follette's Weekly Magazine to combine subscriptions with this paper. Readers of Pacific Outlook know our paper and its policy.

It stands unqualifiedly, and without fear, for that which it believes to be true, clean, honest and right in human affairs—political, secular, commercial and industrial; and in its columns will always maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude in its discussion of all subjects of universal or local interest.

La Follette's Weekly stands for an honest government, administered by true representatives who really represent the people—not special interests.

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